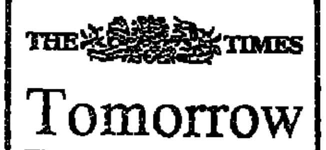
THE TIMES

No 61,885 | TUESDAY JULY 17 1984 | 20p



Tomorrow

Teeing-off
A complete guide to the British Open at St Andrews



Reading list
The pick of holiday books for children

Rumour of war
Intrigue in the Conservative Party

Alpine cycle
Tour de France riders battle it out in the Alps

Portfolio

There were five winners in The Times Portfolio competition yesterday. Each will receive £400. Three live in the south-east, one in Scotland and one in Somerset.

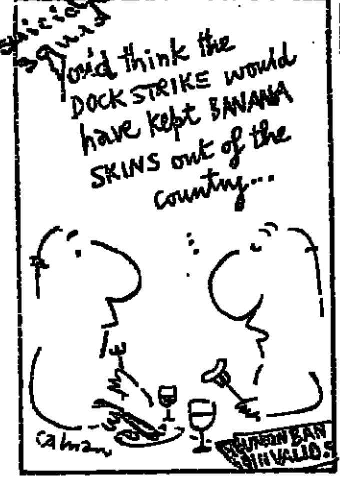
Report, page 2: Portfolio list, page 18; rules and how to play, back page.

Pensions freedom proposed

Employees will be entitled to buy their own pensions and to opt out of existing occupational schemes under government proposals. The Labour Party promised bitter opposition to the changes **Back page**
Parliament, page 4

Suicide squad Sikhs arrested

About 100 members of Sikh "suicide squads" were arrested trying to march on the Golden Temple in Amritsar after peace talks between Sikh leaders and the Indian Army broke down
Earlier report, page 5



CBI's guest

For the first time, Mrs Thatcher is to attend the Confederation of British Industry's annual conference, and to answer questions **Page 2**

Pipeline blast

Angolan rebels claimed they blew up a pipeline in the Cabinda enclave, but Gulf Oil, the operators, said the blast was accidental
Earlier report, page 5

Air route battle

A political battle over Britain's airline industry is expected after the Civil Aviation Authority published a report urging the Government to give certain British Airways routes to independent airlines **Page 2**

£300,000 award

A boy who taught his mother to read and write won £300,000 damages after an operation left him with incurable brain damage **Page 3**

England beaten

West Indies beat England by eight wickets in the third Test at Headingley to take an unbeatable 3-0 lead in the series
Page 25

Unions to recruit at GCHQ after ban ruled unlawful

● **Trade unions are campaigning to win back GCHQ members after the court ruling that the union ban there is unlawful**
● **The judge said the Government should have consulted the unions and staff before withdrawing the right to membership**
● **Immediately after the ruling the staff were told that, pending an appeal decision, the status quo should be maintained**
● **Whitehall sources said that the Prime Minister intended to stick to her decision to keep unions out of the GCHQ**

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Trade unions are to mount a campaign to win back into membership the staff at Government Communications Headquarters after a High Court ruling yesterday that the ban on unions at the sensitive listening stations was unlawful.

The 7,000 employees at the Cheltenham complex and 10 out-stations in Britain and abroad were ordered to give up their union membership in March after the Government argued that there was a conflict of interest with the maintenance of national security. Mr Justice Glidewell's ruling yesterday said that the Government's actions were contrary to natural justice.

In a decision hailed by the union as a significant defeat for Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the judge said that the Government should have consulted the unions and staff before withdrawing the right to belong to a union.

Staff who agreed to renounce their membership were given a £1,000 payment and only 150 refused to accept what they saw as a government bribe. The judge said that those who accepted the money should be allowed to keep it.

Leaders of the Civil Service unions met today to decide how best to organize the recruitment campaign and to win back union recognition at Cheltenham. Application forms for membership are already being distributed.

Ministers were last night said to be considering the grounds for a possible appeal against the court decision and to be drawing comfort from the judge's rejection of the unions' four substantive arguments against the ban.

Those were that the Government had no power to vary civil servants' terms and conditions to exclude them from trade union membership; the Government was bound not to vary those terms; ministers had acted in breach of the conventions on freedom of association of the International Labour Organization; and the action was not valid under a 1982 Civil Service Order in Council.

The judge's rejection of those arguments was causing concern to some union officials, who argued that there were powerful reasons for the unions to appeal against the rulings, even though they had won "a great moral victory".

Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions representing the eight unions, said after the result was announced: "This historic judgment is a victory for the trade unions and a victory for civil rights. It is a sharp rebuke to the arrogance of a government which sees unions as a threat rather than a constructive force.

"We are ready for discussions about the new situation at GCHQ: meanwhile we expect those who are left under duress to rejoin their unions."

His statement was echoed by the TUC, which also called for early negotiations with the Government on the restoration of union rights.

A decision by the Government to opt for a negotiated agreement rather than an appeal could cause the unions some embarrassment because the "no strike" agreement offered in secret talks in February and rejected by the Prime Minister has since been repudiated by conferences of two of the largest unions.

Those unions, the Civil and Public Services Association and the Society of Civil and Public Servants, did not represent the majority of the GCHQ staff but are still influential voices. However, there is bound to be strong pressure from the other unions to honour the agreement's guarantee of no disruption of intelligence-gathering operations.

The judge's ruling that the government ban was "invalid and of no effect" led to disagreement last night between the unions and the Foreign Office, which had initially released a statement saying that the judge had granted a stay of his declaration pening any possible appeal.

That statement was subsequently withdrawn, but officials insisted that the judge had recognized that the present situation at Cheltenham should be maintained. The unions argued that the judge had made no such declaration and took the Foreign Office statement as a "dirty trick" to dissuade GCHQ employees from rejoining unions.

There was a recognition in union circles last night that one possible option for the Government was a period of consultation with the staff, after which exactly the same orders as before would be made by ministers.

Law report, page 9

How it happened

Feb 11: Rally at TUC's Congress.
Feb 23: Mrs Thatcher rejects union offer of no disruption agreement.
Feb 22: TUC withdraws from National Economic Development Council in protest.
Feb 28: Widespread disruption of government offices in TUC-sponsored Day of Action.
Mar 1: Ban on unions at GCHQ and 10 out-stations, comes into effect, more than 954 per cent of staff have accepted £1,000 offer to renounce membership.
Mar 2: organization launched to represent about 150 union members remaining at GCHQ.
June 5: International Labour Organization rules the ban was in breach of convention 87 governing freedom of association.

Opposition reacts with jubilation

By Anthony Bevins

Whitehall sources said last night that the judgment would make no difference and that Mrs Margaret Thatcher would stand by her initial decision to keep trade unions out of GCHQ.

But the immediate Commons reaction was Opposition jubiliation that the Government had yet again been wrong-footed this time by a High Court judge.

Mr John Smith, shadow spokesman on employment, said: "The Government has been found guilty by the courts of breaching the rules of natural justice. Surely they will now admit that they are wrong.

"They should now cease breaking the law and restore union rights to their employees at GCHQ from whom they were illegally withdrawn. It is one more shambles to add to the pile on Mrs Thatcher's desk."

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democrats, told the Commons, in an attempt to win an emergency debate: "The Prime Minister, as minister responsible for the Civil Service, has acted unlawfully and without precedent. Never in our history has a British Prime Ministee been found guilty in a Ritish court of law and placed in the dock in this way."

An emergency debate was refused. Mr John Biffen, leader of the Commons, earlier promised consultations with the official Labour opposition to consider possibilities for Commons reaction. His move followed strong protests from Mr Peter Shore.

Elated staff hail legal victory

From Craig Seton, Cheltenham

Staff at Government Communications Headquarters in Cheltenham received a letter from the management within hours of yesterday's High Court verdict telling them that pending a decision on an appeal "the position at GCHQ should be maintained".

The letter, signed by Mr J. Adye, director of establishment and organization, was sent out as the news of the judgment spread throughout the establishment.

More than 100 GCHQ staff who refused to sign away their union rights or ask for a transfer, and instead defiantly set up GCHQ trade unions, were last night planning their next move after the largely unexpected victory in the High Court.

Many GCHQ workers had been expecting the judgment to be made and took radios to work to listen to news broadcasts. When the news broke, many expressed surprise that



Mr Jack Hart, leader of Civil Service unions at GCHQ, after the verdict.

they had won not just the moral argument, but now the legal argument, and there was jubilation among the hard-core who had fought the Government's ban throughout.

Mr Adye, in his letter, referred to Mr Justice Glidewell's ruling that the union ban instruction was invalid, and went on to say that the judge had also stated that the certificates issued by the Foreign Secretary under the Employment Protection Acts could remain in force, and that the £1,000 payments for loss of rights also remained valid.

Among those who refused to surrender trade union membership but have continued to work the view was growing that the judgment had dealt a stunning blow to Mr Peter Marychurch, the GCHQ director, who had tried to bring the ban into force. One union member said: "His position is now untenable".

Miss D. Greene, a former branch secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association at GCHQ, who is one of the 100 or more still fighting the ban inside the establishment, said: "I feel ecstatic. I am very surprised. There was a feeling that we did not really stand a chance. We felt we had a good moral case, but that we would not win the legal case."

Mr Chris Dagleish, who also refused to yield on union membership, said he thought it likely that the Government would appeal on grounds of national security

He said he had joined a union only three days before the ban was imposed



Galloping style: Princess Anne sports a collar bearing a horse-riding motif for a visit yesterday to a riding holiday camp for disabled people at Ashdon in Essex.

MI5 chief was 'best suspect' in mole-hunt

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Peter Wright, the former MI5 "molehunter" who spent 15 years investigating high-level Soviet penetration of the British security service, described last night the trail which led him to conclude that "intelligence-wise it was 99 per cent certain" that Sir Roger Hollis, the former director-general of MI5 was a Russian spy.

Speaking on Granada Television's *World in Action*, Mr Wright said there were about 50 separate items which pointed to Sir Roger as the "mole". Of the 21 intelligence officers who had examined the case, 16 believed there was a spy at the top of MI5 of whom half reckoned Sir Roger was the best candidate.

Mr Wright also described the day in MI5 headquarters shortly before Sir Roger retired in 1965 when he "sat down beside me and said 'Why do you think I am a spy?' I pointed out that he was by far the best suspect. His reply to that was 'Peter, you have go the manacles on me . . . I can only tell you that I am not a spy' ".

The search for the MI5 "mole" began in the late 1940s when the Government Communications Headquarters began to decode signals sent in World War II by the controllers of Soviet agents in the West. It was known as the "Verona" or "V" material. A controller called "Sonia" had been sent to the Oxford area. Sir Roger's section was evacuated to Blenheim Palace in 1940.

In 1945, Igor Gouzenko, a Soviet cipher clerk, defected in Ottawa and revealed the existence of "Elli" an important "mole" inside MI5. Also in 1945, Konstantin Volkov, a would-be defector, was betrayed by Kim Philby, the Soviet mole inside MI6, but not before he pointed to another mole inside British counter-intelligence. Mr Wright said last night a retranslation of the Volkov message made it clear that the counter-intelligence mole could only have been in MI5 and not Philby himself.

In the early 1960s, a third Soviet defector, Anatoli Golitsin, had described the contents of a document written by Mr Wright of whose details he had

Continued on page. 2, col 8

Girl tells of rape ordeal by 'the Fox'

The teenage girl who was raped last week by the masked man known at "The Fox" spoke yesterday for the first time of her ordeal.

With her 21-year-old boyfriend and 17-year-old brother, both of whom were indecently assaulted by the man, she talked calmly of the events last Thursday night which have become the focus of intense police operations in the area around Edlesborough in Bedfordshire.

She warned others who come into contact with him: "No one should try to tackle this man because you are going to be killed. It's easier for a woman to get over a rape than bring someone back from the dead.

"There are people who can help a girl to get over being raped and who can help boyfriends and brothers get over feelings of guilt."

On Thursday evening the girl and her boyfriend, who have been going together since November, drove back to her parents' bungalow after paying a visit to her boyfriend's stepfather. The girl's brother was also staying in the house.

She said: She was lying in bed and heard something outside. "I thought it might be my boyfriend. We were still getting over a tiff, so I went to the kitchen to talk to him". In the hall she was immediately aware of a ballaclava and a shotgun being pointed at her.

Throughout their ordeal all three say the stranger issued his orders in a calm voice.

The girl's brother was then roused and all three ordered to a living room.

The girl said: "We lay on our backs but he made us turn over. My brother was tied up. The man was so calm and confident and it was that that terrified us.

"It was chilling because you knew straight away that he would kill without the slightest hesitation.

'He gagged us all . . . I remember he turned off a record that was playing.

"I thought we were going to die. I knew I was going to get raped. I said to the others: Should I run?"

From that room the three, with the shotgun trained on them, were taken to where the girl had been sleeping. She was forced onto the bed, tied up and gagged. "I could hear him undressing and then he raped me: He made sure my hands were not too tightly bound and that I could breath properly."

He then left to make himself a cup of coffee in the kitchen.

"I was worried about my boyfriend and bother. I knew they would want to do something that they might be feeling guilty and I let them know I know I was alright. "I even joked that I could hear him doing the washing up."

Next it was the turn of the two youths to suffer a series of degrading sex acts that they still did not want to talk about.

The girl added: "I managed to touch my brother's arm. I just wanted to reassure him."

The rapist then left the room to watch video films. "I remember lying there wondering what it would feel like to be shot in the stomach when I heard a kettle boiling. I wondered if he was going to scold me."

Dock peace talks start as blockade is sealed

By Barrie Clement and John Witherow

The peace process to settle the increasingly damaging national dock strike began yesterday when employers started talks at the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

Dockers' leaders, who last night expressed some pessimism about the outcome of the exploratory discussions are due to visit Acas today.

The final strategic gap in the dockers' blockade was closed when port workers at Dover voted to ban freight from 6pm yesterday. Some workers described the vote as a "fiddle", but shop stewards insisted that the vote had gone two to one for the stoppage.

Passenger traffic was not banned but there was concern that holidaymakers would have difficulty in negotiating the traffic jams the freight ban would cause.

Meanwhile Mr Arthur Scargill emerged last night from talks with the transport union leaders clearly satisfied with the combined effects of the strikes by dockers and miners and insisting that the National Coal Board withdrew its pit closure plan.

Speaking after the 90-minute meeting he said that he hoped that at talks tomorrow the coal board "would be prepared to sit down, free of Government interference and negotiate a reasonable and acceptable solution". Public opinion was swinging towards the pitmen, he said.

He comments came after ugly scenes outside Port Talbot Steelworks in South Wales where 400 pitmen clashed with 200 police.

The pickets threw bottles and stones smashing the windscreens of lorries taking coal and iron ore to feed the furnaces of Llanwern steel plant 50 miles away.

But the Government's concern now seems firmly fixed on the dock strike which has already hit supplies of imprted fruit and has set the price of tomatoes soaring.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, repeated to the Commons assurances he gave at the weekend that the Cabinet had no intention of ending the National Dock Labour Scheme – the issue at the heart of the docks conflict.

Predictions that a declaration of state of emergency was imminent were scotched by Mr Tom King, Secretary for Employment, who said the use of troops would only be considered if national life were seriously being affected.

Mr Nicholas Finney, director of the National Association of Port Employers said that he could not give the union a guarantee that the docks labour scheme would never be breached. The dispute started at Immingham Docks on Humberside when non-registered "blackleg" labour was used to handle iron ore.

Complete disruption at Dover, the country's busiest ferry terminal, was only avoided when the harbour board accepted a union ban on the 1,800 lorries using the port each day.

The decision to stop freight was taken at a meeting on 500 members of the Transport and General Workers' Union. A number of workers claimed the vote had been "rigged" and one shop steward said he objected to being "a pawn in the political battle between Arthur Scargill and Mrs Thatcher".

Mr Sean Walsh, who led a delegation to the harbour board offices to protest at the conduct of the meeting, said there was no proper ballot or vote

Planes beat strike, page 2
Parliament, page 4

Ministers soft pedal over state of emergency threat

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

With the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service exploring the ground for a settlement of the docks strike, miners yesterday appeared to have taken a collective decision to place more emphasis on restraint than on resolution.

After a meeting of senior ministers to discus developments in the dock and coal disputes, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, said the proclamation of a state of emergency was not "on the cards in any imminent sense at all". It was "not on the agenda at the moment".

But to keep a modicum of courage in the hearts of Conservative MPs, Mr King, speaking on BBC radio, repeated that the Government would take any steps necessary in the future to safeguard the nation.

With the party becoming gradually more restive, Mr John Gummer, the chairman, was among the group of 14 ministers who joined the Prime Minister to hear reports from all parts of the country about the movement of essential supplies.

The defence department was represented by Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, but official sources said that the used of troops was not discussed.

There was touchiness yesterday (Mon) at any suggestion that the Prime Minister had anything practical in mind when show talked at the weekend of doing "everything necessary".

Prince gives backing to alternative medicine

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The Prince of Wales believes that complementary medicine should be expanded in Britain and that an independent inquiry should be set up to evaluate its benefits.

Complementary, or alternative, medicine is appealing to increasing numbers of people who are dissatisfied with orthodox treatment, he said.

Commenting on an inquiry set up by the Dutch Government some years ago to look into alternative medicine, Prince Charles said: "Personally, I think a broad-based inquiry of this nature is the best way of proceeding.

"Apart from anything else it would recognize the fact that many, many people in this country are predisposed towards various types of complementary medicine.

"Increasingly, I think, they are not getting all they want from orthodox medicine. So they are turning in ever larger numbers to people who offer a different approach – with more time, and more listening."

Prince Charles, who is to attend a Royal Society of Medicine seminar on the subject on Thursday, made his comments in an interview published in *The Standard* evening newspapers in London, yesterday.

He expressed his sympathies with complementary medicine in a speech to the British Medical Association last year, and now appears to be going further.

Although emphasizing that orthodox medicine should be available."

He said he was influenced towards complementary medicine by the Queen Mother, who favoured aspects of it, as did King George VI and as does his mother.

"Ever since I can remember, my family have been interested in homoeopathy – I think because my grandfather and grandmother were interested in it."

The Prince may even have dreamt as a youngster of becoming a doctor. "Ever since I was a child, I have been interested in medical matters and in the business of healing – I have always wished that I could heal," he said.

The individual should accept responibility towards his or her own health.

"Obviously it is much easier to forget the whole thing – to eat everything you want, smoke, drink and do all the other things you want to excess.

"But if you are maintaining your system at its peak you must treat it as you would an intricate and sophisticated piece of machinery that you depend on, with the right fuel, oil and maintenance."

British Airways cuts urged to boost level of competition

By Jonathan Davis and Edward Townsend

A fierce political battle over the future of Britains' airline industry is looming after the publication yesterday of a official report urging the Government to build up independent airline at the expense of the state owned carrier, British Airways.

The report, by th Civil Aviation Authority, was presented to Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, after a six-month investigation into the competition implications of the Government's plan to privatize British Airways by selling its shares next year. It recommends a series of cuts in British Airways' domestic, European and international operations, which it says should be transferred to British Caledonian and other independent airlines in the interests of greater competition. It also calls for an end to regulation of prices on domestic airline services.

The report was attacked by Lord King, chairman of British Airways, who has often said that any attempt to strip the airline of any of its routes would jeopardize the Government's privatization plans.

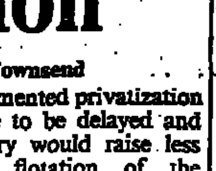
The aviation authority acknowledged that if its proposals were implemented privatization might have to be delayed and the Treasury would raise less from the flotation of the company as a result.

British Caledonian has led the campaign for a reduction in British Airways size ahead of its privatization. Its chairman, Sir Adam Thomson, described the report as "a manifesto which promises the progressive development of real competition through previously unavailable route licensing opportunities".

British Caledonian said that it would make immediate applications for 25 new routes from Gatwick, many in direct competition with British Airways services from Heathrow.

Although the report did not endorse British Caledonian's plan for a new competitive structure within the airline industry, it appears to give approval to a reorganization, of routes which would favour British Caledonian.

It wants to operate new services from Gatwick to China, India, Singapore, Malaysia, the Gulf, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Germany and Scandinavia. Further expansion to Alaska, Japan, Sri Lanka, Australia and more European centres is envisaged.



Ministers at 10 Downing Street yesterday for a meeting of the MISC 101 committee. Left to right: Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy and Lord Whitelaw, Mrs Thatcher's deputy. (Photograph John Voos).

Lords back 'paving' Bill compromise

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government's compromise on the "paving" Bill which give the Greater London Council and the six metropolitan councils an extra 11 months in office from next May bu cancel next year's elections to the authorities was approved by a 93 vote majority in the Lords last night.

In the fifth largest voting turnout in the Lords since 1832, and after anther strong operation by Government whips, an Opposition amendment which would have confirmed the defeat inflicted on the Government on June 28 and allowed the elections to go ahead was defeated by 248 votes to 155.

The Lords also approved the Government's plan, announced last week, for imposing tight financial controls on the councils in their final months.

The Bill's main purpose of abolishing the elections has now been achieved but as ministers last night celebrated the removal of one obstacle to abolition it was clear that another alliance is already developing in readiness for the main abolition Bill to be introduced in the autumn.

The opposition parties, in addition to a large number of Conservative MPs, including some ministers, are deeply opposed to the scrapping altogether of an overall elected authority for London.

The Government took no chances yesterday after its startling defeat three weeks ago. Its case was put by Lord Whitelaw, leader of the Lords, when said the Government had made a substantial concession to the views of peers and paid proper respect to its role as a revising chamber.

The Prime Minister is due to meet Conservative peers tomorrow as she normally does before the summer recess. Some have contributed to her difficulties during recent weeks but they have been turning out in exceptional strength this year. Since 1832 there have been only 24 Lords votes involving more than 300 peers; four of them have been this year.

Parliament, page 4

NUJ strike fails to stop Sun

By Michael Horsnell

The Sun newspaper continued to publish yesterday after Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, the editor, defied the strike by 235 journalists to produce the newspaper almost single-handedly.

The journalists decided to continue their three-day strike over a pay demand for 7.5 per cent plus £3,000. They have rejected an offer of 7.5 per cent plus a one-off payment of £500.

Mr MacKenzie, aged 37, who crossed a National Union of Journalists picket line to work, told *The Times*: "It doesn't seem likely there will be a swift end to the strike but I intend to carry on indefinitely."

According to management figures journalists on *The Sun* earn an average £19,600

Crisis talks bring in 14 ministers

By Peter Hennessy

Fourteen ministers joined Mrs Thatcher in Downing Street yesterday morning for a meeting of the Cabinet's busiest ad hoc committee, known as MISC 101, from its secret Cabinet Office classification which determines the Government's response to developments in the coal and dock strikes.

The core membership of MISC 101, which convenes regularly on Monday's and Wednesdays (reporting to the full Cabinet on Thursdays) and meets more often when required, is the Prime Minister, her deputy, Lord Whitelaw, Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, Mr Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport and Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General.

Other minsters attend when needed. For example, the possibility of deploying troops in the docks required the presence yesterday of Mr John Stanley, Minister for the Armed Forces. Mrs Peggy Fenner, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, was there to report on foodstocks.

Mr John Gummer was present, so Downing street claimed, in his capacity as Minister of State at the Department of Employment, where he has responsibility for industrial relation in the ports, rather than as Chairman of the Conservative Party.

Call for calm at Port Talbot

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

As violence broke out again outside the Port Talbot steelworks, Mr Viv Brooke, assistant chief constable of South Wales, appealed to miners and drivers to cool down before someone is crushed by a lorry.

Two policemen and a miner were taken to hospital yesterday following ugly disturbances outside the entrance to the works as miners tried to prevent convoys of lorries taking supplies to Llanwern.

More than 400 pickets clashed with 200 policemen as the lorries sped by, with their loads of coal and iron ore and 42 miners were arrested.

Bottles and stones were thrown at the lorries, and 40 windscreens, estimated at £6,000, were smashed. Some drivers wore safety helmets and visors to protect themselves from missiles and flying glass.

Although there are sizable stocks of coal and iron ore at Port Talbot, no more is coming in because of a decision by tugmen to join the transport workers' strike. Without them the ore carriers cannot enter harbour.

● Nearly 5,000 people have been charged with offences relating to the miners' strike between March 14 and July 10. Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for the Home Office told Mr Anthony Marlow, Conservative MP for Northampton North, in a written answer yesterday that 4,727 people have been charged. Most were arrested for obstruction or breach of the peace. But 84 people have been charged with the serious offence of riot.

In the same period 656 people were dealt with in court and 60 defendants were acquitted.

The following table of offences was supplied:

Offence	Number of charges
Conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace	1,893
Obstruction of a police officer	1,027
Obstruction of the highway	511
Criminal damage	257
Arson	1
Assault on a police officer	256
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	221
Causing grevious bodily harm	12
Theft	67
Assault with intent to resist arrest	9
Offensive weapon	12
Section 7 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875 (intimidation)	76
Burglary	1
Handling stolen property	1
Drug offence	1
Attempting various offences	9
Drunkenness	57
Unlawful assembly	135
Affray	12
Riot	84
Others	85
	4,727

Owen backs Thatcher over miners

By Philip Webstor, Political Reporter

Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, said yesterday that Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, must not succeed in winning what had always been for him a political strike and that the Government deserved support in standing firm against a sell-out.

In a radio interview Dr Owen launched a savage personal attack on Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, for being "led by the nose" by Mr Scargill and said that if the miners' leader won it would have a devastating effect on the cause of moderation and realism in British trade unionism.

Dr Owen said that when Mr Scargill spoke on Saurday of the political overtones and influences in the strike, and of effectively bringing down the Government, Mr Kinnock should have disowned Mr Scargill's views.

The fact that he did not and that he was prepared to line the Labour Party up increasingly with the miners' strike "reeks of opportunism". Dr Owen said. I appeared that Mr Kinnock thought the miners would win and that the Labour Party should stand alongsde them, whereas hitherto he had sat on the fence.

Mr Kinnock's failure to disown Mr Scargill was very dangerous and would come back on him. It would mean there were practically no moderates left in the Labour movement,

Parliament, page 4

Europe air charters beat dock strike

By John Lawless

The scramble by British importers and exporters to beat the docks strike has even seen light aircraft being chartered to fly goods to and from Europe, with charters on heavier planes being snapped up.

Mr Christopher Foyle, grandson of the founder of Foyle's bookshop, who owns an aviation company based at Luton airport, said yesterday: "We have our own Aztecs, Navaho and Chieftains capable of carrying between half and one tonne, and we have been asked to do everything from importing car parts to exporting live bait."

Air Foyle's customers are being quoted between £5,000 for a seven-tonne load from Dusseldorf to Southend on a Viscount, to £15,000 to take 40 tonnes on a Boeing 707 from the Midlands to Brussels, much above sea-freight rates.

Most of the inquiries related to places in near-northern Europe, with shippers trying to get goods that are trapped in ports across the Channel or North Sea.

● National newspapers could face a shortage of newsprint next week if the dock strike continues, and in common with other papers *The Times* will be reducing the number of pages it carries later this week. The closure of Dover to freight cargoes yesterday blocked the last main avenue for the import of newsprint (a Staff Reporter writes).

● The Army's Royal Corps of Transport would be at the centre of attempts to keep the ports running if the Government brought in the troops because of the dock strike (the Press Association reports). The corps practices constantly at a military port at Marchwood, near Southampton. Run by 350 men of the 17th Royal Port Regiment, it is Britain's only military port.

Sale room

Dickens greatly exceeds expectations

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

At least three very rich people seem to have decided to collect first editions of Charles Dickens's famous Victorian novels, for competition between three dealers sent their value sky-high at Sotheby's yesterday.

The 1843 first edition of *A Christmas Carol* to Jarndyce Books for £2,750 (estimate £400 to £500); *A Tale of Two Cities* in the original eight monthly parts issued in 1859 made £3,630 (estimate £800 to £1,000) to Maggs and the 1846 *Pictures from Italy* £4,620 (estimate £500 to £700) to C. J. Sawyer.

Dickens memorabilia did not share in the boom: an autograph letter estimated at £250 to £300 made £330 while his Regency reading chair was left unsold at £1,000 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500).

Dickens provided the surprises in Sotheby's best literature sale of the summer. Prices for the important manuscripts roughly matched expectations. A heavily revised working notebook of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's, containing some of her most famous poems, sold for £20,900 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000).

Quaritch scooped up the most fascinating rarity, a carefully written and prettily illustrated manuscript of "Ballades composed and transcribed by John-Patrick Carey, when hee had little else to doe" at £12,650 (estimate £8,000 to £10,000). They were "Writt all by the authour's owne hand" in 1653,

Dull chess contest takes fire

Danny King playing for England in the Robert Silk Young Chess Masters, Round 2 wanted to go to a concert yesterday evening and so had a quick draw with Tony Kosten (England). Manny Rayner (Wales) versus Klaus Berg (Denmark) was also dull, but suddenly exploded into tactics which led to a draw by repetition.

Andrew Martin (England) stood well against Jeff Horner (England) but blundered and lost. Max Fuller (Australia) is a pawn down against Bill Hartston (England) in a rook and pawn ending. Tim Upton (Scotland) drew with Peter Large (England).

In the Robert Silk Lady Masters, Nina Hoiberg (Denmark) blundered disastrously against Rohini Khadilkar (India) in a drawish position. Dinah Norman (England) played passively against Mandy Hepworth (England) and got her just desserts. Susan Walker (England) scored her second successive win against Vashanti Khadilkar (India) and the third of the Indian Women Master sisters, Jashree Khadilkar is adjourned in a drawish position against Rani Hamid (Bangladesh).

Thatcher to attend CBI conference

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Prime Minister has agreed, for the first time, to attend the annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry. She is to conduct an "any questions" session with delegates in Eastbourne at the beginning of November.

While it is clear that Mrs Margaret Thatcher accepted the invitation some time ago, industry observers were speculating last night on the Prime Minister's need to rally the faithful

The carefully-orchestrated conference usually begins with a political forum at which businessmen have been able to throw selected questions at political leaders.

At a Sunday evening session chaired by Mr Pete Murray, the entertainer and disc jockey, Mrs Thatcher will take questions on the economy, industry and trade.

Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI director general, said yesterday: "This is a first for the CBI, although the Prime Minister has spoken on previous occasions at the CBI annual dinner."

The conference theme for 1984 is "Agenda for Enterprise" and the debates will focus on a medium-term strategy for business.

Diplomatic service 'is stretched to limit'

By Richard Evans

The diplomatic service, reduced by 20 per cent in recent years, ie being stretched to the limit, the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee concluded yesterday.

The squeeze on staff, reduced from 8,140 to 6,527 since 1968, had gone far enough and further cuts could only be made at the cost of accepting a reduced level and quality of service, the all-party committee said.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, Conservative MP for Stroud and committee chairman, said that the cuts had already had a detrimental effect. The "terrible undermanning" in Buenos Aires was one of the reasons for the lack of information about the onset of the Falklands war.

While diplomatic staff have been reduced the number of countries covered by the Foreign Office has risen from 131 in 1969 to 160 last year.

"Extra demands have been placed on us by increased business, including the number of trade missions and parliamentary committees

Whitehall brief

Helping the decision-makers to look after the shop

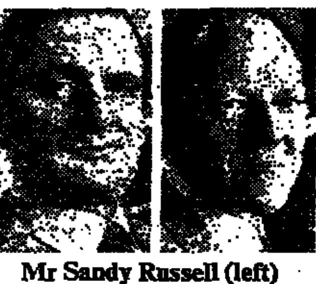
By Peter Hennessy

As the Whitehall machine grinds into the fifth year of Mrs Thatcher's efficiency revolution, a debate has sprung to life about the role of ministers in achieving a more streamlined bureaucracy. Should they try to manage their departments like the chief executive of a business, or should they get on with the policy and the politics and let the civil servants mind the shop?

The Prime Minister wants her Cabinet colleagues really to run their departments and, under her two efficiency advisers, Lord Rayner and his successor Sir Robin Ibbs, an ambitious scheme, the financial management initiative (FMI), has been constructed to give them the tools to do the job.

Sir Peter Carey, who retired last year as Permanent Secretary to the Department of Industry, has rejected this thesis flatly: "Ministers are amateurs of management. It is not their skill or, frequently, inclination."

"Extremely few have had experience in genuinely managing a large organization over a prolonged period. If one accepts that, in modern conditions, management is a highly professional skill which has to be painstakingly developed, ministers are not the people to undertake it."



Mr Sandy Russell (left) and Mr Vincent Watts

All this is in direct contradiction to the conviction of a senior figure at the heart of the Prime Minister's efficiency strategy who says: "We are now plugging the FMI into the departmental grid. The important thing is that there is a clear signal from ministers that they want their departments well managed. They do have to put something into it or it will die."

Members of the FMI unit, the body charged with spreading the gospel of the new managerialism throughout Whitehall, found a way of reconciling the two positions last week. They pointed to Sir Peter's observation that the fact that ministers felt the need to try to manage their ministries was "a reflection on the permanent management of the [Civil] Service which must recognize its responsibility to provide the more responsive and flexible machine ministers want."

Mr Sandy Russell, the unit's head, and Mr Vincent Watts, a consultant on secondment from Arthur Anderson and Co, said the pace of change in the transition phase of FMI meant that, as Mr Russell put it, "ministers had to give a strong push to all this". Once the system was up and running it might not be necessary for the politicians to devote so much time to it.

Mr Russell and Mr Watts reckon the FMI has already produced irreversible change in the way departments allocate money and manpower, and fix priorities. "Obviously one cannot demonstrate it is irreversible", Mr Russell said. "Perhaps that will only be possible when we come back in an after-life."

One thing, however, cannot wait until the after-life. Nobody has yet managed to produce a stirring slogan with which to emblazon the FMI banner. In publicity terms, it lacks punch and visibility.

"Good management, like good housekeeping, is inherently a boring concept to readers of newspapers", said Mr Watts. But he had a go and produced three themes for stitching on the banner – "objectives should be clear, responsibility for achieving them should be assigned to individuals, information on their achievement should be available".

"The trouble is", said Mr Russell in his dry Scots fashion, "when you use words like 'objectives' people glaze over."

They have to find a ringing, convincing phrase to put in the mouths of ministers when they launch the forthcoming FMI White Paper or it will continue to fail to capture political and public attention. Back to the drawing-board boys.

Portfolio

Rothschild man wins £20,000

A senior executive of Rothschild's who thought his claim had been rejected was confirmed as the winner of the £20,000 Times Portfolio weekly dividend yesterday. As a result the weekly dividend for the current week will be £20,000, not £40,000, since last week's prize money cannot be carried forward.

Mr Christopher Lawrence, aged 34, from Chiswick, London had trouble on Saturday telephoning to claim because his own phone was out of order. By the time he had arranged to use a neighbour's it was 3.28 and although the call was logged it was initially rejected because, in the rush, he was confused about his daily totals.

he phoned later but the lines were closed, so he wrote, enclosing a photostat of his card. This was verified yesterday and he will thus receive the prize.

There were five winners in the daily competition yesterday, each of whom will receive £400. They are Mr W. West of Taunton Somerset; Mr Stephen Barry, London NW11; Daniel Regan, Bromley, Kent; Mr P. Baker, Kilmore, Argyll and Mr Norman Dore, Cheshunt, Herts. £2,000 is again available to be won today.

Readers are reminded that they must subtract minus scores from their total in calculating the number they have reached. Readers who have not obtained a card and wish to do so should write to

The Times Portfolio,
PO Box 40,
Blackburn BB1 6AJ

enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.

To claim, telephone *The Times Portfolio* claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total reaches *The Times Portfolio* Dividend. Readers are asked not to ring *The Times* newspaper number.

The Times Portfolio list, page 18 Rules and how to play, Times information service, back page.

MI5 chief 'main spy suspect'

Continued from page 1

learnt in the British Department of the KGB in Moscow. The Golitsin disclosure came at a time when suspicions of a mole had been rearoused, said Mr Wright, "because all the operations against the Russians, whether they were double agent or technical operations, failed fairly soon after they were started".

The defection of Philby to Moscow in 1963 led to suspicions that somebody in MI5 had tipped him off that, thanks to the Golitsin testimony he was about to be uncovered. An inquiry was commissioned under a senior MI5 officer, Mr Ronald Symonds.

According to *World in Action*, which produced documentary evidence of the inquiry, the first Symonds report pointed to Sir Roger's deputy, Mr Graham Mitchell as the mole. But the second Symonds inquiry suggested Sir Roger was the more likely candidate. Mr Wright said that Sir Roger obstructed the Symonds inquiry: "He was anxious that Mitchell should not be found innocent because he was the next suspect".

An internal review of the Hollis case was undertaken by Mr John Day, a senior MI5 officer. Mr Wright recalled: "He (Mr Day) came to me one day and said that he had always regarded me as seeing reds under the bed. But he now wanted to tell me that he had come to the conclusion that Hollis was a spy".

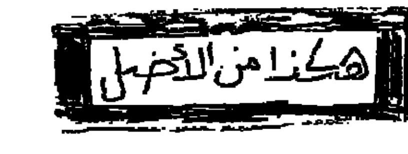
In 1974, Mr Wright continued, Sir Michael Hanley, then head of MI5, called a meeting in London of allied intelligence services. He told them Sir Roger had been investigated, interrogated and had not been cleared: "He invited them to make any necessary damage assessments".

In 1974, Lord Trend, the former Cabinet Secretary, was brought out of retirement, to try and settle the issue. He concluded, in the absence of conclusive evidence either way, that Sir Roger was innocent. It was on the basis of the Trend report that Mrs Thatcher cleared Sir Roger in a Commons statement in 1981.

One very senior former counterintelligence officer said of Mr Wright's action: "I am not a vindictive person. But this is a very serious crime. I think that serious crimes ought to be prosecuted".

It was suggested by a former colleague that Mr Wright harboured a grudge about the meagreness of his pension and had gone public for the sake of financial gain. A spokesman for *World in Action* said "We have not paid him a single penny and he has not asked for any".

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $3.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 150



Brain-damage boy given £300,000 over hospital operation error

By Rupert Morris

A boy who taught his mother to read and write when he was only 11, was awarded £300,000 damages in the High Court yesterday as the result of a bungled operation which left him with incurable brain damage.

Michael Davis, once an exceptionally bright child with ambitions to become a barrister, was admitted to the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, north London, in November 1979, for an operation to lengthen one of his legs, Mr Piers Ashworth QC told the court.

He had undergone two similar operations but on this occasion his mother, Mrs Emeline Davis, had a premonition that something would go wrong. She rushed to the hospital to stop the operation, but her son told her: "I know you are a witch, mother, but I will be all right," Mr Ashworth said.

Something went wrong with the anaesthetic, however. Her son's blood pressure dropped dramatically and his heart stopped; he was resuscitated but has remained in a coma ever since. Mrs Davis believes that he recognizes her, but doctors do not expect him to recover, although he may live another 10 or 15 years.

Michael, who is now 16, lies at home in Mount Pleasant Road, Tottenham, staring at the ceiling. His mother aged 42, has six other older children; she gave up her job an auxiliary nurse after the accident, and has devoted herself to looking after him ever since.

For the past three years she has slept with him, waking every three hours to turn him over. He has to be fed, is doubly incontinent, and cannot move by himself.

Mr Basil Hargrove QC, for the hospital, paid tribute to the "saintly manner" in which Mrs Davis had cared for her son.

Yesterday, as she left court, she said: "It is a full-time job looking after Michael, but we all love him very much and my husband and family help all they can. I shall never give up believing that he is going to live. I shall carry on believing that until the day he dies."

Mr Justice Crown ordered that £50,000 should be paid immediately to Mrs Davis, the rest to be given to her by the Court of Protection as and when required. Mr Anthony Sebastian, Mrs Davis's solicitor, said that would enable her to have the necessary nursing care so that she could sleep in her own bed and have a night out with her husband for the first time since the accident.

Mrs Davis also hopes to take Michael on hoilday to her birthplace in Jamaica.

Mr Sebastian said that a writ had been issued in 1981 against the hospital, alleging negligence on the part of Dr Anthony Rubin, the anaesthetist. It was not until 1983 that the hospital admitted liability, on condition that the action against Dr Rubin was withdrawn.





Time travellers: Miss Sara Hole rounding up the geese yesterday at the Living in the 17th Century exhibition at Gosport, Hampshire, where the English Civil War Society has built a hamlet in natural setting. Right: Mr Martin Crates on the look-out from a medieval cottage. (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

Late stay on export of Duccio painting

By Peter Davenport

The Government yesterday granted a last minute stay on the export of the fourteenth century Duccio painting of the Crucifixion.

Twelve hours before the painting was due to leave for California and the Getty Museum, who paid £1.8m for it at a private sale seven months ago, the Office of Arts and Libraries intervened. It granted Mr Timothy Clifford, director of the Manchester Art Gallery and the man leading the fight to keep the picture in Britain, another month to raise the money.

Mr Clifford has been promised £1.2m and donations have included £500,000 from the National Art Collections Fund and a £1 note from an impoverished clergyman. Mr Clifford consistently told the Government that he can find the other £600,000. Now he has been given a last chance to do that.

On Friday, Mr Clifford came up with a new fund-raising idea. He said: "It is amazing the way the hangman's noose concentrates the mind. We are hopeful that the new idea will bear fruit. There is still doubt, of course, and I would say at this moment there is still a fifty-fifty chance of it going abroad. But by early next week I expect to know if the £600,000 is definite".

Mr Clifford refused to reveal the source of his unexpected windfall, except to say that the individual company involved was not based in the North-West.

Even if the lump sum gift fails to materialize, then other moves are planned to raise the cash. The Government Export Licensing Committee, which sanctions the export of works of art, has never held up a sale so long. Mr Clifford knows that the £1.8m cheque must be signed by midnight on August 16.

He said: "The next month is make or break. I am delighted with the extension, but frankly I am at the end of my tether with the appeal. If we cannot do it now we shall never be able to do it and I would not relish a further extension, even if one were granted".

Jeroboam of wine sold for £26,500

A jeroboam of Mouton Baron de Rothschild 1870 has been sold in Britain for more than £26,500 or £500 a glass. Tomorrow the world's most expensive bottle of wine is being flown to Dallas, Texas, for auction, where it is expected to fetch a new record price.

The jeroboam, equivalent to eight bottles, was bought by Mr Bill Burford, a Texan oil dealer and millionaire, and will be the highlight of this year's auction of old wines in Dallas.

Every 20 year, the bottle has been tested and recorked, and the Baron de Rothschild considers it the finest wine he has drunk.

Sleeping cat stops computer

Health authority officials in Plymouth have dismissed their district rodent operative, an all-white cat named Snowy, after his naps led to a computer fade-out.

Snowy discovered that the £30,000 computer's hot air vent was the perfect place for a sleep, but as the hot air came out Snowy's hairs fell into it. The authority spokesman, Mr Martin Cusack, said: "The hairs became charged with static electricity and caused a total breakdown in our computer."

Beatrix Potter park planned

Mr Robert Jani, American entrepreneur, plans to open a Beatrix Potter theme park, which could cost up to £4m, in the Lake District.

The park, expected to open by the spring of 1987, has been authorized by Penguin Books, who now own the Potter titles. It is expected to take the form of a Lakeland village with Beatrix Potter characters.

£100,000 left to aeromodel club

Mr Jack Marsh, a model aircraft enthusiast, has left more than £100,000 in his will published yesterday, to a Leicester club so that fellow enthusiasts can buy a field in which to fly their aircraft.

Mr Marsh, who lived in Stanley Road, Leicester, and had been a model aeroplane enthusiast since he was a boy, was a founder member of the Leicester Model Aero Club.

Water savers

Water "saveometers", showing consumption and setting targets, are going up in the South West Water Authority area

Pay cut plan angers secondary heads

By Colin Hughes

Head teachers of Britain's largest state schools face a salary cut if proposals being considered by local authority employers are agreed.

The suggestion, made by the employers in a working group discussing the restructuring of teachers' pay, has angered the Secondary Heads Association members, who say it is an attempt to victimize the highest-paid teachers.

Heads' salaries are calculated on a complex formula which groups schools from one to 14, depending on the age and number of children. At the bottom, the head of a small primary gets £10,600, while at the other end the head of a 2,000 pupil comprehensive of children 11 to 18 years gets £20,700.

Under the new proposals, the highest paid head would get £250 less, and the small primary head £900 more.

Mr Peter Snape, general secretary of the association, said the plan was "obviously unacceptable". He said heads of large comprehensives carried more direct rsponsibility and worked longer hours than many of their executive equivalents in industry who received more.

The talks on structure broke up last Friday with no date for further meetings, after the National Union of Teachers, which has 235,000 members mostly in the lowest paid grades, laid down conditions.

The union has accepted the principle of having two grades to replace the five-tier system: one for junior teachers, and another for "main professional" teachers who have shown their worth.

It is refusing, however, to discuss any package which includes any change in teachers' contractual duties.

The employers and the Government want to assess teacher performance to enable good teachers to get more money, and bad ones to be held back from promotion.

Detection of lightning to improve

By Kenneth Gosling

New developments in the forecasting of thunderstorms and the pinpointing of lightning strikes have been given greater significance because of the fire which damaged the south transept of York Minster 10 days ago.

Within the next fortnight the Electricity Council is to open the second of four stations which eventually will form a national lightning flash location scheme based on an advanced form of radio direction-finding.

The Meteorological Office is setting up an automatic detection scheme to forecast more accurately the arrival of thunderstorms.

They could also reduce the numbers of those killed and injured by lightning strikes. In Britain lightning is the cause of a dozen deaths every year.

Mr Philip Goldsmith, director of research at the Meteorological Office, said that it already monitored the intensity of rainfall over Britain where there was a high probability of thunderclouds.

Now it was looking ahead on three fronts: the observation of lightning; the ability to recognize the position of clouds and something about their development; and the ability to understand more about cloud physics.

£3.5m bets swindle alleged

Two pensioners and their son ran a large-scale swindle in which clients invested in a horserace betting firm, a court was told yesterday.

More than 10,000 people were persuaded to put £3.5m into an enterprise called Tru To Form which operated on the basis of an infallible system of gambling, Mr Hugh Mayor, for the prosecution, said at Shrewsbury Crown Court.

The business failed, but the clients' money continued to be used to fianance an extravagant lifestyle, with the son driving a Rolls-Royce, Mr Mayor said.

Leonard Bielby, aged 68, his wife Grace, aged 66, and their son James, aged 36, formerly, of The White House, Sandford Avenue, Church Stretton, Shropshire, and now staying in Weeks Hill, near Dartmouth, Devon, denied six charges of obtaining a total of £30,300 by deception – by falsely representing the sums as dividend-earning investments in Tru To Form, which was able to repay the sum on request.

They also deny three charges of conspiring to obtain by deception a total of £171,000 by falsely saying the firm held credit of £3.5m.

Mr Mayor said that all three defendants had a hand in running the enterprise although James Bielby played the leading part. The case continues today.

Births due next year

Two frozen embryo pregnancies

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Britain's first frozen embryo babies are likely to be born early next year. Two patients of the test-tube baby pioneers, Dr Robert Edwards and Mr Patrick Steptoe, are now pregnant with embryos which were first frozen, then thawed and implanted in their wombs, Mr Steptoe said yesterday.

The world's first frozen embryo baby was born in Australia earlier this year. Dr Edwards and Mr Steptoe have been perfecting the techique at their Bourn Hall clinic, Cambridge, for about a year.

The treatment is used with "spare" embryos when initial embryo transfer after in-vitro fertilization has failed to produce a pregnancy. Both women had had unsuccessful transfers and agreed to the "spare" embryos being frozen.

The advantage to the patient of freezing the embryos means that she only has to undergo one operation to remove eggs for fertilization.

The Bourn Hall team has tried and until now failed to thaw frozen embryos successfully. The thawing process can damage the cells of the embryo. Mr Steptoe said, in a radio interview yesterday: "There have been occasions when we have thawed the embryos and found them quite unsuitable."

The embryos have to be shown to be capable of developing as they would if they were fresh embryos before they would be transferred to their mother's womb, he said.

A spokesman for the clinic said that the two women's pregnancies were of "weeks rather than months duration" and the clinic was still being cautious about their continued success. No details of the women are being disclosed, and it is not known whether each has more than a single pregnancy.

The details of the freezing and thawing process used at Bourn Hall are still to be published in medical journals. The team had hoped to present its scientific papers for publication before the pregnancies became generally known, but there had apparently been a "leak".

Dr Edwards and Mr Steptoe are likely to discuss the implications of embryo freezing later this week after the publication tomorrow of the Warnock Committee's report on the legal, moral and ethical issues of in-vitro fertilization.

Kinnock at secrets case hearing

Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, yesterday visited the Central Criminal Court and watched part of the secrets trial of Airman Paul Davies. Mr Kinnock was a guest at one of the regular private lunches held by judges for leading public figures. Afterwards he sat behind Sir Thomas Hethington, the Director of Public Prsecutions, in Court No 1 as the trial continued on its sixth day. Davies, 21, is accused of passing secrets to Hungarian-born Mrs Eva Jaafar three times while he was stationed in Cyprus last September. He denies the charges.

After 20 minutes Mr Kinnock was asked, along with the rest of the public, to leave court as it went into secret session The trial was adjourned until today.

'Arab link' to gelignite

Det Insp Stanley Griffin, a Scotland Yard detective heading an invstigation into an alleged plot to sell large amounts of gelignite seized by the police, suggested at the Marylebone Magistrates Court in London yesterday that the explosives were destined for an Arab faction.

Four men accused of conspiracy, including an explosives engineer say they had the gelignite to sell in a "legitimate" deal for blowing up tree stumps.

The men are: Benjamin Lomax, aged 55, a self-employed explosives engineer, from Daskell Street, Bolton; Arthur Lamb, aged 53, crane hire company director, of Longdown Road, West Heath, Congleton, Cheshire; John Price, aged 45, of King Edward Road, Northampton, and George Perrett, aged 39, a driver, of Shire Place, Overston Lodge, Northampton. They were remanded in custody until July 23.

British share in Debendox £90m unlikely

By Our Science Correspondent

British parents who claim that their children were born with physical and mental handicaps because of the drug Debendox are unlikely to receive a share of the £90m which the American manufacturers are paying to claimants in the United States.

The makers, Merrell Dow maintained yesterday that, despite the pay-out, there is no scientific evidence linking the morning sickness pill with malformations in babies.

The company said that it was making out-of-court settlements in the cases of American children to avoid having to pay the costs of legal hearings which it could not recover, regardless of courts' verdicts. However, it was not admitting liability.

Dr Harry Masheter, medical director of Merrell Pharmaceuticals, the company's British subsidiary in Hounslow, west London, said yesterday: "Europe is being treated separately and the company will continue to defend any and all cases that have arisen

The Debendox Action Group, representing 400 British families, said that it will take out writs in Britain

Hate for mother 'led to killing'

A man stabbed to death a woman, aged 66, becanse she looked like his mother whom he hated, it was alleged yesterday.

Peter Fell, aged 23, of Wellington Road, Bournemouth, Dorset, also killed her companion as the walked their dogs at Aldershot Common, Hampshire, Winchester Crown Court was told.

Mr Fell has denied murdering Mrs Margaret Johnson and Mrs Ann Lee, aged 44, on May 10, 1982.

Mr David Elfer, QC, for the prosecution, said there appeared to be no motive for the killings

When police detained Mr Fell in July 1983 after he made a series of telephone calls to them, he allegedly admitted attacking the two women and said the older one "looked very like his own mother and he hated her sufficiently to want to destroy her", Mr Elfer said.

He later retracted this confession, Mr Elfer said.

The case continues today.

Harewood replacement named by ENO

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

English National Opera surprised the London musical world yesterday by turning to the United States for its new managing director, one of Britain's plum operatic posts.

It has chosen Mr Peter Jonas, aged 37 and born in London, to replace Lord Harewood when he leaves the company next year.

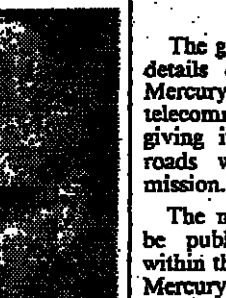
Mr Jonas has spent most of his professional career in the US, latterly as artistic administrator of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and director of artistic administration for its parent body, the Orchestral Association.

Lord Goodman, chairman of the opera company's board, said: "Mr Jonas's considerable administrative and musical experience and his proven ability in the international music field will, we feel sure, serve to enhance and develop the reputation of ENO which has risen to great heights under the guidance of Lord Harewood."

Mr onas, a former student of the Northern School of Music in Manchester and the Royal College of Music, won the Frances Toye Memorial Exchange Fellowship to spend a year of postgraduate study at the Eastman School of Music in the US.

He is married to the soprano Lucia Popp and was invited in November, 1974, to go to Chicago as administrative assistant to Sir Georg Solti.





Mr Jonas: Married to soprano Lucia Popp.

Licence will give Mercury right to dig up roads

By Our Technology Correspondent

The government is finalizing details of a new licence for Mercury, the privately-owned telecommunications operator, giving it authority to dig up roads without planning permission.

The new licence, which will be published in draft form within the next few weeks, gives Mercury the same rights as British Telecom and full status of a telephone carrier.

The licence is required to satisfy conditions outlined in the Telecommunications Act, which will transform British Telecom into a private company from the end of the first week in August.

British Telecom has been awarded a licence similar to Mercury's apart from obligations to provide public telephones and constraints on company's structure and tariffs. The BT licence will be debated in the House of Commons today.

The Mercury licence will available for public scrutiny, a final version will be published on two or three weeks.

Since 1982 Mercury has been operating with a licence awarded by the Secretary of State for Industry

Vicar jailed for indecency

An Anglican vicar who admitted four offences of gross indecency with boys aged between 11 and 17 was jailed for nine months at Swansea Crown Court yesterday.

The Rev John Frederick Vile, aged 36, of Robin's Lane, Barry, South Glamorgan, committed the offences while he was vicar of St Paul's, Landore, Swansea. He asked for eight similar offences to be taken into consideration.

Mr Anthony Evans QC, for the defence, said Vile, a bachelor, was a lonely, immature man who had displayed homosexual tendencies before ordination. The authorities had encouraged him to continue his career hoping he could keep himself under control.

Issue settled so why are dockers on strike?

DOCK STRIKE

The Government stands ready to take any action which eventually becomes necessary to make sure that the essential affairs of the country keep running, **Mr Nicholas Ridley**, Secretary of State for Transport, told the Commons after making a statement on the dock strike. He denied that during the weekend he had mentioned the word "troops".

It has been said the dockers feared that the Government intended to abolish the dock labour scheme, he said. The Government had no plans to change or abolish the scheme and so there was no reason for the strike.

Mr Ridley said: Registered dockers are on strike at all ports in the dock labour scheme. Dockers are also on strike at the non-scheme ports of Montrose and Shoreham and, as regards freight traffic, at Dover, Felixstowe and Portsmouth. Ferry services for passengers, cars and coaches are continuing to operate.

As I told the House last week the Transport and General Workers' Union called the strike because of an alleged breach of the scheme by the British Steel Corporation at Immingham. Last Thursday the National Dock Labour Board, under the procedures in the dock labour scheme itself, decided that the scheme had been breached. By the following day the British Steel Corporation had remedied the matter for the future to the satisfaction of the Immingham dockers.

Despite that, the union has not called off the strike. Discussions between the union and the National Association of Port Employers in the National Joint Council for the ports industry broke up on Friday evening without any agreement being reached.

I understand that the union is insisting that NAPE should guarantee that there will be no breaches of the scheme in future. NAPE have reaffirmed their willingness to honour fully their obligations under the scheme and believe that alleged breches of the scheme should continue to be determined by the dock labour boards under the statutory procedures.

It has been said that dockers fear that the Government intends to abolish the dock labour scheme. Let me make it absolutely clear that the Government has no plans to change or abolish the scheme. There is therefore no reason whatsoever for the strike.

I understand that both the union and NAPE have now accepted invitations from Acas to discuss the dispute. I wish them all success. This strike can only damage many jobs, in the ports, and in other industries too. It is not in the interests of dockers, their families, their fellow workers in other industries, or of the country.

Mr John Prescott, chief Opposition spokesman on transport said the House would welcome the intervention of Acas into the escalating docks dispute. In a *World this Weekend* radio interview Mr Ridley had made an inflammatory remark about the use of troops. His speech at the port worker's luncheon on April 12 and the Ridley plan specifically to dismantle the coal and dock industries, had contributed largely to the fears which had triggered off this dispute. It could only make the job of Acas much more difficult.

Will he say (he went on) that he is prepared not only not to change the scheme itself but to meet the dock workers to assure them of the future of the scheme and the docks in which they work?

Mr Ridley: The Dock Labour Board found that there was a breach at Immingham. Now that breach had been remedied by the employers, is he recommending the Transport and General Workers Union to send the dockers back?

At no time over the weekend have I mentioned the word "troops". The Government stands ready to take any action which eventually becomes necessary to make sure that the essential affairs of the country keep running. Since the Government both this week and last week have given undertakings that there are no plans for changing or abolishing the dock labour scheme, that removes any excuse for this strike.

Is Mr Prescott prepared to advise the dockers to go back to work on the grounds that they have been misled as to the cause of the strike?

Mr Michael Brown (Brigg and Cleethorpes, C): The original cause of the dispute has been resolved. While wishing Acas well in its attempts to break the deadlock, what role can it play bearing in mind that this does not appear to be an industrial dispute any longer? Is it not political?

Mr Ridley said there was a difference of opinion between Mr Scargill, who said it was a political dispute in support of the miners, and the TGWU, who said it was entirely to do with the dock labour scheme. He hoped their discussion this morning had succeeded in sorting out that essential difference.

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley, L): Is it the fact that Acas in its difficult task will not be asked from any quarter to consider amendments to the existing scheme?

Mr Ridley: I cannot answer for what anyone says to Acas. We are the only people who can change the scheme. It would take legislation before the scheme could be changed. The Government has no plan to do that.

Sir Paul Bryan (Boothferry, C): The dockers had no choice before they were ordered out. That is a repetition of what happened in the coal dispute and that is another proof that these are purely political strikes and nothing to do with the welfare or grievances of workers.

Mr Ridley: Workers should be consulted about whether they wish to go on strike or not, and in secret ballots.

It is plain that at no stage in the dock dispute have any workers had a secret ballot and the evidence from Dover this morning about the nature of the ballot is very disturbing.

Mr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh, East, Lab): When will the Government recognize that neither the TGWU nor the NUM will be humiliated or defeated? How much damage has to be done to the economy and the social fabric before there are settlements which reflect their aspirations?

Mr Ridley: What are the aspirations of the T and G? All the requests they made have been shown to be settled or groundless, so can Mr Strang use his influence – since he says he has it – to get the dockers to accept that they have been taken out on strike on a false pretence and that it is high time they went back.

Mr Kevin McNamara (Hull, North, Lab): If Mr Ridley wanted to settle matters today he could say, not only that there are no plans for changes but that he and the Government have no intention of introducing changes in the lifetime of this Parliament.

Mr Ridley: There were two breaches of the scheme, first at Immingham by the employers and second by not using the procedures to sort it out but to insist on calling out the national dock labour force before the procedures had been used.

It takes two to make a bargain and the union should stick to the terms of the scheme just as much as the employers. It is not possible to go further than saying that the Government has no plans. I cannot give a stronger assurance than that.

Labour MPs: Yes, you can.

Mr Mark Robinson (Newport, West, C): Can we have an assurance that in the event of Acas not being able to resolve the dispute, the Government will take what ever steps are necessary to keep essential supplies going to affected industries?

Mr Ridley: The jobs of some dockers will be at risk if the strike persists but the jobs of million of their fellow workers in unions in industries up and down the country will be at risk, too.

If anybody is clearly identified as job wreckers, it is those who go on strike on such flimsy grounds as in this case.

Later he added: Who are the job wreckers now? Who are the guilty men?

Mr Ridley said later that there could be no greater blessing and boon to Britain's overseas competitors and no greater damage could be done to the nation's economy than by these two strikes, particularly the dockers' strike which now bore no indication to the nature of the dispute.

Sir Kenneth Lewis (Stamford and Spalding, C) said if Acas did not get a settlement of the docks dispute the British people would say that the trades unions, the NUM and TGWU, were taking on not the Government but the country as a whole.

Though Mr Ridley and the Prime Minister might be reluctant to do so, it would be necessary to call in the TUC and point out to it the danger to the whole trade union movement unless the TUC could get people back to work to prevent a national catastrophe.

Mr Matthew Parris (Derbyshire West, C): What is to stop a return to work while the Acas report is awaited?

Mr Ridley: the answer eludes me.

Mr Michael Brown unsuccessfully sought an emergency debate on the docks strike which, he said, was clearly designed to challenge the authority of the Government.

Strang: Union will not be humiliated or defeated

Changes to paving Bill endorsed by peers

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

It would be wrong and unreasonable if action taken by the outgoing authorities between now and their abolition were to prejudice successor authorities, **Viscount Whitelaw**, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, said in the House of Lords during the report stage of the Local Government (Interim Provisions) Bill, which paves the way for the abolition of the Greater London Council and the other six metropolitan authorities.

He was outlining proposed Government amendments to the Bill and at the same time replying to an Opposition amendment moved by **Lady Birk**. She maintained that the Government's compromise proposal to extend the lives of the GLC and the six metropolitan councils until April 1986 was not a viable substitute for holding elections in May 1985.

The House could not be expected to buy such legislative pap, she said. The order cancelling the May elections would have to be made by mid-March at the latest, before the House of Lords had even had a sniff at second reading of the Bill to abolish the councils.

She was moving an amendment which, she said, would sustain the decision taken by the House of Lords on June 28 by giving the Secretary of State power, after the passing of an enactment abolishing the GLC and the six metropolitan county councils and the transfer of their functions, to make an order to restrict to a term expiring not before April 1 1986, the period of office of councillors of the councils elected on May 2 1985.

Viscount Whitelaw said the Government had proposed amendments to the Bill in response to the decision by the House of Lords and the package completely met the criticism that the original proposals would have given the Government power to impose nominated transitional councils on local government and their electors.

Lady Birk, moving her amendment, said the Government amendments not only suspended the elections, but did so before the House of Lords had had an opportunity to make a decision on the main abolition Bill.

The Government's proposal was to extend the lives of the GLC and the metropolitan county councils to April 1986, yet experience and present forecasts indicated that it would be impossible to complete the abolition and handover of powers, if it was to be properly done, by that date.

The main abolition Bill was unlikely to be enacted before July 1985 at the earliest. While babies took nine months to produce, quangos would take considerably longer.

The Government claimed the extension of the terms of office was in accordance with precedent, but there was no precedent for doing it in advance of the main legislation. There were no real precedents and even if there were, they would be bad precedents which ought to be strictly ignored.

The House would have to beware the golden tongue of the Leader of the House that would caress the Government amendments; they would not do. The House of Lords would still be constitutionally by-passed since the elections would be cancelled before the House had seen the abolition Bill.

Nothing being offered by the Government today (she said) alters that one iota.

Viscount Whitelaw said he had decided to set out the Gvernment's package including the safeguards against asset stripping by the outgoin authorities because the issues involved affected the relations between the House of Lords and the Commons in a wider way than the Bill itself.

It had been right that the Government had given careful consideration to the decision taken by the House of Lords and it had accepted the view expressed so far as the transitional authorities were concerned. Its amendments met the point.

It would be wrong and unreasonable if action taken by the outgoing authorities between now and their abolition were to prejudice successor authorities. While it was to be hoped such actin would not be taken, the Government had to safeguard the position of the successor councils.

One of the Governments new clauses proposed that if it appeared to the High Court that the GLC or a metropolitan county council had contravened either the controls of disposal of land or the control of contracts, it could order those responsible to be disqualified as a member of that authority and disqualified for a specified period from being a member of any other local authority.

The Government had rejected the argument that there should be elections to the councils during the passage of the abolition Bill through Parliament. Such elections would involve 14 million voters and the outcome, if the abolition Bill was passed, would be that the councillors would be in office less than a year. How could that be justified?

Furthermore, the election would be held when the main abolition Bill was before Parliament and might well have passed through the Commons and had its second reading in the House of Lords. No one supports the danger inherent in a sort of referendum taking place on an issue subject to parliamentary proceedings.

During the second reading in the Commons, Mr Edward Heath had said the way to deal with the problem was by continuing the lives of the existing councils until the changeover. That was what the Government now proposed.

There were precedents for the Government's action, in 1963 and in 1972, although on those occasions it had been done in the main abolition Bills. In this case it was a question of the timing of the elections and there was no alternative but to introduce the necessary provisions in the present Bill.

The Government's amendments would allow a further opportunity for the House of Lords to consider the matter which would, set at rest fears that proper regard was not being paid to the views of the House.



Birk: Beware Whitelaw's golden tongue.

I believe that, on behalf of the Government (he said) I have made a great and positive response to your vote on June 28. I am entitled to point out that the Government has made a substantial concession to the views of this House, particularly when you remember that the Bill had a majority of 108 at the third reading in the House of Commons.

Lord Evans of Claughton (L) said although the Government's concession dealt with the objection to nominated councils, other objections, including the fact that electoral arrangements were to be changed before the main legislation had passed through both Houses of Parliament, still remained. They should stick to the principle of the original amendment on which the Government was defeated.

Lord Molson (C) said the House could vote for the Government's amendments without any inconsistency or abandonment of principle.

Lord Diamond (SDP) said if the Government had not made such a cock-up of all these arrangements, if it had introduced one Bill, that would not have been anticipating the will of Parliament and the situation would have been totally different.

It would be wrong to deny people in these vast areas the right to determine their own self-government.

Lord Harmer-Nicholls (C) said nothing would have satisfied the Opposition because it did not intend to be satisfied. It would be unconstitutional and undemocratic if the House supported the Opposition's wrecking amendment.

The Bishop of Liverpool (the Rt Rev David Sheppard) said they were talking about perhaps two years of budget restrictions, taking away the councils' capacity to act during that period. He did not believe that capacity to act should be taken away.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said there must come a point in time when it was not worth going through the whole electoral process because it would be a waste of money and effort. Did 11 months come within that timescale?

The Opposition amendment was rejected by 248 to 155. Government majority, 93, and the Government new clause suspending the elections and extending the term of office of councillors, was agreed. Later the other Government related new clauses concerning controls of the disposal of land and control of contracts, and disqualification for contravention, were agreed to.

Kinnock allied with demagogue

COAL STRIKE

Condemnation of Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, for his remarks at a week-end miners' rally came from **Mr Nicholas Edwards**, Secretary of State for Wales.

During Welsh questions in the Commons, **Mr Keith Best** (Ynys Mon, C) said: It is unforgiveable that a Welsh MP and Leader of the Opposition should show so little concern for the great achievements of those in the steel industry at Port Talbot and Llanwern and should ally himself with a demagogue by losing his self control, ripping up his speech and showing greater concern or those job wreckers than for those who have achieved such things in the steel industry.

Mr Edwards: It is deplorable that the Leader of the Opposition should apparently associate himself with a political strike which must be gravely damaging to jobs in industry generally.

Earlier, **Mr Edwards** had said that while reports indicated that there was no widespread impact on Welsh industry generally and the British Steel Corporation were continuing to take steps to ensure that steel production was maintained, those in employment in Wales would recognize the threat to jobs that the continuation of this damaging strike entailed.

Mr Ian Grist (Cardiff Central, C) said the only people who would gain from this senseless strike would be oil tanker crews and nuclear power contractors, and the worst loosers would be in the coal and associated industries.

Mr Edwards: The strike can do nothing but damage to jobs in other industries and people not directly affected by the strike. It is deplorable that a strike involving about 200,000 people in two industries should have such threatening consequences for so many more in a host of other industries.

Mr Raymond Powell (Ogmore, Lab) said he had been asking Mr Edwards for five months to meet the chairman of the coal board, Mr Ian MacGregor. If Mr Edwards were invited to senior Cabinet meetings to discuss the strike and its impact on Wales, what would he say?

Some 120 or 130 lorries travelling from Port Talbot to Llanwern caused danger when in the middle of the road where motorists were trying to leave the motorway.

It was time that Mr Edwards went to Mr MacGregor and convinced him that the miners had won the strike.

Mr Edwards: Clearly the miners have not won the strike. The Government is determined that violence and intimidation should not triumph.

I was present at the cabinet meeting this (Monday) morning and we discussed the fact that the windows of 32 of the lorries carrying coal to Port Talbot this morning were smashed by strikers, I hope he will join me in condemning that disgraceful violence.

Mr Keith Raffan (Delyn, C): Those miners on strike must realize that it is their industrial action which has driven up interest rates and is damaging Welsh industry. They are destroying other Welsh people's jobs.

By kotowing to Scargill, Labour MPs are aiding and abetting this destruction of jobs. They, too, are job wreckers.

Mr Edwards: I agree. I hope MPs will heed the warnings of the chairman of the British Steel Corporation who said the strike threatens the whole recovery to which BSC workers have contributed so much.

Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, Lab): What the leader of the Opposition and every sensible person wants is to see this dispute brought to an end under the proper procedures agreed under *Plan for Coal*. It is the Government's breach of those procedures which has led to this serious situation.

Mr Edwards said Labour Governments had recognized that pits had to be closed if they could not produce economically and beneficially, and that was what this strike was about – the determination of the NCB to run a sensible, profitable and economic industry and not to have it destroyed for political reasons.

Mr Donald Coleman (Neath, Lab): If Tories are concerned about the health of the steel industry, why do they not put pressure on the Prime Minister to settle the coal dispute?

Mr Edwards replied that nobody in Government would put any kind of pressure on the management of the NCB – (Labour interruptions) – which would allow decisions about the future of that industry and the viability of the pits to be dictated by a political demagogue or anyone else. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Ronald Davies (Caerphilly, Lab): If as a result of the damage being done to the Welsh economy by the mining dispute and now by the docks dispute, the Government declares a state of emergency, will Mr Edwards assure us that he will ensure that troops are not used against miners in South Wales?

Mr Edwards: No decisions have been taken of that kind but the Government will carry out its obligations to the country as a whole and take whatever steps might be needed.

Mr Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales: Rather than adopting a sneering, hard line approach, Mr Edwards should encourage the Prime Minister to effect conciliation.

Mr Edwards said Mr Scargill had refused to discuss the inclusion of the word "beneficial" when considering if a pit had a future or not.

If we really cannot discuss whether a pit has a beneficial future (he said) we are hardly in a position to talk seriously about conciliation.

Providing freedom for market forces

THE CITY

The British financial services sector should be both competitive and a clean place to do business, **Mr Norman Tebbit**, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said in the Commons. It did not take many scandals to sully the reputation of a multitude of decent traders.

I want to achieve a regulatory framework (he said) which is clear enough to shape but not yet so tight as to cramp the pattern of structural change in the City, but has the resilience not to be simply overrun by events.

Opening a debate on the Gower report on investor protection, he said he wanted to see the maximum freedom for market forces to stimulate competition and encourage innovation. In matters such as openness to newcomers and price competition, the financial services sector still has some catching up to do.

A sharp increase in the probability of conviction of fraudsters would strengthen the hand of the overwhelming majority of honest City businesses and improve the confidence of their customers, but that confidence could not be achieved without supplementary measures aimed at make fraud and near fraud less likely.

For example, it was right that people in the investment business should be what were known as "fit and proper" persons.

Similarly (he continued), we would expect to see business being conducted in a way which safeguarded the investor against malpractices. The ingredients might include separate client accounts, compensation disclosure of interest in transactions for clients, and the principle that in any conflict of interest the client's interest should be paramount. He would prefer the safeguards to be provided through institution devised and largely adminstered by the financial services insustry itself. Such self-regulatory agencies (SPAs) should be equipped to act quickly and flexibly and to pay for themselves.

This needed to be underpinned by stature while leaving a flexible operation which could rapidly adapt to changing business circumstances.

He had not yet reached final conclusions but inclined to the view that a number of self-regulatory authorities should be set up on a functional basis. They should be as few as possible in number and cover as much as possible of the field. Though voluntary bodies, they should have statutory backing.

I sense (he said) a degree of movement of informed opinion in recent weeks towards toning down the ideas of the enthusiasts for a Stock Exchange Commission and an acknowledgement of a possible role for an intermediate body among those formerly devoted to the system of first tier SRAs alone, but I am still prepared to listen to the arguments.

However we operate this system, SRAs will need to be seen to be responsive to the needs of investors and not just to become cosy clubs regulating their own affairs for the benefit of their own members.

They would need to discipline members and there would have to be an effective appeal mechanism against expulsion or exclusion from the market and powerful incentives at least for would-be traders to operate within rather than outside the SRAs. He was firmly of the opinion that the deadline of December, 1986 entered into the agreement between his predecessor, Mr Cecil Parkinson, and the Stock Exchange must be met. It was the view of the Stock Exchange Council that the deadline could be met.

Opera tickets

Each ticket to the opera was subsidized by £14.70 in 1980-81, £15 in 1981-82 and £19 in 1982-83 from the Arts Council, **Mr William Waldegrave**, Government spokesman for the Arts, said during questions in the Commons.

Decisions about individual levels of subsidy (he went on) are of course for the Arts Council

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debates on estimates relating to diplomatic representation in the Commonwealth Caribbean and aid to Grenada and relating to the Property Services Agency. **Lords** (2.30): Health and Social Security Bill, third reading. Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 (Continuance) Order.

New pension rights for workers

PENSIONS

The Government's intention to allow all employees the right to take a personal pension was announced in the Commons by **Mr Norman Fowler**, Secretary of State for Social Services. He explained that the essence of his proposals was freedom of choice and flexibility. Giving all employees the right to a pension which they could take with them would remove another obstacle to job mobility, he said.

The proposals I am announcing today (he added) give people more choice in the way they save for their old age. They are aimed at giving everyone in work a new right – the right to choose a personal pension.

Mr Fowler said: When I set up the inquiry into provision for retirement I said that one of its first tasks would be a study of personal pensions. This followed proposals to enable people to arrange their own individual pension plans as an alternative to joining an employer's scheme or the state earnings-related scheme. Under the proposals people would accumulate their own fund which they could take with them when they changed jobs.

Evidence on these proposals was taken at four public sessions of the inquiry and I also received 1,700 submissions and letters. In addition I commissioned market research which demonstrated a substantial potential demand for personal pensions. I am today publishing a short consultative document outlining the Government's proposals and next month will be publishing a longer document which will summarize the evidence received.

The Government believes that the demand for personal pensions can and should be met. We propose that all employees should be given a right to take a personal pension. They will be free to choose the pension arrangements that suit them best. This right will extend both to those who belong to employers' pension schemes and to those now in the state earnings-related scheme.

Nearly half the workforce now belong to occupational schemes which are contracted out of the state earnings-related pension scheme. The Government recognizes that such schemes play a vital part in pension provision. We have therefore devised a system which will sit alongside and not threaten employers' schemes.

The proposals would allow those opting for a personal pension to contract out of the state earnings-related scheme. A minimum contribution to their personal pension would be required to ensure that they provided themselves with an adequate income in retirement. Different arrangements would operate for people who already belong to compulsory contracted-out schemes and those who do not. But the common aim is to ensure that all those who choose a personal pension are treated alike while not adverseley affecting the financial viability of occupational pension schemes.

I hope that this approach will meet the worries of many of those pensions interests who gave evidence to the inquiry.

The essence of the Government's proposals is freedom of choice and flexibility. By giving all employees the right to a pension which they can take with them, we shall remove another obstacle to job mobility. People must have as wide a choice as possible of bodies with whom they may place their personal pension investments. The consultative document suggests a range of these, but recognizes the need for an adequate framework of consumer protection. We shall aim to keep restrictions to a minimum but there must be safeguards for example against misleading promotion.

The House will recognize that the proposals are far-reaching and that all concerned with the provision of pensions will want to study and comment upon their detailed implications. That is why I have published them as a consultative document. I shall welcome all views which are expressed over the next few months. These are vital issues, and before proceeding with any legislative measures we shall want to be sure that the legitimate interests of all those concerned are recognized.

But I should make it clear that the general principles underlying the proposals for personal pensions are ones to which the Government is committed. We have already gone a long way towards improving the position of occupational pension scheme members.

I have announced our intention to legislate to safeguard the pension rights of early leavers; and I have published proposals to give them a statutory right to a transfer value, and to give members more information about their schemes.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security: These are potentially damaging and retrogressive proposals. This is perhaps not surprising when they come from such a politically loaded and unrepresentative committee.

The committee of five included two government ministers, a right wing economist, the chairman of the Life Offices Association, and Mr Mark Weinberg, the chairman of Hambro Life who has a vested interest in these proposals and is expected to become a millionaire out of them.

Personal pensions is simply in effect a breezy new title for old fashioned money purchase schemes which have been overwhelmingly rejected because they have major disadvantages. They do not provide benefits related to earnings at or near retirement, which is what people want.

The Opposition will not allow the partnership in Labour's state earnings-related pension scheme of 1975, the best deal pensioners ever had, to be overthrown in this way.

Mr Fowler: Even by Mr Meacher's standards that was a ridiculously hysterical response. No one is compelling anyone to take a personal pension. What we are doing is giving people choice.

There are at the moment something like 11 million people who are not covered by occupational pension schemes at all.

Mr Michael Meadowcroft (Leeds West, L): He needs to give far more attention to safeguards.

Mr Fowler: We will do everything we can in the consultation period to consider sensible measures of consumer protection. We do not want so many restrictions upon personal pensions that it makes broking of them unviable.

Mr Peter Hordern (Horsham, C): Would he indicate when he hopes to bring forward legislation to carry out this most ambitious scheme?

Mr Fowler: We are proposing there should be a period of consultation on the proposals in the consultative document. That will end at the end of November and proposals on legislation can follow that.

Police Bill ends drugs body search

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

The police will have to release heroin smugglers with the drug concealed in their bodies because of an act of "legal lunacy", Mr Barry Price, Chief Constable of Cumbria and a leading expert on drugs, says in an interview with *Police Review*.

The "lunacy" is the dropping from the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill of a provision allowing body searches for drugs.

Mr Price discovered at an Interpol conference that the British police would be the only officers in Europe without such a power. His criticism comes as the Bill has finished its committee stage in the House of Lords.

Mr Price, who is police representative on the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, says: "Some foreign forces can even X-Ray people they suspect of carrying drugs internally.

"It does happen. I think the record was a boy found to have swallowed 400 French letters filled with cocaine."





Fanfare for a festival

The Lord Mayor of London, Dame Mary Donaldson, about to try playing the contrabass yesterday with the permission of its regular user, Victoria Warden, aged 13, a member of the Mayflower Band Corps of Billericay, Essex. The band was at Guildhall for the opening of the City of London Festival

Photograph: Ross Drinkwater

Student achievement: 2

Testing time for teachers over leavers' records

The Government's announcement today of a policy on records of achievement for schoolchildren will lay down national guide-lines, an innovation which, as *Colin Hughes* reports, arouses as much controversy as enthusiasm.

Since the Government produced its draft policy last year on introducing "student records of achievement" for all school pupils it has received hundreds of detailed responses from schools, local education authorities, parents' groups and employers.

Support for taking the plunge, after several years of a few schools' tentatively dipping their toes into the water, was unanimous. The question is no longer "if"; but how and when.

Today's government announcement of a final policy on leavers' records will approve £2.25m for three years of pilot projects around the country, putting the educationists' excited ambitions under the cold eye of clinic tests.

The metaphor is apt. For one of the main hopes which the Government has of student records is that they will vastly improve the diagnosis of failure and under-achievement, and help to cure the inefficiency and poor management of curricula which the schools inspectors increasingly detect.

It will also bring national currency to a development which otherwise risks going ahead in a handful of progressive areas in different forms, which will be of little use to education consumers.

For the problem with records of achievement is that they have two quite separate aims. The first is to promote internal improvement in schools through continuing assessment by teachers, tests, and the pupils themselves. The second is to distil these results into intelligable documents for parents and employers when the child leaves at 16.

Teachers working on the idea are excited by the possibility of liberating curriculum from the constraints of academic subject areas. They see no reason why, for example, a pupil cannot be assessed on ability to discuss ideas as much in a mathematics class as an English lesson.

The Government expects the new system to oblige teachers to think harder about their jobs. Some more anxious teachers fear the results will be used to assess their own professional performance.

There is then, an already growing gulf between dreams and ambitions. As one Department of Education and Science official commented: "Though we are recognizing, by backing this, that there are more things in heaven and earth than exam results, I cannot see any government, even 20 years hence, deciding that records of achievement are any substitute for exams."

The problem with employers is that, as Sir Keith Joseph, often points out, they are transmitting a "scrambled message" about what they want from education. If they are all to be satisfied, from hoteliers who need details on personal character, to manufacturers seeking details of whether the pupils can work a lathe or fill in forms, then the leaver's record will be the size of a telephone directory.

Simplification, the teachers say, would be worse than nothing. Pupils would be categorized into boxes, like judging whether someone's honesty is "satisfactory". There are, nonetheless, uncontentious areas which are of undoubted value, such as punctuality, appearance, presentation, regular attendance, which most employers are keen to know.

The Northern Examining Association, which today launches detailed development work on records of achievement, last year consulted some 700 employers, parents' groups, schools, and teaching bodies, and found that four in five support the move. Opinion on what the records should contain was more confused, and misunderstanding about what records were for was widespread.

The Government's policy statement today can be expected to clear the waters, channel them, and check a few fountains of fancy. Most importantly, assessment will be tied to national criteria, to ensure consistency. Schools running experimental schemes will be set five or so models to choose from, to restrain diversity.

Clearly a pupil moving from Manchester to Plymouth must be able to expect his or her records to be understood – an important consideration, since one in 10 parents move home to a new area each year.

A substantial risk is that subjective judgments on pupils, by themselves or others, will acquire a seemingly objective authority. To oversee this, schools will be accredited by examining boards, and the record validated when the pupil leaves.

The years of pilot projects are crucial. They will test whether teachers can cope with the new demands, for all involved recognize that there will be no extra funds, and in-service training in assessment methods will be essential.

Most interesting will be the pupil's own reaction. Will they really be stimulated, or will they be bored by being set yet another adult-oriented assault course?

Whatever happens, it is clear that no progress will be achieved unless the enthusiastic experimenters bring parents in at an early stage and explain to them a move which may have a more dramatic long-term effect of their children's lives than any tinkering with examination systems.

Concluded

Unita attack on Angola pipeline could mark new phase in civil war

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The Angolan rebel movement, Unita, has struck for the first time at the northern enclave of Cabinca, centre of Angola's vital oil industry, in what could mark the opening of a new phase in the civil war which has raged since independence from Portugal in 1975.

In a communiqué released on Sunday in Lisbon, Unita, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, said 22 people were killed and 55 injured when a time bomb blew up an oil pipeline on July 12.

The explosion had been reported a day earlier from Luanda, the Angolan capital, by Angop, the state-run news agency, which, however, differed on the number of casualties, saying a family of 10 had died when their house caught fire.

For some time after independence, Cabinca boasted its own separatist insurgency, but it has not been heard of in recent years, and there is no reason to doubt Unita's claim to have carried out the July 12 attack.

As yet, there is no information available here on the extent of the material damage caused by the explosion. According to a report by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, the pipeline was part of an installation owned by Gulf Oil, the giant American corporation.

Gulf is the biggest of the foreign companies, which also includes French, Italian and Brazilian organizations, involved in the exploitation of Angola's oil resources. Oil is the lifeblood of the country, supplying more than 75 per cent of its export earnings, and has been the biggest single factor in Angola's survival since independence.

Production has increased steadily and was put at 190,000 barrels a day last year. Cuban troops are thought to be involved in guarding the installations.

In the Unita statement, the movement's leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, called on foreign companies to put more pressure on President Dos Santos to send home the 25,000 to 30,000 Cuban soldiers stationed in Angola. "No stone will be left unturned until the Cubans leave Angola and a (coalition) government of national unity has been established." Dr Savimbi said.

He believes he was unjustly cheated of a share of power when the MPLA seized control in 1976 over the heads of other groups, such as Unita, which had also been engaged in the independence struggle.

In May of this year, senior Unita officials said the civil war would be carried to Cabinda over the next few months, which suggests that the widening of the war is part of a carefully planned strategy.

Even before the July 12 attack, Unita had shown its ability to strike at targets more than 800 miles from its base in the south-eastern Angolan bush by hitting the diamond-mining centre of Kafunfo in the north and Sumbe (formerly Novo Redondo) on the coast below Luanda. Many foreign workers have been taken prisoner.

Dr Savimbi has enjoyed South African material, financial and logistical support, and this appears to have continued despite the agreement signed in February by Pretoria and Luanda which provides for a gradual withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola.

In March, Pretoria proposed a regional peace conference at which both the MPLA and Unita would have taken part "addition to Swapo, the guerrilla organization fighting for the independence of Namibia which has bases in southern Angola, and other Namibian political parties.

The proposal met with a cool response, but Pretoria continues to cling to the United Nation.

At the end of May, Pretoria and Dr Savimbi were reported to have held secret talks somewhere in South Africa, the reporters were never confirmed or denied.

Meanwhile, in Windhoek, the Namibian capital, a South African military spokesman claimed yesterday that 37 Swapo guerrillas had been killed in the last 12 days, bringing to 303 the number killed since the signing of the accord with India.

1,000 riot in black township

Police used teargas for the second successive day yesterday to disperse rioters in the black township of Tumahole near the northern Orange Free State town of Parys. On Sunday, more than 1,000 black youths clashed with police and looted and set fire to shops (Michael Hornsby writes).

The trouble began when the youths carrying placards, marched through the township to protest against increased house rents, service charges and a recent rise in general sales tax from 7 to 10 per cent, which has hit black consumers particularly hard.

Detachments of police were called in from nearby towns. After several warnings to the protesters to disperse were ignored, police opened up with teargas. Unrest then quickly spread throughout the township.

Stones were thrown and police say four of their men were slightly injured. By last night 40 rioters were under arrest on charges which included public violence and housebreaking.

One shop was reported gutted by fire and several others looted. The rioters erected barriers of burning tyres across roads, and a thick pall of smoke was visible from several miles. Journalists were kept out of the area by police "for their own safety".

It remains to be seen whether the Parys outbreak will prove an isolated incident or symptomatic of wider black discontent with the economic situation. Low growth and high inflation, caused in part by runaway goverment bureaucratic expenditure and a depressed gold price, have halted the sharp improvement in black living standards registered in recent years.

Russia may buy British computers

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Russian parents will soon be able to buy their children British home computers, after a relaxation of the rules governing the export of Western equipment to the Eastern block.

But the Soviet military will find it difficult, if not impossible, to buy the more advanced computers, programmes and switching gear which might have a defence application.

The rules are expected to be introduced later this year as a result of final agreement at the Paris review conference of the Coordinating Committee (Cocom) after two years of wrangling.

The United States had wanted the Cocom powers, which include most of those in Nato – and Japan – to tighten the rules all round.

Mr Richard Perle, Assistant Secretary at the Defence Department in Washington, has argued that even small home computers could be used to target nuclear missiles.

But the result of the Cocom conference has been a compromise in which the rules have been relaxed for this kind of relatively simple equipment of which the military application is marginal; while the controls on more complex models have been tightened.

These have been introduced on the sale of computer software,

British Telecom's computerized telephone exchange System X will be among those switching systems on the proscribed list.

Moscow store chief executed for corruption

Moscow (Reuter) – The former manager of the most prestigious food store here has been executed for corruption, informed sources said yesterday.

Yuri Sokolov, director of Gastronom Number One in Gorky Street, was arrested in November 1982 during a drive against high-level corruption. He was sentenced to death a year later for involvement in bribe-taking and black-marketeering in food. But the execution by firing squad was carried out only in the past month.

Sokolov was known to enjoy the acquaintance of senior political figures and his arrest was seen as a signal that good connexions would be no defence against former President Andropov's drive against corruption.

After President Chernenko came to power rumours swept Moscow that Sokolov's sentence had been commuted.

Jew brutally killed in west Beirut

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

One of the few surviving Jewish residents of Beirut has been brutally murdered in the west of the city after being dragged from his home in handcuffs by three unidentified gunmen.

Mr Raoul Sobhi Mizrachi, who ran a small electrical tool store in the Sanaya district, was found lying on a deserted beach not far from Beirut airport.

There are only five Jewish families left in Beirut, all in the Muslim west of the city, although there was a thriving community here in the last century. Many Jews left in 1948 after the foundation of the state of Israel.

A few of those who stayed fled the city when the Israeli Army laid siege to it in 1982 and Israeli naval gunfire badly damaged the small Jewish synagogue in Wadi Adu Jamail, once the Jewish quarter.

Muslim factions in the city have often trumpeted their concern for Beirut's Jewish community ut little was expressed over the murder of Mr Mizrachi, a harmless man, aged 54, who had no known political connexions and appeared to have been murdered simply because he was a Jew. Beirut daily newspapers buried a two-paragraph report in their inside pages.

Mr Mizrachi was abducted from his home two weeks ago. His body lay unidentified in the mortuary of the Makassed hospital for 10 days before his wife, Vicky Abadi, and his brother, Joseph, were taken to see it.

Truce holds as Syrians patrol northern Lebanon

The Syrian Army took over militia positions around Khoura in northern Lebanon yesterday and sent its troops on patrol through hills and forests around the ancient cedars to maintain the ceasefire agreed between former President Suleeman Franjieh and his party rivals.

There was no resistance from the Marada militia of Mr Franjieh's family or gunmen of the Syrian National Socialist Party as the Syrians, in armoured vehicles, drove into Christian Maronite villages south of Zghorta.

Nor was any opposition expected: President Assad of Syria had threatened to use his army against the militias – both nominally allies of Damascus – if they did not abide by the truce.

Lebanese police and paramilitary gendarmerie later made joint patrols through several villages in the company of Syrian soldiers. Forty people, mostly civilians, were killed in battlew last week.



Anti-Arab: Supporters chanting "Arabs out" raise the arms of Jewish extremist Rabbi Meir Kahane as he canvasses for votes in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Press strikes plague Israeli poll

A week before the general election, Israel was yesterday deprived of all its eight national newspapers because of a 24-hour printers' strike (Christopher Walker writes from Jerusalem).

The strike, called to demand parity with recent wage settlements given to journalists, occurred just as the lacklustre election campaign was beginning to gather momentum. It followed one of the most serious waves of industrial unrest in Israel's history, mainly prompted by the effects of hyper-inflation

Already, the campaign has been marred by frequent disruptions to television and radio broadcasts

The nightly broadcast of party political propaganda, the central feature of an Israeli campaign, was only guaranteed after the High Court rejected appeals against mandatory back-to-work orders issued by the Government.

Conventional greeting: The Rev Jesse Jackson with former President Jimmy Carter in San Francisco last night.

Carnival city basks in political spotlight

From Trevor Fishlock, San Francisco

Even on its dull days San Francisco is a carnival of surprises. Roll up and see the oddballs. At political convention time it is like one of those Steven Spielberg films in which – wham, bam, pow – there is no respite from assault on the senses. Just when you thought it was safe to go out on the roller coaster streets another parade, demo or interest group fizzes up and blows its trumpets in your ear. (And just before you drift off to sleep after a fraying day you can read the pamphlet, thoughtfully provided by the city for its guests, entitled: *What To Do In An Earthquake*

There must be more than a few Republicans smiling smugly at the spectacle the Deocrats are making – and one or two Democrats, too, are wondering whether the bold choice of San Francisco for its convention stage might backfire.

All those demonstrations, all those homosexuals, all those people a long way from good old Mom-and-Pop values – how will it play in Peoria?

San Francisco, of course, is just being its San Franciscan self, politically liberal, socially tolerant, well-used to those who choose to live off-centre, a very political place by American standards, with a strong tradition of public participation in its government.

San Franciscans are great arguers, agitators and petitioners. They have formed an extraordinary number of political and social groups, and, naturally, those are flapping like moths in the beam of the publicity spotlight.

The convention, with thousands of reporters and television people in attendance, has become a focus for protest and demands. The minority groups may have different interests, but they have the common thread of being firmly against President Reagan.

One of the largest rallies so far has been staged by tens of thousands of homosexuals. In part they were celebrating their "arrival" and acceptance as a group openly playing a part in the Democratic Party and in the convention.

They marched through the streets under such banners as "Thank god I'm gay", "We are the people our parents warned us about", "Faeries", and "We demand Federal funding to end the Aids epidemic".

San Francisco's relatively easy-going nature led to the growth of a homosexual colony after the Second World War. Today, about a fifth of the city's 700,000 people are homosexual, a distinctive and controversial community whose political influence has grown over the past 20 years.

Some Democrats think the San Francisco parade by homosexuals could harm the Democratic image in more conservative pars of the country.

A bigger march was staged by union members. Police estimated that more than 100,000 took part. The unions have pledged to do their bit towards creating the appearance of a united party. They want to avoid any action on the convention floor that could lead to their inclusion in a nasty Reagan campaign advertisement.



Mr Whitney: Talks resumed with Spain.

Whitehall cautious on extradition

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Talks about the possibility of drafting a new extradition treaty between Britain and Spain resumed at the Foreign Office yesterday, when Señor Don José Puig de la Bellacasa, the Spanish Ambassador in London, called on Mr Ray Whitney, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

But Whitehall sources said there had been similar meetings since the last treaty was abrogated by the Spanish Government six years ago – and no new agreement was in sight.

The Government has been encouraged in its efforts by the revelation that a number of men wanted for questioning by police in connexion with two big London robberies are living in Spain.

The Spaniards have underlined their interest in signing a new treaty.

Delhi seeks deal with Sikhs despite threats of disorder

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

What appear to be the first serious negotiations between the Indian Government and Sikh leaders took place yesterday under the threat of widespread civil disobedience and the counter-threat of mass arrests.

The Sikh political grouping, the Akali Dal or Immortal Party, threatened to send unarmed *shahidi jatthas* or bands of martyrs – called suicide squads by the newspapers – to march from Sikh temples all over the state to the Golden Temple of Amritsar to "Liberate" it from military control.

The authorities responded with a series of arrests of middle-ranking Akali politicians – senior figures are already under lock and key – and imposed a curfew on Amritsar. Troops manned roadblocks on routes into the city and paramilitary police stood at crossroads.

The principal *jattha* was to assemble at a gurdwara, a Sikh temple close to the Golden Temple. About 150 women led by Mrs Rajinder Kaur, daughter of the historic leader of the Akali Dal, Master Tara Singh, prepared to sacrifice themselves, but the curfew kept them inside.

The curfew was first due to expire yesterday afternoon, and the Akalis announced they would postpone their action until the curfew ended, but it was extended

Meanwhile, government officials, some senior civil servants, and two generals, including the acting Chief of Army Staff, Lieutenant-General T. S. Oberoi, were in talks with the Akali leaders to try to have the *jatthas* withdrawn permanently. A minister, Mr Buta Singh, a turbaned though low-caste Sikh himself, was also in Punjab all day.

The Government was reported to have offered to withdraw troops from the Golden Temple and the buildings in the adjoining complex under certain conditions.

It wanted assurances from the temple management committee that the temple would not be used for political purposes, that no weapons other than traditional knives and swords would be taken inside.

The fact that there have been so serious clashes between Sikhs and security forces so far may, however, be counted as something of a victory for government tactics. Hitherto, it declined to negotiate with Sikh leaders on any official basis, but preferred to treat with repositories of responsibility and history, such as the 92-year-old religious leader, Baba Karak Singh.

Mr Buta Singh has been trying to persuade Baba Karak Singh to lead the voluntary workers who would repair the damage done to the Shrine during the Army's assault on the temple six weeks ago. The veteran holy man has been saying that he will do it only if invited by the five priests who rule Sikh religious affairs.

Yesterday, the five gave the answer by issuing an *adesh*, a directive saying that the religious community would not accept the reconstruction of the Akal Takht, the immortal throne of secular and religious power where the extremists made their last stand, under the supervision of the security forces.

Portugal's recovery programme

Shake-up for state companies

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

The three-year recovery programme announced by the Portuguese Government earlier this month emphasized the need for a significant overhaul of the financially precarious state companies sector.

To make the 51 main companies viable, the plan says their debts will be restructured, capital increased and investment policies revised. The Government will sell some companies and close or suspend operation of unprofitable units.

"Losses in Portugal's public sector can endanger the country's entire economy," Senhor Silva Lopes, former Minister of Finance, told delegates in Lisbon at the recent Congress of the European Centre of Public Enterprises. He said that Portugal's state companies had no resources to cover their financial needs. They had borrowed heavily on the international money market – at the end of 1983 state companies owed \$7½ billion (about £5½ billion), which represented 50 per cent of the country's entire foreign debt.

The devaluation of the escudo against the dollar – nearly 50 per cent last year – has raised costs drastically. Even companies that are potentially profitable are forced to contract new loans to pay the interest on their old ones. Between 1981 and 1982 the state companies total debt increased by two thirds when expressed in dollars, but quadrupled when expressed in escudos. Local financing by the nationalized banks – usually not accessible to state companies – can have interest rates as high as 40 per cent.

Senhor Silva Lopes said that losses in state companies involved in industry and energy reached \$470m in 1983. The biggest losers were the petrochemical company Petroquimica with losses of \$200m, followed by the chemical company Quimigal with \$75m. The Setnave shipyard had losses of \$65m and the Siderurgia steel works \$45m. He added that in 1982 the public transport companies lost \$130m of which \$55m was due to the national railways.

Portugal's ailing state companies have been a point of contention in negotiations with the IMF. In a letter of intent initialled last month, Portugal agreed to join the accounts of 53 state companies with those of the Government and to reduce their global deficit to 14.5 per cent of the gross domestic product for 1984, compared with 15.2 per cent in 1983.

The Government has already taken some measures to reduce the burden of state companies. Some cannot be closed as this would also cause two state banks to close – because the companies' debts are greater than the banks' assets; but some will be allowed to go bankrupt.

At the Setnave shipyard 1,000 workers have been paid a lump sum to leave and the yard may be converted for building and repair of smaller ships than the million-ton tankers for which it was built. At the nearby Lisnave shipyard, efforts will be made to get rid of 4,000 workers. At Quimigal, non-profitable projects will be closed down or put on stand-by. At the steel works, modernization plans will be scaled down and a related iron and coal project at Moncorvo will not go ahead. The loss-making state electric company will convert some of its power stations to coal. The state airline TAP-Air Portugal may also slim down its work force and go public. The national railway also plans to cut its work force by 4,000 in the next five years

It is calculated that £2,000m would be needed to restructure the state sector. £300m has been allotted in this year's budget and negotiations are under way with the World Bank for another large loan.

As well as the effects of devaluation of the escudo on the companies' foreign debt, there are many other reasons for the plight of the state companies. They have more workers than they need but cannot sack them because of a clause in the constitution.

Strikes and social upheaval since the revolution have slowed production and the international crisis means companies have lost markets. Inflation of more than 23 per cent over the past 10 years has raised costs. Poor management has plagued the companies because politically appointed administrators

The Government owes the state companies vast sums of money – for example, the state oil company Petrogal and the state electric company were each owed £250m at the end of 1983.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Mr Walter Mondale's task at San Francisco this week is to take the battle to President Reagan. But just as the delegates have been assembling he has produced a futile and damaging diversion which may haunt him for some time.

A year ago it was generally expected that Mr Mondale would have a smooth time in capturing the Democratic nomination, but would then face a daunting task of removing Mr Reagan from the White House. The first of those predictions, however, has proved to be mistaken. Mr Mondale was able to do no more than lumber slowly and unconvincingly to victory along the primary trail.

He was plagued by dissension in his party and by pressure from the interest groups. The process of consultation over the choice of a Vice-Presidential running-mate was regarded as demonstrating both indecision on his part and the strength of the forces bearing down upon him.

But by the end of last week he could reasonably have hoped to come to San Francisco with most of those troubles behind him. He was sure of the nomination. His selection of Mrs Geraldine Ferraro as his running-mate had captured public attention and enabled him to seize the political initiative.

But then came the extraordinary episode of Mr Bert Lance. Mr Mondale almost certainly intended to replace Mr Charles Manatt with Mr Lance as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Mr Manatt is not particularly popular, and Mr Lance is a skilled political organizer, to whom Mr Mondale owes a large debt for rescuing his campaign in the South at a critical moment during the primaries.

Mr Lance's standing as a political operator in the South must have been an important consideration. The selection of an Italian-American Catholic woman from the North-east as the Vice-Presidential candidate cannot have strengthened the Democratic ticket in the South, yet the party cannot afford to write the region off. Mr Mondale also no doubt wanted to place his own imprint on the party organization.

Mr Lance has, however, a political history which is bound to be a disadvantage to the Mondale campaign. He is known as a close personal friend of former President Carter, and he was forced to leave the Carter Administration under a cloud after accusations of irregularities in his banking career.

Even though he was subsequently found to have committed no criminal offence, his record is a double embarrassment. The last thing that Mr Mondale should now want to do is to draw attention to his own links with what is widely believed to have been the disastrous Carter Administration. That he has been Vice-President is a political asset, but that he was Mr Carter's Vice-President is definitely not.

Immediate hostile reactions to the prospective Lance apointment forced Mr Mondale to back off to some extent. Mr Lance is to become simply chairman of the campaign, not of the Democratic National Committee. But worse was to follow for Mr Mondale. Having to swallow his pride and accept Mr Manatt's continuation as chairman of the committee has been a humiliation.

Rather than asserting his authority, Mr Mondale has demonstrated his weakness. He has strengthened the impression that he bows to pressure, as well as having displayed strangely poor political judgment. He also made the political error of consulting only his inner circle of five or six close advisers before making his decision.

It is the possible implications of this episode for the Mondale style of leadership that gives this episode its broader political significance. Only party activists care much about who runs the Democratic National Committee, but the electorate at large cares about the capacity of a leader to control his party, to take decisions in the right way and to time their implementation wisely.

Anything that distracts attention, as this episode does, from Mr Mondale's central purpose is particularly damaging at this time. The test of this convention is whether by the end of this week we are talking about the distractions or about the Democratic assault upon the White House.

Lange demands immediate handover

Muldoon accused of 'sabotage'

From W P Reeves, Wellington

Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister-elect, last night accused the outgoing Prime Minister Sir Robert Muldoon, of economic sabotage and demanded the immediate resignation of his Government.

Constitutionally, the Muldoon Government defeated at the polls on Saturday, stay in power until the electoral writs are returned, probably next week, and the new Labour Administration is installed.

Earlier yesterday, Sir Robert had suggested to Mr Lange that the way to ease pressure on the New Zealand dollar was for them jointly to declare they would not devalue. Sir Robert also announced on television that he would not devalue while he was still in power.

Mr Lange, who spent yesterday closeted with advisers, said the Secretary to the Treasury and the Governor of the Reserve Bank had advised against such a declaration, saying: "This nation is at risk." Mr Lange said. "I am concerned at the person at the titular head behaving in a bizarre and irresponsible fashion.

"We have a man beaten at the elections who refuse to resign, who is actually committing economic sabotage and misrepresenting the position. He should quite literally resign." Mr Lange said he was ready to accept responsibility immediately.

Top Reserve Bank officials flew to Auckland yesterday to brief Mr Lange amid heightened speculation among foreign exchange dealers and economists that a devaluation of at least 10 per cent would be announced by today. Mr Lange said the Governor of the Reserve Bank had told him Sir Robert was talking "economic nonsense".

Financial circles were thrown into confusion yesterday when the Reserve Bank suspended foreign exchange dealings after a heavy outflow of funds last week, precipitated by the expectation of a devaluation in the wake of a Labour victory.

Foreign exchange dealers estimated they had turned over several hundred million New Zealand dollars in two days last week, about a month's normal trading. Some say the flood is so huge that a float or devaluation is the only option.

Adding to the confusion, Mr Roger Douglas, who is expected to get the finance portfolio when Mr Lange announces his Cabinet, probably on Thursday, said on Sunday night that Labour had no plans to devalue.

● SECURITY REVIEW: The ministerial council of Anzus yesterday discussed problems of Pacific security, international disarmament and the world economy, but kept off the contentious issue of Labour's intention to close New Zealand ports to nuclear-armed or propelled ships.

The United States, represented at the talks by Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, has said access for his warships is critically important. But it is understood the meeting, chaired by Mr Warren Cooper, Foreign Minister in the outgoing Muldoon Administration and without representation by the incoming Labour Government, kept the agenda drawn up before Saturday's snap election was announced.

Mr Lange is expected to meet Mr Shultz today in his capacity as leader of the Opposition. The council meeting, also attended by Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, is due to end today.

Unaccustomed smiles: A French border official takes it easy

Border controls eased

Saarbrücken (Reuter) – France and West Germany have taken a first step in their attempt to create a Europe without frontiers.

An accord signed last week ending border formalities for European Community citizens went into effect yesterday here and at 31 other crossing points on the Franco-German frontier. The two countries aim to end all formalities by 1986.

Border officials were still keeping an eye on passing vehicles. Suspected criminals and drug traffickers ran the risk of spot checks.

Herr Andreas Fischer, deputy chief of the West German border police in Saarbrücken, said liberalization would probaly mean there would be small loopholes in the security network, allowing some drug smugglers, illegal immigrants and wanted criminals to slip through.

Dismantling border controls between two nations, which in the past have been arch-enemies, was agreed by President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl earlier this year. Bonn and Paris signed the formal agreement on Friday.

A German tourist shows his Euro sign

Jesuit on Cabinet may have to quit order

Rome – Father Fernando Cardenal, the Jesuit recently appointed Minister of Education in the Nicaraguan Government, has been told by his superiors here that his new office is incompatible with his religious status and he may be required to leave the order (John Earle writes).

The message from Father Peter-Hans Kolvenbach, the Jesuit General, was conveyed to him through his Provincial superior.

At the same time, Father Kolvenbach said he had sent Father Juan Ochagavia, an Assistant General, to seek a solution arising from a declaration by a group of local Jesuits criticizing the Nicaraguan bishops' Easter pastoral letter.

The Jesuit General said he "expressly disapproved" of their declaration, as it did not respect the usual norms of dialogue with the hierarchy inside the Society of Jesus.

Inquest opens on lawyer

Hongkong (Reuter) – An inquest opened into the death of Mr John Wimbush, aged 47, joint head of a large Hongkong law firm, who was found drowned in his swimming pool in April with a block of concrete tied to his neck.

The coroner, Mr David Lee, said evidence indicated the British-born lawyer had committed suicide. The inquest was called because of speculation that there may have been other causes of death.

Star's problem

New York (AFP) – The American film star Liza Minnelli has entered the Betty Ford Alcohol and drugs clinic in California, because "I have a problem and I'm going to deal with it".

Body recovered

Venice (AP) – Frogmen diving in the Venice lagoon recovered the body of a third victim of a head-on collision between a tugboat and a crowded ferry at the weekend.

Climbers die

Trento (Reuter). – Four Italian climbers were killed by lightning in the Dolomites yesterday and a fifth fell to his death.

£12m windfall



Braintree, Massachusetts (Reuter) – A 45-year-old woman secretary has become North America's largest public lottery winner by turning in a Massachusetts "Megabucks" ticket worth $15.6m (£12m).

Women pilots

Paris (AFP) – The French Air Force will use women pilots for the first time. They will fly military transport planes.

On the nod

Manila (Reuter) – Two of President Marcos's special agents on anti-theft duties were robbed when they fell asleep on a bus, police said.

Spying denied

Tokyo (AFP) – The Bulgarian embassy here denied industrial espionage charges against Mr Orlin Popivanov, an embassy official who left Japan at the weekend.

Pay lift-off

Hamburg (AP) – Lufthansa agreed to a general wage increase for its 30,000-member workforce and a reduced 38-hour week for ground personnel starting on April 1, 1985.

Poland hints at anniversary amnesty for political crimes

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish authorities yesterday gave the first indication of an amnesty for political prisoners next weekend, to mark the fortieth anniversary of communist rule.

The move came as one of the most bitter and politically charged trials of the post-martial law period came to a close, clearing two policemen of involvement in the death of a young Solidarity supporter.

The front organization known as Pron – the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth – said its council was considering addressing "a motion to Parliament concerning a broad amnesty towards those people who have committed political crimes and offences ... We are convinced that such a decision will well serve the effective building of national agreement."

Pron is a loose political grouping of the Communist Party and its allies inside and outside Parliament. In the past, before important anniversaries, it has called for amnesties and the lifting of martial law. In general, the Government has complied, to show its responsiveness to public opinion.

There are about 600 political prisoners, according to official figures, some 550 still awaiting trial. The recent rush to press charges against two radical priests, a novelist, a human rights lawyer and a number of Solidarity activists may be a way of showing Moscow and hardline Marxists that the intended amnesty does not mean the Government has given up its struggle against the underground opposition and its sympathizers.

Most dissidents think it is unlikely that the four members of the KOR group of Solidarity advisers currently on trial will benefit from an amnesty.

Meanwhile, a three-man panel of judges has found two policemen not guilty of causing the death of the student, Grzegorz Przemyk, who became a Solidarity martyr after being detained last year. His mother, the poet Mrs Barbara Sadowska, was active in the Solidarity opposition.

Przemyk had been celebrating the end of his school exams in Warsaw when he was detained. One of his friends said he saw him beaten in the militia station and other witnesses claimed he was ill-treated by ambulancemen when they removed him from the police station.

The court sentenced one ambulanceman to two and a half years imprisonment and a second to two years. Two doctors, who failed to diagnose the student's condition correctly, were found guilty of negligence but allowed to go free under the terms of an amnesty declared last year.

Mrs Sadowska has already dissociated herself from the trial, incensed by the arrest of the lawyer she engaged to elicit the true facts of the case.

The charge against the ambulance attendants was changed from that of "possibly inflicting a fatal blow" to exposing someone in their care to the possibility of bodily harm. The result, friends of the Sadowska family pointed out yesterday, is that no one has been declared responsible for the death of Przemyk.

Lagos likely to keep envoy out

By Henry Stanhope Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Hamilton Whyte, the British High Commissioner to Lagos, met ministers and officials at the Foreign Office yesterday shortly after being recalled to London at the insistence of the Nigerian Government.

Whitehall sources refused to comment on his return for "consultations and leave" in the latest of a series of reprisals between the two countries over the Dikko affair.

Mr Whyte said little when he arrived at Gatwick. "I have to see my boss, Sir Geoffrey Howe," he said. Asked to describe his feelings, he referred only to the weather.

A representative from the Nigerian High Commission was among those at the airport to meet him, before he was escorted to a VIP lounge and thence by Foreign Office car to London.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, announced in the Commons last week that it would be inappropriate for Major-General Haldy Hananiya, the Nigerian High Commissioner, to return to London after "consultations" in Lagos, given police suspicion of official Nigerian complicity in the attempt to kidnap Alhaji Umaru Dikko, a former minister.

It is expected that Nigeria will also consider it inappropriate for Mr Whyte to return to Lagos. Last night, the Foreign Office would not say how long he would be on leave.

The most likely outcome would seem to be that, after a decent interval, both governments – assuming relations do not continue to deteriorate – will quietly appoint new high commissioners.

Mr Whyte, former head of the Foreign Office news department and an experienced senior diplomat, said yesterday that his return left 54 staff in the Lagos embassy.

The Nigerian High Commission in London announced that a delegation had arrived from Lagos to study development of small industries in Britain as part of a technical cooperation agreement.

Luce keeps Hongkong in the dark

From David Bonavia Hongkong

The weekend visit to Hongkong by Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, has done nothing to alleviate the bafflement and frustration which people here feel about the agreement on their future being negotiated in Peking.

Informed circles in the colony doubt whether the impending arrival in Hongkong and Peking of Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, is a sign that the Anglo-Chinese negotiations are going unexpectedly well, or that a serious snag has occurred.

On the whole, it is felt that there are difficult problems concerning China's proposal for a Sino-British commission to oversee progress towards partially democratic institutions and self-rule for the territories.

Unofficial members of the executive and legislative councils – who recently took on the role of knights tilting at both Westminster and Peking – have expressed disappointment at the refusal of Mr Luce to tell them anything new, as ordered by Mrs Thatcher in her doctrine of confidentiality on the Peking talks.

Since some prominent Hongkong figures – members of the Executive Council – are regularly briefed, others in less exalted positions feel it is unfair they should be kept in the dark at a time when their opinions should be carefully consulted on the agreement governing China's resumption of sovereignty in 1997.

Fugitive father keen to reunite family

From A Correspondent, Perth

An Englishman on the run from Philippines police with his young daughters said in Sabah, Malaysia, that he hoped to take the children to Australia to be reunited with their mother.

Mr George Anthony, aged 45, abducted Michelle, aged seven, and Katrina, aged nine, two years ago from the custody of his former wife who lives in the West Australian town of Busselton.

Mr Anthony said he had shot and killed his Canadian business partner last April in self-defence. he claimed before jumping bail and fleeing to Sabah two weeks ago.

Australian Foreign Affairs and Immigration officials are tackling the delicate delicate diplomatic problem of reuniting the young Australian nationals with their legitimate guardian without offending the Philippines authorities who want to question Mr Anthony in connexion with the death of his partner.

A senior Foreign Affairs spokesman in Canberra said that the option of letting Mr Anthony return to western Australia for the sake of his children was being considered.

Last night, Australian High Commission officials were waiting for Mr Anthony and his daughters to arrive in Kuala Lumpur.

Mr Anthony told *The Times* he wanted to forget the past and resume his former life in Australia. "I want to share the girls with their mother and stop all the fighting." His former wife, an Australian, has tried unsuccessfully for the past two years to reclaim the girls through action in Philippines courts. She said she had been distraught since her ex-husband absconded with the children.

She has not seen them since handing them over to Mr Anthony under the terms of an Australian Family Court order for a week's holiday.

Mr Anthony said he had become disillusioned with the Philippines legal system. "The corruption there was unbelievable. After I was charged everybody began demanding money from me."

Released on bail, he said he had no choice but to charter another yacht and escape to Malaysia with his daughters, in the hope of being able to return to Australia.

Cabinet job demanded for Strauss

Speculation has revived in Bonn that Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister, will return to the capital as a minister in Chancellor Kohl's coalition government.

Press reports yesterday said Herr Strauss's party, the Christian Social Union, was planning to "storm" Bonn with the aim of installing him early next year as Vice-Chancellor, a post held for the last 10 years by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister and leader of the Free Democratic Party.

The reports said the CSU would demand a Cabinet seat without portfolio for Herr Strauss, who could be made responsible for coordinating West Germany's secret services and have an important role in the Federal Security Council, which is chaired by the Chancellor.

The press speculation followed statements from CSU leaders in Bavaria at the weekend which indicated they would renew their calls for a ministerial post for Herr Strauss, who was last in the Cabinet in Bonn in 1969.

Secret talks in Bavaria last week between Herr Strauss and Herr Genscher, who plans to give up leadership of the FDP in February, also led to rumours that the Liberals would no longer stand in the way of Herr Strauss's return to Bonn.

Herr Strauss said yesterday at a special CSU meeting in Munich that he had not started the speculation about his future. Herr Edmund Stoiber, State Secretary in Herr Strauss's office, dismissed the press reports as nonsense.

Mugabe to begin UK visit today

From Jan Raath Harare

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, is due to arrive in London today with a delegation of senior ministers for a five-day visit.

He is to deliver the keynote address at a conference organized by the Commonwealth Institute as part of its "Focus on Africa" programme tomorrow, and to receive an honorary doctorate of law from Edinburgh University on Friday.

It is believed the possibility has been raised, but the British High Commission here was unable to say whether it would take place. Mr Mugabe also plans to address the Britain-Zimbabwe parliamentary lobby group in the Commons.

Travelling with him will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, and the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

Diplomats here described relations between the two countries as excellent, after the fence-mending meeting of the two prime ministers at the Commonwealth summit in Delhi last November. Earlier, Mr Mugabe bad accused Britain of meddling in the country's affairs over the detention of six air force officers who had been acquitted of involvement in the sabotage of Zimbabwe Air Force planes in 1982.





Kitchen turn: Dr Rosalyn Yalow, a Nobel Prize winner, lends a hand at Montefiore Hospital, New York, during a health workers' strike

West takes tougher nuclear line

Washington (NYT) – Eleven Western suppliers of nuclear technology met in Luxembourg last week and decided to strengthen controls on exports, according to Reagan Administration officials.

The suppliers agreed they had to do more – expanding safeguards on existing plants, pressing new suppliers to tighten sales and controlling transfers of components – to prevent the spread of the ability to build nuclear weapons.

The participants decided to keep the meeting secret to avoid charges, as one administration official put it, "of the big guys ganging up on the little ones" to dictate terms for nuclear cooperation. The other countries attending were Britain, Canada, Japan, Belgium, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Sweden, France, West Germany and Italy.

Of immediate concern, officials said, was Pakistan's growing ability in the nuclear field and indications that Belgium is preparing to provide Libya with nuclear training and technology.

Elephant turns heat on hippos

Karlsruhe (AP). – Three hippos collapsed and died of shock when an elephant opened a valve and sent hot water gushing into their pool at the zoo here.

A pair of African hippos, Purzel, aged 28, and Amema, aged 27, and their one-year-old offspring, Rose, were apparently asleep in the pool late on Saturday or early on Sunday when the 30-year-old female Indian elephant, Rani, turned the valve with her trunk, the zoo director said.

The hippos panicked as steam filled the enclosure and hot water bubbled into the pool. They left the pool to escape the 150° Ft heat. The steam interfered with their breathing, and caused them to panic. They suffered shock and collapsed.

When zoo officials reached the scene on Sunday the hippos were dead, while Rani and three elephants sharing her cage stood in almost a foot of hot water, trumpeting for help.

The valve was dismantled and moved, and the elephant was chained by one foot to prevent her from reaching it.

Saudi overture to Iran

Tehran (Reuter) – Saudi Arabia has issued a surprise invitation to Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Iranian Speaker, to make the annual Muslim pilgrimage.

His office confirmed the invitation yesterday, but said he had neither accepted nor rejected it.

If he accepts, Johatoleslam Rafsanjani, also a member of the inner war Cabinet, would be the first Iranian leader to visit Saudi Arabia since radical mullahs took control in Tehran in 1979.

Tension has been high between the two countries since the Gulf War led to attacks on oil tankers, including Saudi vessels.

The Saudi invitation is for Hajatoleslam Rafsanjani to visit Mecca and Medina.

In Jiddah, there was o official confirmation of the invitation, first announced by the Iranian news agency.

Europe and a hungry world: 2

Question of quality rather than quantity

Ian Murray, Brussels correspondent, concludes his two-part examination of why Europe's food surpluses are not helping to solve the problem of world hunger.

World hunger is increasing at a frightening rate. Developing countries are the hardest hit and the problem is worst in Africa.

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, there are 26 African countries seriously affected by food hardship. With the desert pushing back the green line of vegetation at speeds of up to a mile a week. There is less and less land to feed a population which will have at least doubled by the end of the century.

In India, where some 340 million out of 700 million people are below the poverty line, less than 15 per cent of children under five are estimated to be "in a normal state of nutrition". Nearly 45 per cent of all deaths in India are among children under four.

Despite its huge surpluses, the European Community is still not obviously generous and only about 2 per cent of its £16,000m budget goes on food aid.

Under present programmes, just one sack of wheat in every 40 grown is sent to feed the hungry. Only 150,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 45,000 tonnes of butter oil are earmarked for aid. They make scarcely any impression on the mountains of surplus produce.

However, the sad fact is that a more generous policy would do no more than feed the wrong food to too few people to make much difference in the short term.

In the long term it would make the whole problem infinitely worse. It would also be expensive, difficult if not impossible to administer, and could, at the worst, start damaging trade wars.

The EEC, which originally went into the food aid business because it wanted another market for its surpluses, has now swung round to the view that giving or selling cut-price nourishment to the hungry does more harm than good.

Although it is ready to send emergency aid anywhere, it would like to phase out regular food aid and replace it with cash to launch schemes to promote agriculture in the barren lands where hunger is endemic.

Interference in local agriculture in colonial days has been a major disruptive factor in food supplies. The white planters in Kenya, for example, took over large tracts of the best land for growing such crops as tea and tobacco.

In West Africa, French rubber and cotton plantations destroyed the traditional food crops of millet and sorghum and the local people were fed instead on rice from Indo-China.

For all that they may be unsuitable, the EEC food mountains are, understandably, mouth-watering for negotiators from starving countries. In the present talks for a new Lomé Convention, the EEC has been under pressure to negotiate long-term contracts for fixed quantities of surplus products at preferential prices.

It is an idea which is certainly strongly favoured by France, which sees this as one way of ensuring the income of at least some of its farmers for as long as the contracts can be negotiated.

Some such deal is on offer to the Lomé countries, but it remains to be seen whether it will run foul of Gatt (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) rules if accepted. The EEC will argue that it falls outside Gatt rules because it is part of the campaign against world hunger.

The fact that such a scheme would last for many years is part of the proof that it does not really solve the problem of hunger in the world. All food surplus aid can do is provide some kind of holding operation until such time as the developing countries can produce enough food themselves.

Thus it is in this area that the EEC believes it could ultimately be more helpful by providing money and technical help rather than food.

But any scheme which improves production for the hungry, by the hungry, among the hungry, will, by definition, reduce the market for EEC surpluses.

The only long-term effect of the food mountains is to push down world prices even farther, so increasing the cost of the common agricultural policy and making the Community financially less able than ever to help to fight world hunger.

Concluded

Brazil deadlock stirs military unease

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

Politicians are becoming increasingly concerned about the possibility of the military attempting to impose another general as Brazil's next President, as a way out of the present deadlock. This is because the candidate that the clique of entrenched generals would like to see take over in March next year, retired Colonel Mário Andreazza, the Interior Minister, is unlikely to win.

Some of the military would be prepared to accept the former Governor of São Paulo, Senhor Paulo Maluf, as the next President, despite the risks attaching to his widespread unpopularity. But there is strong resistance by the military to seeing Senhor Tancredo Neves, the Governor of Minas Gerais and the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) candidate, in the presidential seat. His electoral victory now seems increasingly likely.

Governor Tancredo Neves has warned the voters of the danger of a "return of revolutionary process" in a reference to the past 20 years of military rule. He urges his countrymen to be "ready for the worst".

The ruling Social Democratic Party (PDS) is split into three distinct factions and at this stage none is in a position to secure victory alone, yet none will give way to another.

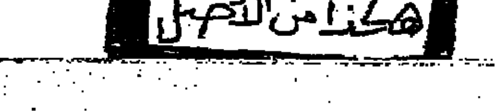
A weighty group of PDS rebels, led by vice-president Aureliano Chaves, now seems prepared to back Senhor Neves, expecting to be rewarded with the vice-presidency in his regime.

Senhor Neves, who represents the right of the PMDB, apparently feels that he can rely on the support, however reluctant, of the left.

A victory for the Government would be very hard indeed for the military to swallow, as was a minister in the government of President João Goulart which was overthrown in the military coup of 1964. Many generals find it intolerable that Brazil's first civilian president for 20 years should be from the Goulart group.

There is talk of the head of the military household, General Rubem Ludwig, or the Social Services Minister, Colonel Jarbas Passarinho, being put forward as the military's compromise candidate.

The colonel is believed by the military to be able to win a majority of social democratic party votes at the PDS convention in September, and subsequently beat Senhor Neves at the January electoral college.



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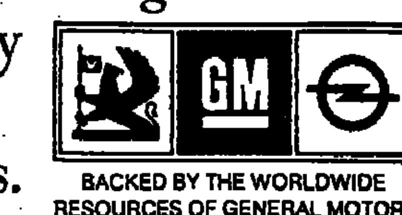
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THE ARTS

François Boucher's "The Milliner" of 1746.

Galleries

Pleasures of the flesh

Boucher

Manchester City Art Gallery

Manchester's opulently redecorated City Art Gallery is an appropriately grand setting for this graceful exhibition, which runs until September 1. It consists of paintings, drawings and prints, principally drawn from the holdings of the Nationalmuseum, Stockholm, which has lent them in return for the loan of a collection of Turners from Manchester. The Boucher show also provides a fitting climax to Timothy Clifford's directorship, whose reverberations throughout the museum world have caused simultaneous horror and delight.

There is no horror in the exhibition, although the early *View of Tivoli with the Temple of Vesta* is mildly "horrid" in the 18th-century sense of the word, but there is certainly much to delight. The voluptuous nudes may offend the puritans and enrage the militant feminists, but their freshness and what can only be described as innocence ultimately disarm criticism. Boucher paints naked female flesh with the same respectful care with which he treats the exquisite fabrics that so elegantly enhance the human forms or the ravishing arcadian landscapes that are so often their setting.

The superb quality of the works displayed underlines the importance of one of art history's favourite values, that of provenance, since almost everything on the walls at Manchester was bought directly from the artist, mainly by Count Carl Gustav Tessin, who was Sweden's *Ambassador Extraordinary* to the French Court. When he was buying for himself, he indulged in his taste for the female nude, but when he was acting for the young Crown Princess the emphasis was rather different. Louisa Ulrica, sister of Frederick the Great and the formidable Wilhelmina, Margravine of Bayreuth, knew precisely what she wanted in most things, and her instructions to Tessin for a group of four pictures to be ordered from Boucher are uncompromising, making it clear that *she* preferred the figures to be clothed, and in contemporary dress.

Unfortunately only one of these "Four Times of Day" was completed, usually called *La Marchande des Modes (The Milliner)*, whereas it is in fact *Le Matin (Morning)*. It is one of Boucher's most beautiful works and a rare depiction of a Parisian lady's boudoir in 1746, with its finely carved *boiseries*, rich draperies and delicate furniture. The pomp and grandeur of the age of Louis XIV have given way to the comfort and refinement of the Rococo.

Such small, intimate rooms were the perfect setting for framed drawings and prints, although these were often kept in folders, partly to protect them from light and dirt, but also because looking at them was a civilized pastime to be indulged at leisure. Tessin collected Boucher's drawings with enthusiasm and discrimination: several studies for figures in the magnificent edition of Molière's works that he illustrated in 1734 are exhibited.

Such juxtapositions encourage the visitor to compare this distinguished artist in the wide range of media that he essayed and helped to compensate for the somewhat unfortunate layout of the exhibition in two rooms separated by a gallery full of Manchester's tremendous Pre-Raphaelite pictures. It is a tribute to the quality of the exhibition that it survives the juxtaposition, although it is partly thanks to a display of decorative arts, principally porcelain, which cleverly lowers the eye-level and that links the two parts. Altogether a triumph

Jeffery Daniels

Television

Losing sight of the world

Imagined Worlds (BBC 2) opened with images of a baby seeing the world for the first time and asked the leading question, "Does the baby see things as we see them?" – thus suggesting that the infant is nothing like "us" or, rather, that we have all lost contact with that self which we once possessed.

Last night's documentary concerned the work of Tom Bower, a child psychologist who has opposed two dominant theories of infantile perception – one which suggests that babies are adults in miniature form, and the other which believes their knowledge to be composed of fragmented bundles. No living infant seems to fit those theories, according to Professor Bower, although his own decision to treat babies as "the subject of a scientific study" suggests that his own conclusions may be just as sweeping.

Professor Bower's thesis, if I understand it (and a half-hour programme is not the ideal medium for its expression), is based on his belief that small infants are capable of a more abstract and formal kind of perception than has previously been supposed: it seems possible, for example, that they can understand quite complex patterns of spatial movement. It was an intriguing subject, not least because it dealt with what are in any context such difficult problems as self-perception and gender identification.

It seems also that babies have problems with objects: when a mother leaves and then reenters a room, does the baby know that it is the same mother? This is a variant on an epistemological problem which has been discussed by philosophers for centuries and, although it would be rashly sentimental to suppose that the observation of children may help to resolve it, its appearance in the nursery does at least suggest that such questions are not simply hypothetical ones and may be stimulated by infantile anxieties which most of us have forgotten. As professor Bower said at one point: "The more we find out about this world, the more we find out what we have lost".

Peter Ackroyd

Los Angeles has found what it loves most: stars. **Paul Griffiths** reports on Royal Opera's fortnight season there

Evenings to remember right through the razzmatazz

For Covent Garden read Hope at First Street. After showing off their new *Turandot*, about which I wrote last week, the Royal Opera are continuing their fortnight's season in Los Angeles with a repertory that also includes *The Magic Flute* and the much travelled *Peter Grimes*. The choice is sound. What is strange is the venue.

Since the New York City Opera stopped coming here a couple of years ago, Los Angeles has been starved of opera: remaining buffs have had to make the trip up the coast to San Francisco or down to San Diego. So the arrival of the Royal Opera was like water in the desert: quaffed enthusiastically – except, of course, by the great number of Southern Californians who had no idea they were thirsty. Visitors from other American cities were genteelly appalled to find seats unsold for the opening night of *Grimes*, an opera not professionally staged in Los Angeles since 1949. However, that is likely to change. The local press, while oddly pleased to find some of the character performances "meek", has declared a triumph, and Los Angeles has found what it most delights in: stars.

Apart from Gwyneth Jones, generally billed as the company's "leading lady" on account of her Turandot, it has been Jon Vickers and Thomas Allen who have scored the greatest personal success. Mr Vickers, though he may regret it, claimed attention in advance by speaking loudly and largely to the L.A. *Times* of his dissatisfactions with the Metropolitan Opera, but what matters is the robust, raging performance he gave as Grimes.

The interpretation is a familiar one, seen as recently as last March at home in Bow Street, but in the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion it was almost painfully intense, partly because the acoustic brings voices right up close, partly because Mr Vickers was more than ever a soul in torment. He sang on a wail, tearing up out of him, or constrained to tragic whisper for the more poetic moments. At 57 he must be near the end of his days on Grimes's lonely sea, and there were not a few signs here that the strain is beginning to tell. But still it was good to hear him scotch rumours that Los Angeles would be seeing his farwell to the role.

The real farewells were to have been those of Sir Geraint Evans, but as he was too unwell to travel we heard Thomas Stewart's growling Balstrode, not unsuitably a Yankee captain in the Borough and thereby as isolated as Grimes. Others to make an impression included Matthew Best's grave-voice Hobson, Thomas Allen's anxious to please Keene, Kim Begley's prim Rector, and of course Heather Harper's Ellen Orford, never more warm or more affecting, expecially in her blues number.

Possibly it was the fact of being in the United States that sharpened the American features of the score: Sir Colin Davis approached the Bernstein manner in his brass-blown handling of the passacaglia, which nevertheless took its place aptly in an orchestral performance that ebbed and flowed with close dramatic awareness. As the programme book reminded us, *Peter Grimes* started out in Los Angeles, since it was in a Santa Monica bookshop that Britten picked up his copy of Crabbe. That brought on his longing for home; his opera, though, has settled down quite satisfactorily by the Pacific.

It was nice to hear an audience surprised by *Grimes*, and good to hear them too the next night delighted by a *Zauberflöte* that had been quite properly stocked with local references for the occasion. Inevitably that drew attention to the pantomime aspect of the opera, but there was seriousness too. Robert Lloyd was on hand for this peerless Sarastro; Stuart Burrows was in excellent voice for a charming Tamino; and Helen Donath provided a very beautiful and sympathetic Pamina. Again these were familiar performances from home, but there was a new Queen of the Night in Ulrike Steinsky, sounding inappropriately girlish in her first aria, but offering more fullness in her clarity and precision by the second act. Mention of the supporting cast must include James King, in stalwart form as the definitive First Armed Man. This was festival casting indeed.

The night belonged, though, to Thomas Allen's Papageno, so disarmingly and indubitably naive in action that he can stay in character while singing like an artist. It belonged also to Sir Colin Davis. For him the schedule has been hugely demanding, with all the business of preparing new production while also shaping two revivals for a total of 11 performances in two weeks. But he has given Los Angeles evenings that will surely be remembered right through the razzmatazz.

Zoe Dominic



Thomas Allen's Papageno: singing like an artist

Debuts

Savoured words

Patricia Rozario's soprano voice was lovely enough in itself to hold an audience captive no matter what she sang. In a connoisseur's rather than a popular programme for the Kirckman Society, Fauré and Poulenc most notably thrived on tone at once sensuos and pure, a liquid line and unfailing musical grace. Nor could lovesongs by Falconieri and two James Joyce settings by Geoffrey Winters have taken wing more naturally, effortlessly or enchantingly. In an exacting group of Schubert it was Mignon's heartfelt "Heiss mich nicht reden" that this Goan artist really made her own. Others lacked a measure of personal conviction, and "An den Mond" even ease in production. But moods and individual words, too, were more piquantly savoured in selection from Wolf's Italian Song Book. In his teasing lovesongs she was no less winning as a story-teller than as a nightingale. Mark Troop was the attentive pianist.

All five composers selected by the American pianist-composer Carter Larsen were formidable pianists themselves, often demanding a sauver and more elegant brilliance than he was able to provide – particularly Saint-Saëns in his *Allegro Appassionato* and Granados in his *Allegro de Concierto*. Even six of Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words lacked their true lyrical grace. It was in a predominatively reflective group of Liszt after the interval that Mr Larsen was at his most beguiling, alike in tonal charm and tenderness of phrasing: the little known "Dante Sonnett" and "Sancta Dorothea" were particularly welcome inclusions. Prokofiev's Third Sonata in its turn lacked nothing in trenchancy of attack.

Patches of dubious intonation and unclean string-crossing suggested that the Yugoslav violinist Goran Končar was not quite ready for platform exposure in showpieces like the Pugnani-Kreisler *Praeludium and Allegro* and Saint-Saëns's *Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso*. But all praise to him and his discrectly attentive wife, Ida Gamulin, for risking Shostakovich's long, late Sonata, Op 134, bleak enough to have been conceived in a prison cell, which he played from memory with a maturer technical grasp as well as musical understanding. Ysaÿe's unaccompanied "Ballade" Sonata (No 3) needed bigger tone to support the intensity of its climaxes, but here again Mr Končar knew what he wanted to say.

Joan Chissell

● When baritone Fu Haijing from Liaoning Province, and mezzo-soprano Liang Ning from Kantong won their prizes at the last Benson and Hedges competition, it was their first visit outside the Peoples' Republic of China. Recently they gave a joint debut recital at the Wigmore Hall, confirming and substantiating the extraordinary technical and idiomatic flair they had briefly displayed last year.

Ms Liang chose Schumann's Op 39 *Liederkreis* and *Seven Popular Spanish Songs* by de Falla. Both were ideal choices for the weight and colour of her voice. In the Schumann her fresh, deft, always charming turning of each word and phrase revealed this time also a ringing, powerful top register and a quality of still, rapt imagining in the smaller scale of songs like *Auf einer Burg*. The de Falla was a particularly happy choice; these oblique miniatures with their distinctive vocal inflections have their parallels with some of China's own earlier folk-art songs, of which we heard too few in this recital.

Mr Fu has not, as yet, Ms Liang's gift for easy elision of vowel and syllable: his is a heavyweight, near Wagnerian baritone anyway, and not most at ease in the moments of sharper foucussing in Mahler and Strauss. His *Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen* was most compelling when most dramatic: the sheer range and intensity of his voice provides an impetus which is as yet missing in purely vocal detail.

Carlo Grante, who brought a programme of Haydn, Liszt (B minor Sonata), Chopin, Prokofiev and Baratelli to the Wigmore Hall, has been a pupil of Rudolf Firkusny from whom he has inherited both sound and fury without, yet, very much alleviating imagination or wisdom. The victim of competition successes, his formidable technical facility far outstrips his musical thought processes: his fingers, strong and supple, can certainly make the piano speak, but as yet it has far too little to say.

Hilary Finch

A fine legacy for St Louis

On a hot summer night with the moon rising behind the trees, there are few more pleasant places in the United States then the gardens of the Loretto-Hilton Center, home of the St Louis Opera Theatre's summer festival. It is a setting that predisposes one to enjoy opera and, though this year has not touched the heights of the 1982 *Cosi* or the 1983 *Beatrice and Benedict*, there is still much to enjoy. Now in their ninth season, the company show every sign of maintaining their reputation for imaginative choice of repertory, interesting productions and a regular supply of really talented young singers.

Two operas were both firsts for St Louis and in the case of the Vienna version of Gluck's *Orfeo*, Andrew Porter suggests, amazingly, a first for the USA. With typical imaginativeness, the 84-year-old sculptor Louise Nevelson was commissioned to design the sets and costumes, her first work for the theatre. Predictably the set was hugely impressive, a great black and gold wall in panels of abstract shapes, a shiny floor, a spiky throne and a skeletal gold tomb for Euridice. It looked best when the stage was sparsely populated, for her costumes were much less successful, ranging from black and white cloaks for the Furies, reminiscent of Matisse's designs for *Le Rossignol*, to red and green Greek draperies and a deal too much lurex and chiffon.

My enjoyment was also diminished by the director Lou Galterio's decision to use the Dance Company of Elisa Monte and to double each principal role by both dancer and singer. Though the opera was presented in one continuous act, with only the flute dance interpolated from the Paris version, there was disappointing lack of dramatic tension, notably in the orchestral playing under David Zinman. However, there was a magnificent-looking Orfeo in Alteouise DeVaughn, yet another of the outstanding black mezzos that America keeps producing. Despite this fine performance and Nevelson's setting, I kept on recalling the much greater power of Peter Hall's Glyndebourne production of two seasons back.

The undoubted hit of the festival was the first fully professional production in the USA of the early Auden-Britten operetta *Paul Bunyan*. I find it a less than satisfactory work, neither witty enough nor tautly enough constructed to win a lasting place in the Britten canon. But what is indisputable is how much it gains by being performed by American singers. There were none of the embarrassingly phony accents that marred the original BBC broadcast or the English Music Theatre production at Aldeburgh in 1976. This big company, especially the outstanding chorus, went to work as if *Bunyan* were a cross between *Oklahoma* and *The Wizard of Oz*, in a production by Colin Graham that used every theatrical device and every shade in the colour-charts plus a few besides. John Wright Stevens designed a forest of technicolor drapery for the Chorus of Trees, each of which fell away to reveal a symbol of the growing America: Indian totem, telegraph pole, classical column or oil rig. It was both ingenious and entertaining. The conductor, Bruce Ferden, kept it moving at a cracking pace and the sense of enthusiasm spilled over to infect the audience.

The surprise news of the season is the eventual withdrawal of Opera Theatre's general director, Richard Gaddes, who is handing over to a new team, with his present associate Colin Graham, the newly appointed music director, John Nelson, and Charles Mackay from Spoleto as executive director. Next year's repertory is daring – *Idomeneo* and new operas by Minoru Miki and Stephen Paulus (Hardy's *The Woodlanders*), with only *The Barber of Seville* as a banker. If Opera Theatre now has the following to afford such a repertory, it is Gaddes's best legacy.

John Drummond

Concert

Hiccups and a broken piano string

Musica

ICA

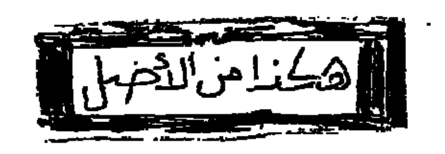
My first problem in reviewing this concert is typographical, since the title of the first two pieces by Gerald Barry consisted of a circle with a long horizontal line through it: a bit like the London Transport sign, as the concert's organizer, Adrian Jack, put it. But not quite. Anyway, you will have to use your imagination – as indeed you will, to an even greater extent, to imagine the music. A couple of notes, and an endless pause; a slowly-moving melody for the two pianists in unison; then five minutes later, an eruption of hammered unison octaves.

For all its naivety, there was something alluring about the sound, as there was in the more helpfully titled Five Chorales for two pianos, based on material from an opera Barry is now writing for the ICA. The rhythmic profile was low, even non-existent – chord drifted into chord – until the fourth chorale, which pounded us out of our seats.

The evening's big work, in the first half, was *Frieze* for four pianos by John McGuire, an American composer of the kind it would be easy but misleading to call minimalist, since in the course of this hypnotic 30-minute exercise there was much that was not merely repetitive, and the whole thing had a gentleness, fantasy and even charm which is far from the head-bashing of too much American minimalism.

The four pianos – played by Douglas Young, Peter Hill (who both played the two Barry pieces), Keith Swallow and Peter Seivwright – set up pairs of chattering melodies of pairs of subordinate rhythmic accompaniments, and then proceeded to change tempo, two changing time and two remaining constant, until the next change when the first two stayed and the second two changed. Like two tube trains travelling above and below each other and stopping at alternate stations. But not quite. A couple of hiccups in the performance, and one broken piano string.

Nicholas Kenyon



Breach of natural justice in GCHQ unions ban

Regina v Secretary of State for the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Another, Ex parte Council of Civil Service Unions and Others

Before Mr Justice Glidewell
[Judgment delivered July 16]

There was no reason in logic or principle why the exercise by a minister of a power conferred by an Order in Council should not be subject to the same scrutiny and control by the courts as would be appropriate to the exercise of the power if it had been granted by statute.

The Crown did have power to vary at will the terms and conditions of service of civil servants by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, as embodied in the Order in Council of July 22, 1920.

Since the Crown had the power to dismiss at will, unless statute provided otherwise, an invitation to a civil servant to agree to new terms and conditions of service excluding trade union membership was not secured by duress and was supported by the consideration of the offer of continued employment.

There was no basis in concluding that her Majesty's Government had adopted a wrong interpretation of conventions 87, 98 and 151 of the International Labour Conference, and thus the Minister for the Civil Service (the Prime Minister) did not act under a misdirection so as to invalidate the decision reached.

Instructions given orally on December 22, 1983 by the Minister for the Civil Service did provide for the conditions of service of staff at GCHQ and were properly given under article 4 of the Civil Service Order in Council 1982.

When a minister was contemplating making a decision that involved the withdrawal of rights relating to membership of trade unions and the right not to be unfairly dismissed, the rules of natural justice required that the decision should not be reached until consultation had taken place with the staff or their representatives of the various unions.

Mr Justice Glidewell so held in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division on July 16 granting a declaration that the instruction purportedly issued by the Minister for the Civil Service on December 22, 1983 that the terms and conditions of service of civil servants serving at GCHQ should be revised so as to exclude membership of any trade union other than a departmental staff association approved by the director of GCHQ was invalid and of no effect.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, Mr Richard Drabble and Mr Patrick Elias for the applicants; Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr John Mummery for the Foreign Secretary and the Minister for the Civil Service.

MR JUSTICE GLIDEWELL said that the first acknowledgment of the existence of GCHQ (the Government Communications Headquarters) was in an answer by the Prime Minister on May 12, 1983 to a parliamentary question.

The functions of GCHQ were to ensure the security of the UK military and official communications and to provide signals intelligence for Government; the main establishment was at Cheltenham where over 4,000 people were employed.

On January 25, 1984, the Foreign Secretary announced in the House of Commons that the Government had decided to introduce with immediate effect measures to remove from persons employed at GCHQ the right to be members of a trade union and various rights under the Employment Protection Acts 1975 and 1978.

The formal steps taken were the publication of a general notice containing alterations in the conditions of service of GCHQ staff and two certificates signed by the Foreign Secretary exempting employment at GCHQ from section 121 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 and section 138 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978.

In theory, all civil servants were members of the Sovereign's personal staff, their terms and conditions of employment governed by the Royal Prerogative. Since 1969, those prerogative powers were vested in the Minister for the Civil Service.

A civil servant was normally entitled in law to be a member of a trade union, could not be legally dismissed because of such membership and was entitled to make a complaint of unfair dismissal to an industrial tribunal if unfairly dismissed. The consolidated code on pay and conditions encouraged civil servants to be members of trade unions.

Mr Blom-Cooper submitted: (1) Since 1927 her Majesty and her ministers had no power, whether prerogative or at common law, to vary the terms and conditions of service so as to exclude membership of trade unions.

(2) There was a contractual obligation not to vary the terms and conditions of service of GCHQ staff so as to exclude trade union membership.

(3) In purporting to withdraw that right, the Government was in breach of convention 87 of the International Labour Conference.

(4) The Minister for the Civil Service's direction of December 22, 1983 was not valid or effective under article 4 of the Civil Service Order in Council 1982.

(5) The making of the direction and the issue of the two certificates were invalid because of lack of prior consultation with the unions concerned.

In considering the court's jurisdiction, his Lordship said that he was concerned with the jurisdiction of the courts not in relation to the whole field of the Royal Prerogative but in its application to powers granted to a minister by an Order in Council.

The exercise by the minister of her power under article 4 of the 1982 Order in Council was subject to scrutiny and control by the High Court on the principles normally applicable to the exercise of statutory powers, and the making under those powers of decisions which affected the rights of the subject.

His Lordship said that from the authorites when the prior existence of a prerogative power was established, it could only be superseded by statute by a clear and unambiguous provision in the particular statute.

A statute might by clear words abridge or restrict prerogative power, and to that extent the prerogative power could not be used while the statute remained in force.

If a statute so restrictive of the prerogative power was later repealed, the prerogative power would apparently reemerge as it existed before the statute. The statute did not necessarily suspend the prerogative unless there were words in the repealing statute which made it clear that the prerogative power was not intended by Parliament to be revived.

Therefore, section 5 of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act 1927 required the power under the Order in Council of July 1920, which embodied the Royal Prerogative relating to the engagement and control of the terms of service of civil servants, to make regulations to be exercised in a particular way but did not otherwise restrict or supersede that power.

The effect of the repeal of the 1927 Act by the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act 1946 and section 38(2) of the Interpretation Act 1889 was that the prerogative powers in the Order in Council of 1920 were from 1946 onwards as unrestricted as they were before the 1927 Act.

His Lordship agreed that the established cases showed that the engagement of a civil servant could be terminated by the Crown at will, unless statutory authority prevented it. The Government's intention was that any person employed at GCHQ who was unwilling to accept a term that he no longer could belong to a trade union, and who was unwilling to move to work elsewhere, would be dismissed by giving him appropriate notice.

As to the question of the interaction of the conventions of the International Labour Conference, the applicants' submissions failed because the Government's interpretation of them could not be shown to be wrong.

The general instruction of December 22, 1983, given by the Prime Minister accorded with article 4 of the 1982 Order in Council which provided: "(a) The Minister for the Civil Service may from time to time... give instructions... (ii) for controlling the conduct of the Service and providing for... the conditions of service of (all persons employed therein)."

On the question of prior consultation before the change in the terms and conditions of service, the rights of the staff at GCHQ were obviously of the greatest importance to them. The staff clearly had a legitimate expectation that they or their unions would be consulted before any decision was made to withdraw those rights.

As part of the code of the Civil Service pay and conditions, the Government promised to consult about any change of substance in the terms and conditons of service.

Of course, ministers would be entirely within their powers in ruling that certain issues could not be the subject of discussion because of the national interest and security considerations. Nor would such consultation be so limited as to be ineffective and futile.

Although it was submitted that the court should not exercise its discretion to grant relief since everything that could have been said had been said since January 1984, since the applicants did not seek any relief in respect of the two certificates which therefore remained in force, the court ought not to refuse to make a declaration.

It might be that an instruction would be validly given under article 4 of the Order in Council of 1982 which was to the same effect as the direction of December 22, 1983.

Solicitors: Lawford & Co; Treasury Solicitor.

Wife loses share of home

First National Securities Ltd v Hegerty and Another

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice O'Connor and Sir Denys Buckley
[Judgment delivered on July 6]

In general a judgment creditor was entitled to enforce a judgment which he had lawfully obtained against a judgment debtor but there might be principles which conflicted with that general proposition or circumstances which would justify a court exercising its discretion so as not to give effect to that principle. But an interest of the wife of a judgment debtor in the subject matter of the execution and hardship to her or to their children if the principle was applied were not among those circumstances.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment dismissing an appeal by the wife, Mrs Josephine Rosemary Hegerty, from an order dated November 1, 1982, of Mr Justice Bingham (*The Times*, November 2, 1982; [1984] 1 All ER 139) whereby a charging order nisi obtained by the plaintiffs, First National Securities Ltd, against the husband, Mr John Hegerty, to charge the husband's interest in a house at 24 Mill Road, West Mersea, Colchester, which was vested in the husband and wife as joint tenants, was made absolute.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Mrs Margaret Puxon, QC and Miss Margaret C. Windridge for the wife; Mr William Goodhart, QC and Mr Peter Cowell for the plaintiffs; the husband took no part in the proceedings.

SIR DENYS BUCKLEY said that in July 1978, in anticipation of the husband leaving the police force, the husband and wife bought, with the aid of a building society mortgage, the house as joint tenants. The husband deserted the wife and later emigrated to the Republic of Ireland where he had since lived.

In December 1979 the plaintiffs, without the wife's knowledge, lent the husband £3,000, and by a legal charge, purporting to have been executed by the husband and the wife, the house was charged to the plaintiffs, subject to the building society mortgage. The wife's signature on the application for the loan and on the charge were forged. She knew nothing about that transaction until March 1980.

On October 31, 1980, the plaintiffs issued a writ against the husband claiming moneys due in respect of the loan and interest thereon. They obtained judgment in default of defence and, on February 17, 1981, a charging order nisi charging the husband's beneficial interest in the house was made.

The wife filed a petition for divorce on March 17, 1981, on the ground of the husband's adultery and sought ancillary relief including a property adjustment order. On her application she was added as a defendant to the present action.

The plaintiffs' application to have the charging order nisi made absolute was refused by the master but their appeal was allowed by the judge.

The court's discretion to charge by way of charging order property of a debtor was derived from section 1 of the Charging Orders Act 1979. Although not entitled to such an order as of right a creditor was justified in expecting that such an order would be made in his favour unless the debtor could persuade the court that in all the circumstances it should not be made: *Roberts Petroleum Ltd v Bernard Kenny Ltd* ([1983] 2 AC 192). In the instant case there were sufficient grounds to justify the judge in exercising his discretion as he did.

LORD JUSTICE STEPHENSON, agreeing, said that the court should not use its powers under Part II of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 to override the claims of a creditor seeking security by a charging order; that it should not discharge or vary a charging order so as to prefer a wife's claim to such a creditor's and that it could, and often should, postpone the enforcement of a charging order until the hearing of any application under section 30 of the Law of Property Act 1925 where the court could decide between the competing claims of the wife and creditor. But here the court was urged either to allow or dismiss the appeal.

Lord Justice O'Connor agreed.

Solicitors: Thompson Smith & Puxon, Colchester; Davis & Co, Harrow.

Meaning of 'child of the family'

In re estate of James Callaghan

Section 1(1) (d) of the Inheritance (Provisions for Family and Dependants) Act 1975 referring to a party who was treated by the deceased as "a child of the family" should not be construed narrowly as referring only to a minor or dependent child. Mrs Justice Booth held in the Family Division on July 12.

HER LADYSHIP said that by section 1(1) (c) of the 1975 Act "a child of the deceased" was entitled to apply and that section was not limited to a minor or dependent child. No different meaning should be given to the word "child" in the context of section 1(1)(d).

The court had to determine the nature of the relationship between the deceased and the applicant and it did not follow that "treatment" necessarily referred to treatment of the applicant by the deceased as a minor or dependent child.

Caring for injured plaintiff at home

Rialas v Mitchell

Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice O'Connor and Sir Denys Buckley
[Judgment delivered July 6]

Provided that it was reasonable for a severely injured plaintiff to be cared for in his family home, a defendant responsible for the plaintiff's injuries was liable in damages for the reasonable cost of caring for him there, albeit that the plaintiff could be cared for substantially cheaper in a private institution.

In such cases the burden was on the plaintiff to prove that it was reasonable for him to be cared for at home.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by the defendant, Dennis Henry Charles Mitchell, against the order of Mr Justice Forbes dated November 11, 1982, awarding the infant plaintiff, Neoclis Rialas, £350,965 damages for personal injuries, of which £150,552 represented the cost of future nursing care and physiotherapy in the plaintiff's home.

Mr Nigel Fricker, QC and Mr Timothy Clayson for the defendant; Mr Graeme Hamilton, QC and Mr David Tucker for the plaintiff.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR said that on April 27, 1977, the plaintiff, then aged six and a half, was crossing the road when he was struck by a van driven by the defendant. Liability for the accident was admitted and the only issue was the quantum of damages.

The plaintiff sustained severe brain damage resulting in spastic quadriplegia. He was totally dependent on others and had to be looked after day and night.

Having found that the plaintiff was likely to live until the age of 45, the trial judge, in calculating the cost of the plaintiff's future nursing care, used a multiplier of 14.

The total damages awarded represented: (1) £50,000 general damages for pain, suffering and loss of amenity; (2) £27,588 for the parents' loss of earnings to the date of trial; (3) £2,680 other expenses to date of trial; (4) £20,000 for the purchase of a suitable house to accommodate the plaintiff and his family; (5) £26,645 for alterations to the house; (6) £26,500 technical aids; (7) £42,000 for the plaintiff's future loss of earnings; (8) £143,552 future nursing care and attention; (9) £7,000 future cost of physiotherapy; and (10) £5,000 fees for the management of the damages fund by the Court of Protection.

The main ground of appeal related to items 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 but items 1 and 10 were also challenged.

Mr Fricker pointed out that of the total damages, no less than £253,000 was referable to caring for the infant at home...

There was evidence before the trial judge that two private institutions had homes which could accommodate and care for the plaintiff at maximum costs, using the multiplier of 14, of £148,500 and £127,400 respectively. The average costs were £100,400 and £92,900 respectively.

Relying on *Cunningham v Harrison* ([1973] QB 942), Mr Fricker submitted that it was unreasonable to compensate the plaintiff to enable him to be cared for at home. It was submitted that the fact that damages in personal injury cases would almost invariably be met by insurers had led the courts to accept as reasonable, expenditure on the care of severely injured plaintiffs which would otherwise be thought unreasonable; and that such a tendency should be corrected by the court introducing as a test for the reasonableness of any proposed provisions, a requirement that they ought not to exceed what a person of average wealth would provide for himself or his child.

But *Cunningham v Harrison* could not be regarded as authority for that proposition and his Lordship was quite unprepared to introduce such a consideration into the assessment of those heads of damages.

His Lordship accepted Mr Fricker's submission that the plaintiff was entitled to what was reasonably necessary to alleviate his injury and diminish his disability, though not to the best possible facilities.

But Mr Fricker further submitted that while the infant plaintiff's particular needs and situation were the principal factors in determining what was reasonably necessary for him, the court ought also to consider the cost of alternative facilities for his care; that if one alternative was much less expensive than another and the plaintiff could be cared for properly in the less expensive alternative, then, unless special circumstances made it unreasonable, he ought to recover only the cost of the less expensive alternative; and that where the cost of future care was being assessed, the court ought to take an objective view of what was reasonable and consider all the factors, not only the plaintiff's preference.

His Lordship could not accept those propositions. The starting point was that a healthy uninjured child aged six years was living with his parents at home when he sustained the injury which reduced him to his present state; he was in hospital for a year and then returned home where he was cared for by his family for four and a half years. The court was then being asked to say that it was unreasonable for the plaintiff, aged 12, to go on living at home and that he had to live in an institution because it would cost less.

That was not a true alternative. There might be cases where it would be right to conclude that it was unreasonable for a plaintiff to insist on being cared for at home, but the present case was not one. Once it had been concluded that it was reasonable for the plaintiff to remain at home, as the judge had found, his Lordship could find no acceptable ground for saying that the defendant should not pay the reasonable cost of caring for him there.

Where the cost of caring for the plaintiff at home was substantially greater than the cost of caring for him in an institution, the burden of proving that it was reasonable for him to be cared for at home was on the plaintiff.

His Lordship did not consider that any overlap was established between the damages for loss of amenity and those for technical aids, and the defendant's appeal on that ground failed.

Finally, the defendant appealed against then £5,000 awarded for the fees of the Court of Protection in managing the damages fund. That was a loss which flowed directly from the plaintiff's injury and was recoverable from the defendant.

For those reasons the appeal would be dismissed.

Lord Justice Stephenson and Sir Denys Buckley delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Milners Curry & Gaskell; Chambers Rutland & Crauford.

Employer's liability

Harrison v Michelin Tyre Co Ltd

In a personal injuries claim brought by an employee against his employers, the employer was vicariously liable for the actions of another employee who, while acting in the course of his employment, did something, albeit for a matter of seconds, which was quite wrong and which was not countenanced by the employer.

Mr Justice Comyn so held in the Queen's Bench Division on July 13 giving judgment for the plaintiff against the defendant company in the agreed sum of £4,000 with costs.

HIS LORDSHIP said that in a case which involved a frolic by an employee, the principle could be set out in two questions: was the incident part and parcel of the employment in the sense of being incidental to it, albeit unauthorized and prohibited by the employer, or was it so divergent from the employment as to be alien to and wholly distinguishable from the employment.

The present case fell within *Century Insurance Co Ltd v Northern Ireland Road Transport Board* ([1942] AC 509) and the first question above. It mattered not whether the action was a frolic, the defendant was not excused from liability.

Forty years ago on Friday, a group of Adolf Hitler's general staff failed in their attempt to kill the Führer with a bomb. As West Germany prepares to honour the men whose actions helped give a nation self-respect, new evidence suggests opposition to the Nazis was greater than realized

Honour for Germany's martyrs

When Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in the presence of Count Claus von Stauffenberg's widow, paid solemn tribute at the Christian Democrats Congress in May to the conspirators he led against Hitler, he voiced a sentiment that has been heard increasingly as the fortieth anniversary of the July 20 bomb plot approaches.

Not only was German honour redeemed by their bravery and the roots of democracy planted, but German resistance to dictatorship was more widespread and resolute than history has since allowed.

The Chancellor's tribute came before the D-Day anniversary celebrations in Normandy. But West Germany's painful mixture of embarrassment and vexation at being excluded from this triumph of the victors has only added to the political and emotional significance of nationwide remembrance of this single real uprising against Hitler.

Both Christian Democrats and Social Democrats have recalled the opposition of their parties to the Third Reich and the sufferings of those who dared stand up to the Nazis.

It was in the Wolf's Lair, a fortified community in the Mazurian Lake district of what used to be East Prussia and is now nothern Poland, that the would-be assassins hoped to end Hitler's reign with a time-bomb hidden in Count von Stauffenberg's attaché case.

Although the July 20 conspirators have traditionally been held to have come only from a narrow military-conservative elite, the anniversary is being used to examine not only the real extent of opposition to Nazism, but the attitudes of today's generation to dictatorship, the rule of law and active resistance.

Not unexpectedly, these attitudes have changed as younger generations have become more distant from the terror of Nazism and less understanding of the values and beliefs of their grandparents.

How many people really did oppose Hitler ? The question has become increasingly important over the past five years as the outpouring, after a generation of traumatic silence, of memories. Discussing and teaching of the Nazi past has raised issues of guilt and responsibility that Germany has had to confront.

On the one hand, the younger generation has exaggerated the support for Hitler of his elders as a facile argument for radical politics today or as justification for fighting established social values. On the other hand, films and books about the resistance and lavish politically appropriate homage to Nazi opponents have sometimes led to the impression that almost every decent German was active in resisting the Nazis one way or another.

Distinguished historian Professor Hans Mommsen with about 75 fellow historians, eyewitnesses and resistance workers from Germany, Western Europe and North America, recently attempted a balanced assessment, at a five-day conference in Berlin earlier this month. It yielded some startling and paradoxical results.

Opposition to the Nazis was much more widespread in the churches, trade unions, working class areas, armed forces and among the conservatives than generally supposed and, at the same time, much less effective because of the hopelessness in the face of the Nazis' overwhelming monopoly of power.

It is the many modest attempts by ordinary people to stand up to the daily excesses of the Nazis that have been overlooked (they have been revealingly documented in a series of booklets put out by the Stauffenberg Memorial Centre in Berlin, set up in 1968 in the former Bendler Barracks where the count and several fellow conspirators were summarily shot after the failure of the plot).

The conference highlighted some of the dilemmas. The Roman Catholic Church, for example, strove to protect its independent witness outside the political framework while finding itself drawn inevitably into a struggle for human rights.

The left was isolated and divided after making the early mistake of using only "legal" means to oppose the Nazis and only later set up an underground cell structure.

As for the conservative opposition, historians pointed out they were far from accepting a new and diminished role for Germany. Although appalled by the brutality and arbitrariness of dictatorship, they still believed in German hegemony in Eastern Europe and did not all reject the fruits of war.

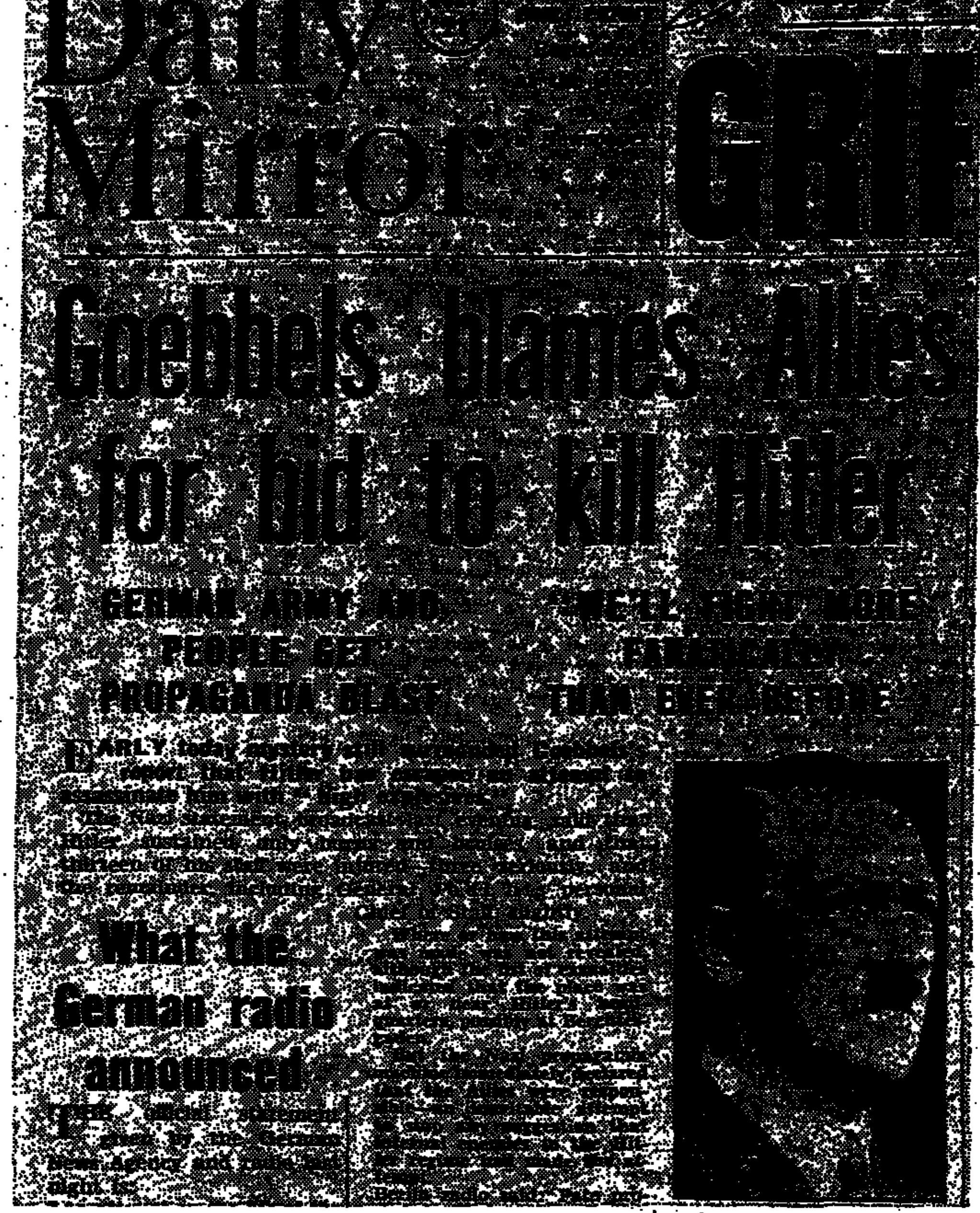
They and many other opponents of Hitler were also wilfully blind to the persecution of the Jews.

What is today's assessment of the July 20 conspirators? Failure was probably inevitable, historians conclude, for there was no mass movement to build on, as Professor Richard Löwenthal has pointed out.

While only a minority of Germans were Nazis, an even smaller number were convinced anti-Nazis. But all agree the motivations of the German resistance were of the highest.

"The world should never forget what people risked and what they and their families suffered". Professor Karl Deutsch of Harvard University said. The major motive was emotional and moral; people found tyranny unacceptable.

They used military argument to convince others who were morally predisposed to accept them, and conversion was gradual. What counts is not how they showed their conversion but that they were converted.



On July 21, 1944, Britain woke to the news of an assassination attempt on the life of Adolf Hitler. The Daily Mirror reported that the Allies were the Nazis' prime suspects

Stärker als zuvor

In the Berliner Zeitung, the Führer was pictured alongside the headline "Stronger than ever". The newspaper showed Hitler, smiling and unscathed, with Benito Mussolini

On July 20, 40 years after their death, representatives of the German democracy they strove to restore will pay homage to the conspirators. President Richard von Weizsäcker will lay a wreath on the spot where they were shot. He will be joined in the ceremony of remembrance by Chancellor Kohl; Herr Eberhard Diepgen, mayor of West Berlin, and Herr Klaus von Donhanyi, mayor of Hamburg, whose father was arrested and later executed after the conspiracy and whose uncle, Pastor Dietrich Bonhoeffer, was also executed for his opposition to Hitler.

Different lessons have been drawn from the bomb plot in today's Germany. The churches, sobered and chastened by their failure to do more to prevent the final apocalypse, have thought *long* and hard about the nature of temporal authority and their engagement in a democratic state.

Young people have often seen resistance in itself as honourable and legitimate, and have sometimes seen dangerous parallels of the Third Reich. This has led to direct action and even attacks on today's apparatus of state in the name of resistance to "fascist" decisions.

For the majority however, the events of 40 years ago are of supreme importance in reaffirming moral values in the composition and leadership of the state. The commitment to democracy is traced back to this hopeless blow for freedom. Although this might create a myth that makes a balanced look at the bomb plot difficult, it is an essential foundation for the rebuilding of national dignity and self-respect. And that is what Germany will be remembering with gratitude.

Michael Binyon

The Wolf's Lair, where the bomb plot to kill Hitler came so close to success, is nowadays a sea of concrete. When the Russians moved into East Prussia – now Poland – special detachments of Germans blew up most of the bunkers with hundreds of thousands of tons of explosive.

Hitler's bunker, the toughest of all, still retains its essential structure. To enter it (strictly forbidden by the Polish guides) is to enter the ante-chamber of a pyramid: pungent encased air hits the visitor, the corridors lead nowhere.

After the coup attempt, Hitler moved into a 130 sq yd chamber in the bunker: stone floors, a bed, a desk and two chairs. All that has now disappeared, the two floors of the bunker having collapsed on each other.

Everybody who was anybody had a bunker. Hermann Goering's bunker has survived well, blankets of moss replacing the camouflage netting. Martin Bormann's concrete hideout looks more like a squashed prehistoric animal, steel struts sticking out like antennae.

The Wolf's Lair had canteens for officers and other ranks, a sophisticated telephone and radio exchange with links to eight other bunker settlements in the Mazurian Lake district, with Berlin and with commanders on the Russian front. It also had a tailors shop, underground food depots, its own railway link (now overgrown with weeds) and airstrip.

The skeleton of a cinema – its red walls still standing, the roof having collapsed – is the key to how Hitler spent his off-duty hours.

When some of the July 20 conspirators were executed, their chins stuck on meat hooks, a film was made of the men kicking their legs in agony, their trousers around their feet. The film was sent to the Wolf's Lair and shown every night in the cinema. Hitler, say Polish historians, used to giggle and scream with laughter when he saw, again and again, the death of his would-be assassins.

Colonel Count Claus von Stauffenberg, who planted the bomb, was spared this brutal revenge. He was shot. Badly mutilated in Africa – he had lost an arm, two fingers of the left hand and an eye – the colonel had come to the conclusion that ony the Führer's death could save Germany from complete, abject defeat.

Summoned to the Wolf's Lair, effectively a fortified township in the Mazurian Lake district of what is now northern Poland, von Stauffenberg and the conspirators were given the opportunity they needed.

The events which combined to foil the plot are now well known – even to how von Stauffenberg struggled with his disabilities to cut the wire of the time bomb in his attaché case.

The black attaché case was left negligently on the floor as the conference began. After a few minutes, von Stauffenberg left and the briefcase was shifted a crucial three feet away from Hitler, the thick leg of the oak table now dividing bomb from target.

At 12.42pm the bomb exploded and by 12.44 von Stauffenberg was at the outer perimeter gate, convinced that Hitler could not have survived the blast.

Roger Boyes

Hitler and the Italian leader, Benito Mussolini – who arrived shortly after the blast – survey rubble in the bunker

moreover . . . Miles Kington

We hear a lot about the conversation of language, but not so much about the language of conservation. Today we talk to an expert in eco-speak.

Q. Tell me, what kind of dangers does the world face today?

A. Very real dangers.

Q. Of what?

A. Of upsetting the ecological balance of our planet.

Q. Are we sitting on something?

A. Yes, a time-bomb.

Q. How close are these dangers?

A. Closer than we realize.

Q. What would the effects be if they happened?

A. Incalculable. Things are happening already.

Q. Could you give us an example?

A. Certainly. The rain forests of the Amazon basin are being removed at a rate which will see them denuded by AD2000.

Q. Could you give us some idea of this rate?

A. Every day an area the size of the Isle of Wight is removed.

Q. By whom?

A. By governments and entrepreneurs.

Q. Can you describe them?

A. The governments are short-sighted and lack vision, while the entrepreneurs are ruthless, greedy and destructive.

Q. Of what?

A. Of the natural environment, the habitat of Indian tribes and many threatened species.

Q. Can you tell us what has happened in the 60 seconds we have been talking?

A. Twenty species have become extinct and an area the *size* of Rutland has been lost to the encroaching desert.

Q. How many hedgerows have been dug up?

A. Hedgerows are not dug up. They are always grubbed up.

Q. Why are they grubbed up?

A. To make way for ecologically undesirable one-crop fields which do not encourage wildlife and which store amounts of chemical poisons in the soil.

Q. What amounts?

A. Unacceptable amounts.

Q. Turning to the sea, could you tell us of the dangers there?

A. Of course. The seas are being overfished and polluted by human waste.

Q. But is not waste natural and harmless?

A. No, sir. It is non-biodegradable and toxic.

Q. Is an area the size of the Isle of Wight being polluted every day?

A. We do not measure sea pollution by the Isle-of-Wight unit. We prefer to say that the level of maritime pollution is rising everywhere.

Q. Until it reaches what?

A. The point of no return.

Q. What must we do?

A. Wake up before it is too late.

Q. *Wake up to what?*

A. To the fact that man is his own worst enemy.

Q. What does man always pursue?

A. The short-term gain at the expense of long-term planning.

Q. Is there much hope for us?

A. Not a lot. We must just hope that there is a change.

Q. Of What?

A. Heart.

Q. While there is still . . . ?

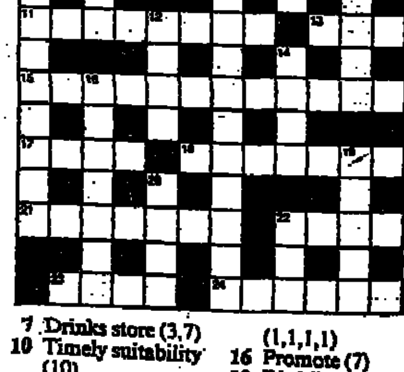
A. Time.

Q. Thank you. I think that is all.

A. But you have not asked me about the greenhouse effect or acid rain or air pollution or . . .

Q. Some other time, perhaps.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 395)



ACROSS
1 SF semi-robotic (6)
5 Hand greeting (4)
8 Fish liquor (5)
9 Women's bed wear (6)
11 Baby accessories (8)
13 Nag (4)
15 Efficient pace (8,5)
17 Close (4)
18 Charming (8)
21 Sanctuary seeker (7)
22 Sudden anxiety (5)
23 Fur skin (4)
24 Bottom-most (6)

DOWN
2 Churchill's military coordinator (5)
3 Hair louse egg (3)
4 Execution quarters (9,4)
5 Weekly pay (4)
6 Debase (7)
7 Drinks store (3,7)
10 Timely suitability (10)
12 Elephant tooth (4)
14 Soviet Russia (1,1,1,1)
16 Promote (7)
19 Wedding notices (5)
20 Ridicule target (4)
22 Church bench (3)

SOLUTION TO No 394
ACROSS: 1 Umbel 4 Aurochs 8 Squib 9 Hustler 10 Fatherly 11 Dra[illegible] 13 Soft-hearted 17 Type 18 Whistler 21 Preface 22 Dicey 23 Posses[illegible] 24 Radar
DOWN: 1 Unsafe 2 Blunt 3 Libretto 4 Achilles heels 5 Risk 6 Calori[illegible] 7 Sprawl 12 Crusader 14 Orpheus 15 Step up 16 Prayer 19 Luci[illegible] 20 Jane



MEN'S FASHIONS by Suzy Menkes

Sportswatch

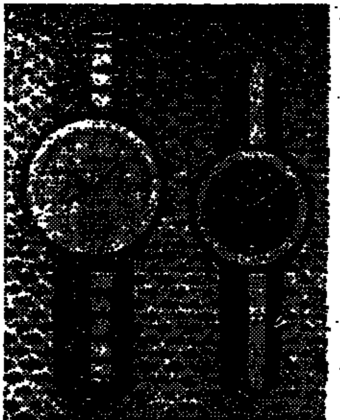
How sponsorship is setting the pace in a race to dress stylish males on and off the field

Sports sponsorship is high fashion. The status names that we are used to seeing in ritzy places on the right people are now in open competition on the sports field. Fast action is the modern way to promote men's clothes and especially accessories.

Out in front is Cartier, whose International Polo Tournament takes place at Windsor Great Park at the end of the month, the first event in a three-year sponsorship. The red-shirted Cartier team is already established in France at Deauville's Coupe d'Or and has been playing for the past five years at Palm Beach, the centre of American polo.

The Ferrari Formula is slightly different: they have taken their racy sports car image and used it to promote streamlined accessories, particularly sports watches in high-tech ribbed rubber or metallic grey flashed with racing stripes of scarlet or chrome yellow.

The macho world of motor racing and an emphasis on clean masculine lines are also applied to the sleek Porsche watches and sunglasses, launched in 1982 and driving ahead on the wheels of the famous car.



Ferrari: Racing style

Soaring sales of the sports watch is the prize in the competitive world of promotion and sponsorship. Rolex, whose gold Oyster watch is one of the fashion world's status symbols, last week held the Rolex Polo Cup at Windsor.

Timex, who launched their brightly coloured Marathon SportsQuartz watches in a flurry of sponsorship are official timekeepers at 200 marathons this year, and provided stop watches for Wimbledon and the British Waterskiing Federation.

Their other involvements include horses at Hickstead, the rapid-race canoe championships in Wales and sponsorship last weekend of the redoubtable Lady Arran and her boat Laura Lucy in the round Britain offshore powerboat race.

Timing sporting events is the promotional way for Longines, who have close ties with motor racing, and for Seiko, timekeepers for football, show-jumping and European athletics. The once-staid Swiss have taken to sponsorship: Baume and Mercier are sponsoring the Ladies Professional Golf Team for the European tour for the third year.

The aim behind the sports deals is to market a name and to create or reinforce an image. "It's another form of advertising rather less vulgar than pure promotion in a magazine", says Anthony Marangos, managing director of Cartier Ltd, who are putting up £60,000 annually for the next three years for international polo. "It helps us to prove that Cartier is alive and well and living in Bond Street", he says.

In fact, Cartier also make under licence the Ferrari watches, lighters and pens, as well as the new Yves Saint Laurent accessory collection that will go on sale in September.

Most of the watch companies make a women's collection, and Cartier's own Les Must accessory range is for both sexes. But overall sports sponsorship is overtly masculine and companies with a macho image (such as Dunhill for gentlemen's smokes) tend to diversify into fashion. Dunhill produce a collection of sporty leisure clothes and accessories and sponsor the Queen's Cup at Smith's Lawn in June.

The thrust of all this high-powered marketing is to propel men towards the status accessory, especially watches, but also sunglasses, pens, small leather goods such as wallets, credit card and passport holders – anything which suggests the international and underscores the sporty image.

Meanwhile, the International Gold Corporation has set out to *exploit the current mood of* androgynous dressing and blending of gender, by promoting men's gold accessories.

The architectural cuff links, gold ring-pulls from a cola can and chunky chains are not described as "jewelry", since Intergold's market research has shown that the word sounds effeminate to the average male, who accounts for 13 per cent of total gold jewelry sales in Britain.



Keeping tabs on gold

The new buzz word for the gold tie pins, rings and bracelets is "accessories", and a surprising 68 per cent of all adults interviewed agreed that they are suitable for men.

Last week the gold accessories were modelled by athletes, actors and international designers, all proving that there is nothing funny about a chap who wears a ring. (Dammit, Sir, Charles I went to the block wearing a earring.)

Yet the only "accessories" I have seen worn with real style, were the glittering paste baubles that I photographed three weeks ago on men in the audience of the art college shows.

Perhaps de Beers who sponsor Diamond Day at Ascot at the end of the month, should set their cap at the jockeys and get them to wear brilliants as a racing badge.

Racing number white cotton vest has MPH logo on front, £12, by Sue Clowes, also in black, yellow, red, from Review, 81 King's Road SW3; Joseph, 6 Sloane Street SW1; Square, Bath. Sports shorts, £7.50, from Gee 2. Hair by Michael Jeffrey for The Salon of Martin Gold and David Sherman

Photographs by MIKE OWEN at Wembley Stadium



White cotton interlock unisex vest, £7.50, red/grey or blue/green stripe detailing. Matching sweatshirting shorts, £7.50. Both from Gee 2, Oxford Street W1, South Molton Street W1, Manchester, Glasgow and branches

The male body beautiful – muscles taut and at the peak of fitness – is the focus of attention this month. As the athletes strip for action at the Olympic Games, their powerful bodies are the physical evidence of their commitment to sport.

Fitness is in fashion and the work-out shirt, training vest and sports shorts are the holiday look for men this summer. The most body-concious story is the cool cutaway back. High-style vests come in untraditionally "masculine" colours such as pink and yellow and feature logos with sporty stripes.

In this Olympic year, even Boy, the traditional haunt of the King's Road punks, has changed its image to stock exclusively sporty street-style sweats in bold, bright colours; the majority of their customers are men.

Women all over the country are finding that men are joining them in figure awareness to work out at the gym. Weightlifting – "pumping iron" – increases stamina and strength and sophisticated exercise systems such as Nautilus allow individuals to control restructuring of the body and build them in the quickest and safest way.

A computer assessment of body condition has recently been introduced at The Fitness Centre in Convent Garden and calculates muscular endurance, body fat percentage and cardiac function before you start to shape.

And if you give up your exercise programme, you know your training vest can be put to practical use on the beach.

Christine Painell



Lime green training vest in cotton fleece, £9, also pink, yellow, white, in assorted designs, from Stephen King, 315 King's Road SW3. White cotton men's shorts with interlock waistband, £39, by Body Map, also in black, from Browns, 27 South Molton Street W1; Jones, 77 King's Road SW3. Leather weightlifter's belt, £15.50, from Lillywhites, Piccadilly

Where England scores

Going in to bat on the grey asphalt of Piccadilly, carefully scooping the ball over the summer sales, Kent and Curwen find themselves all out in nine weeks – out, that is, of their best-selling track suits and sweat tops, complete with three lions couchant. Still in there is the W. G. Grace lookalike, beard bushy, bat in action as he drives from the logo of polo shirts and ties. Top scorer is the ultimate cricketing sweater in six-ply cashmere, as soft as the Headingley wicket and as expensive as taking a bet on England winning the series. Kent and Curwen seem understandably shy of bragging about their cricketing connexions with the England team. The Oxford boat race crew did their sports shirt prouder. But the old-established British company have dressed winners and losers for a century. This spring they opened their first British retail shop with the emphasis on English tradition, in style and quality, and drawing on 50 years of past records for design motifs. The English sporting look has been a source of inspiration for designers from Mlle Chanel to the companies who service Ivy League Americans. So it is good to see us Brits offering unashamedly native dress, including 126 different varieties of club and regimental tie. (They wisely discourage outsiders from choosing the MCC logo.)

The traditional cricket sweater comes with or without sleeves as supplied to clubs throughout the country. A fashion cut, hand-framed in pure wool, comes with burgundy and navy trim and lion logo, with a pure cotton version as an alternative. The polo shirt in 16 colours – including a dusty pink or rich egg yolk yellow – has its K and C logo, much appreciated by Americans, who see it as an original bit of old England.

Top: Sleeveless cricket sweater with three lions emblem, £38, cricket shirt, £24. Below: Pure wool fashion cricket sweater with burgundy and navy trim and motif, £49. Polo shirt, £21. Trousers and flannels from a selection. All at Kent and Curwen, 39 St James's Street, London SW1.

Photograph: Mike Owen.

TALKBACK

Since the Menswear Fashion page started last September, the response from readers has proved that men care about their clothes. Monty Moss, chairman of Moss Bros, has done the rounds this summer of the English social circuit from Ascot to Glyndebourne. He writes with appalled comments:

"The most depressing thing is the lack of general care among men of 40 and over. You can see that their clothes are not regularly cleaned and pressed. They are badly turned out.

Jacket sleeves are often too long for no man is ever smart if he does not show half an inch of shirt cuff. Hipster trousers are hopeless with morning dress or evening tails. A man needs trousers with a high rise; nothing looks worse than a gap between the top of the trousers and the bottom of the waistcoat, particularly with a pot belly. Whatever happened to braces?

Shirts, ties and socks should be chosen to go with morning wear. At Ascot, it looks as though many men went to the office in a lounge suit and changed into a morning coat without thinking of the rest. A little colour, tastefully introduced, can be effective at the races.

Top hats are designed to the worn – not carried. And if only it could be decreed that men should wear hats or caps in the Steward's Enclosure at Henley . . . At present, the men (mostly in blue blazers too small for their wearers) look pretty scruffy. A hat makes all the difference.

Nothing could be rougher than some of the "bluers" (blazers) worn by Harrow School, but Harrovians look reasonably respectable because they wear straw boaters.

The wearing of a head-dress does lend respectability and greatly improves appearance, as the Police and Services realize. What a mistake it was to show Lord Mountbatten in uniform but without a hat on his statue!"

● *Is today's relaxed attitude to formal dress a healthy response or a sign of the times? And is it older men who are culprits while the young are smartening themselves up? Readers' letters in defence of (or attacking) the male scruff are welcomed.*

● **Comings and goings: Paul Smith to Japan, where an old sweet shop from his native Nottingham is the setting for his first Tokyo shop. Aquascutum to New York: their first US store on Fifth and 54th this autumn. Bruce Weber in London: athletic men and emotive fashion at Olympus Gallery from July 31.**



THE TIMES DIARY

Budget-price master

After years of protracted negotiations with France, Lord Gowrie, the Arts Minister, has pulled off a personal coup in securing for Britain a work by David to hang in the National Gallery. The deal, struck after the personal intervention of President Mitterrand, was disclosed exclusively to PHS: an official announcement is expected from the National Gallery tomorrow. The portrait, of which I offer readers a glimpse, taken from Antoine Schnapper's biography, is of Monsieur Blauw, a Batavian minister, painted in 1795. When I broke the news to Professor Anita Brookner of the Courtauld Institute. she said: "I



never thought France would part with it. It is priceless – a pearl. So the Getty Museum can't get everything." The deal could lead to Britain issuing an export licence for a major work, possibly a Stubbs, to go to France in return.

Lord Gowrie's success is not unconnected, I suspect, with a key negotiator, Roland Dumas, France's Minister for Europe. Dumas was formerly the lawyer to the Picasso and Giacometti estates and, by coincidence, dealt in the 1970s with Lord Gowrie, then a Bond Street art dealer. Lord Gowrie tells me Dumas said: "You get Mrs Thatcher to settle the budget, and I'll give you the David." French humour, you understand.

False scent

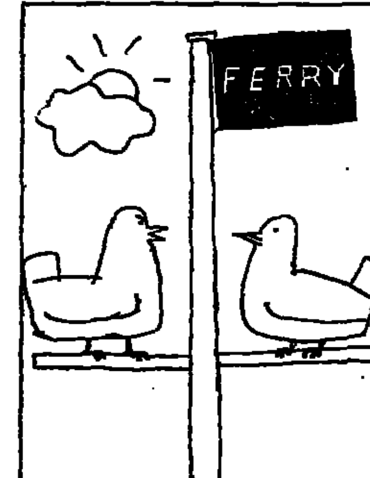
The hunt is on at *Horse and Hound* magazine to unearth the employee who sent a mailshot last week offering a "personal" 10 per cent discount to the huntsman's *bête noire*, the League Against Cruel Sports. Delighted, the League swiftly submitted an ad inviting *H & H* readers to join. The expected telephone call came two days later, apologizing for an "embarrassing mistake" and saying the ad could, of course, never be used.

● **Who needs the Queen and her Honours List when you have the Italians? An auction of autographs held at Christie's in Rome last month listed in the official catalogue the signatures of Lady Margaret Thatcher, Sir Anthony Wedgwood Benn and Sir Kenneth Livingstone. Sir Ken should not get ideas; his mark fetched about a pound.**

Larkin's fillip

Philip Larkin is a short nose ahead in the Poet Laureate stakes. His is the only name, I am told, proposed by the Arts Council, one of the three bodies known to have been canvassed by No 10. Of the other two, the Poetry Society has submitted an "orthodox" list of three or four, while the Society of Authors has suggested none. "We are concerned to screw more money out of publishers", said its general secretary, Mark Le Fanu, "we don't put forward writers for honours".

BARRY FANTONI



"Summer holidays must have begun: we haven't moved for days"

Major minimus

A sigh of relief can be heard at the Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers where the "Martinet of Muirfield," Captain Paddy Hanmer, has been replaced as secretary by the Woosterish Major Gordon Vanreenan. Hanmer, who retired after 15 years last November, was hauled back in March after the new secretary, Major Colin Innes, was sacked by stalwarts for his "revolutionary" proposals – to instal central heating and a new telephone system. Though disarming members with his Wooster persona, I am told that Vanreenan is finding Hanmer a hard act to follow. Hanmer, who once told the frolicking Ben Crenshaw and Tom Watson "to get the hell off my course," was feared by even the oldest Muirfield guard for his positive vetting: "School?" "Gordonstoun." "College?" – "Trinity." "Regiment?" – "Coldstream Guards." "Decorations?" – "VC, MC." "Handicap?" – "Scratch." "Give him nine holes."

PHS

George Walden on the rehabilitation of Vyacheslav Molotov

Cocktail with a bitter aftertaste

Among the welter of bad news from Moscow, the political resuscitation of Molotov might easily be overlooked. "Mr Nyet", now 94, is sometimes seen almost affectionately as the West's old sparring partner. The reality is much nastier, and more worrying. Molotov was a major proponent of the Cold War – a symbol of death's-head diplomacy. Even Khrushchev once accused him of being a "saboteur of peace". Worse still, his record in Stalin's purges makes him one of the most wretched remnants of an appalling era.

Until recently, the Russians were rehabilitating victims of the purges; now they are rehabilitating the executioners. Is Molotov's readmission to the party a minor, essentially internal manoeuvre, or a sinister portent for the Russians themselves, and for the West? Are there echoes of Molotov in Mr Gromyko's current diplomatic style?

Improbably, Molotov – real name, Skryabin – was related to the composer, though he seems to have been born with a dirge rather than with music in his soul. Since he joined the party in 1906, he was an efficient, painstaking bureaucrat, whose capacity for deskwork earned him the inelegant sobriquet "Stony-arse", and at 21 was the youngest candidate member of the Politburo.

His involvement in the forced collectivism of the early 1930s, and especially in the Ukraine where millions died of starvation, was useful preparation for his role in the 1937-8 purges, when he helped Stalin, Yezhov and Beria to liquidate all but five of his 25 fellow members of the People's Council of Commissars. The title of one of his speeches at the time – "The Lessons of the Sabotage, Wrecking and Espionage Activities of the Japanese-German-Trotskyist Agents" – gives the tone. But it was not all talk: Molotov was actively involved in dealing out death to his comrades and colleagues. According to Roy Medvedev's *All Stalin's Men*, he had a particularly repellent habit of adding obscene abuse, as well as his signature, against the names on



Stalin's death lists. Here at least the abominable No-man became an enthusiastic Yes-man.

In fact Molotov's career can be traced in his signatures. He was enthusiastic, too, about a deal with Nazi Germany, and promoted as well as signed the pact with von Ribbentrop which bears his name. He negotiated the "agreements" which tied Eastern Europe to Moscow. The same hand that embroidered the death lists also signed the charter of the United Nations. Molotov's mark on history was either malignant, or mocking.

Quite logically, one of the first things that happened after he became foreign minister was that a number of senior Soviet diplomats, at home and abroad, were put away. His own diplomatic style was predictably uncharming, and his cold goading infuriated Bevin. "I've had enough of this, I 'ave", the Foreign Secretary once exploded. Given the source, the cynicism of Molotov's remark "Eden is a gentlemen, Bevin is not" is exquisite.

Obviously he was Stalin's man. But Molotov was not just a functionary. He had his own views – a vehement amalgam of nationalistic Slavophilism and bureaucratic communism – and his dealings with the West did much to dissipate post-war goodwill towards Russia.

After an interlude during which Vyshinsky – whose record was as stained as Molotov's – took over Soviet diplomacy, Molotov was back in 1953, though his heart was not noticeably in the "peace offensive" of the post-Stalin period. He believed that Russia had gone soft on the West. His disgrace under Khrushchev and appointment as ambassador to Mongolia effectively ended his career.

All this, and presumably more, is known to the Soviet leadership. So why are they reinstating such a man? The traditionalist party apparatus has never been happy with his expulsion, and a biography of Molotov, published in 1974, began gently reprocessing him.

But what really matters for us is the insensitivity of the Soviet move *vis-à-vis* the West. Molotov's re-emergence from well-earned obscurity is a baleful symbol of the state of the Kremlin's world view, but also of East-West relations more generally. Embattled by problems of their own devising, and bitter at President Reagan's attitudes, are the Russians returning to drink at the poisoned well of the party's past? Is the long shadow of the master of the definitive negative overtaking Mr Gromyko too?

None of this is a reason for renouncing the effort for a saner relationship with Moscow – in fact, rather the opposite. But it does remind us of what we are up against. The Soviet Union may be at a turning point between atavistic regression, and more rational attitudes at home and abroad. Our power to influence their choice is limited. Strictly speaking, neither Molotov nor Sakharov – whose uncivilized treatment Molotov would have heartily endorsed – are the West's affair. But whatever the proprieties, we should register our dismay at the behaviour of a country which honours an infamous relic of a calamitous past, while persecuting one of its noblest sons.

The author is Conservative MP for Buckingham

York Minster's human firebug

Supposing that it may not have been a direct intervention by God that burned the south transept of York Minster last week, there is another supernatural suspect against whom the evidence looks almost as black: the ghost of Jonathan Martin. The minster was burnt last week, as if in retribution, immediately after the consecration of a Bishop of Durham with equivocal views about the authority of scripture. In 1829 Jonathan Martin set the chancel of the minster on fire as a religious protest (with far more destructive effect); on another occasion he had disrupted the confirmation of an earlier Bishop of Durham by threatening the assembled prelates with a pistol, accusing them of blasphemy and loose living. After the York fire he was tried, found to be insane, and ended his days in Bedlam.

Martin was one of four brothers who were all eccentrics to the very edge of madness, subject to an irresistible sense of prophetic mission and gifted with imaginations of lurid and visionary brilliance. Like many poor, ambitious and self-taught boys in the nineteenth century, they strayed into a perplexing borderland between genius and madness. Even the *Dictionary of National Biography*, that incomparable compendium of English eccentricity, which has entries for three of the four, can hardly supply another set of brothers so majestically dotty. (There was also a sister, Ann, but she alone seems to have kept her head.)

They were the sons of an itinerant tanner, publican, coachbuilder and fencing-master in Northumberland. The most humdrum of the four was Richard, who saw service at Waterloo as a quartermaster-sergeant in the Grenadier Guards, wrote scholarly verses and published a book with the quintessentially Martinian title of *The Last Days of the Antediluvian World*.

William, the eldest, was a rope-worker and self-styled "natural philosopher and poet". He was an inventor of real practical skill (the Society of Arts once awarded him its silver medal) and invented a bicycle, an automatic level-crossing, income tax, and a pneumatic perpetual motion machine which was revealed to him in a dream and, after he had sold it for a song, remained profitably on exhibition in the Haymarket for 29 years.

He claimed to have confuted Newton's theory of gravity, and in old age he took to wearing a tortoise shell mounted in brass as a hat, called himself "the Philosophical Conqueror of All Nations", and hawked in the street pamphlets exhibiting a wonderful inconsequence of mind, with titles like: "Light and Truth, M's Invention for Destroying all Foul Air and Fire Damps in Coal Pits (proving also) the Scriptures to be right which learned men are mystifying, and proving the Orang Outang or Monkey the most unlikely thing under the Sun to be the Serpent that Beguiled our First Parents".

The most successful brother in wordly terms was the apocalyptic painter John Martin, who was described by Lord Lytton as "More original, more self-dependent than Raphael or Michelangelo". His compositions, such as "Belshazzar's Feast" and "The Eve of the Deluge" are products of a dramatic and idiosyncratic imagination, though they are all rather much alike, with their colossal recessions of mysterious columns, vast gold candelabra, tiny human figures gesticulating as cosmic disaster is unleashed on them – torrents, earthquakes, flashes of lightning, even the End of the World. His work was so popular that he was able to engage no less a figure than Brougham to defend his brother at his trial, though the expense is said to have ruined him.

In Jonathan oddity toppled over into madness. He was the unluckiest of the brothers from the start. While they enterprisingly grasped such opportunities as the age held out for



Jonathan Martin: pamphleteer turned pyromaniac

poor but able young men, he fell into the hands of the pressgang and spent six years in the brutal slavery of the lower deck in Nelson's navy. He was at the battle of Copenhagen, already inclined to argue about religion and afflicted with religious dreams.

Escaped from the sea, he became a Methodist, abandoning the Church of England only after an anguished struggle with his conscience and his wife, who was also guided in marital disagreements by religious dreams. Eventually the Methodists found his fervour too much for them, and rejected him. Working in a tanyard like his father, he used to call on his workmates to repent, and they would slap his face with wet skins and tip buckets of bullock's blood over his head. He took to riding round the country on an ass "in imitation of the Saviour", and interrupting church services by creeping into the pulpit beforehand and then popping up like a jack-in-a-box to harangue the congregation about the sins of the clergy.

After the incident with the pistol he was put in an asylum, but he escaped and eventually arrived in York, handing out terrifying and apocalyptically misspelt pamphlets threatening the clergy with hell-fire: "You whitent Sea pulcirs ... you Blind Gieds and Deceavers of the Peopeal ... I warn you to repent and cry for marcy for the Sorde of Justes is at Hand and your Gret' Charchis and Minstairs will come ratling down upon your Citty Heads ..."

Tolerant, forbearing or inert, the civic and ecclesiastical authorities took no notice of these menaces, and in February 1829 he attended evensong in the Minster, saying to himself, as he listened to the organ, "I'll have thee down tonight: thou shalt buz no more." He hid behind a tomb till the cathedral was empty and then piled hangings against the woodwork of the choir. Dressing up for the part, he draped himself in velvet hangings "in a Robe like David the King", and perched the ornamentation from a pulpit cushion on his head. As he tailed away he bellowed prayers and praises to Almighty God, finally setting the pyre alight with a candle from the lectern.

As the clock struck three in the morning, he escaped through a transept window, falling on his knees to thank God that "his job" had been accomplished. The fire burned for most of the following day, and destroyed the pulpit, the galleries, the carved stalls, the medieval roof and the buzzing organ. Providentially the great east window was saved, though the collapsing roof fell only a few feet from it. But four superb fourteenth-century windows were almost completely destroyed, and the gap in the Minster's ranks of medieval glass is still there, an ineradicable monument to the strangest member of one of the strangest bands of siblings ever recorded.

George Hill

Ulster: figures that speak louder than bombs

Eleven years ago the first Northern Ireland Secretary, William Whitelaw, said that 99 per cent of Northern Ireland's population supported the security forces against the IRA. "The alleged freedom fighters seek to impose their will regardless of the fact that they are answerable to no one except themselves. After all, who elected them?", he said.

In 1981, 30,000 people voted for Bobby Sands, the imprisoned IRA leader who was on hunger strike in the Maze and died four weeks later as MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone. A year later, 64,000 people voted for Sinn Fein in the Northern Ireland Assembly election. At last year's general election, the Sinn Fein vote rose to 103,000, threatening to overtake the non-violent SDLP.

James Prior, the present Northern Ireland Secretary, is reported to have told a private meeting of Conservative MPs that if Sinn Fein became the major nationalist party, the province would become "ungovernable, a Cuba off Britain's western shore".

A MORI poll to be reported in tonight's *Brass Tacks Reports* on BBC2 shows disapproval of successive governments' policies among Northern Ireland Catholics, but also significant numbers of voters still prepared to switch from the SDLP to Sinn Fein.

John Hume, leader of the SDLP, has maintained for some years that his party's vote would hold up against Sinn Fein because the bulk of his supporters would never contemplate voting for a the political wing of the IRA.

How far he is right will be tested at the elections for Northern Ireland's district councils in May next year, which are likely to prove a truer measure of Sinn Fein's support than last month's Euro poll.

Sinn Fein is far from out of the running, as Gerry Adams, its president, was quick to point out, its share of the vote did not collapse in the Euro elections. It was exactly the same, 13.3 per cent, as in last year's general election.

The MORI poll, conducted between June 20-23 among 1,639 respondents in Northern Ireland, shows one SDLP supporter in seven currently considering switching to Sinn Fein. Fewer than half of all SDLP supporters rule out the possibility of voting Sinn Fein, and only a minority believe Sinn Fein should be excluded from any political settlement in the province. The most important cause of the problem is identified by SDLP supporters as whether the people of the North are to be British or Irish – a strong point for Sinn Fein, who have placed the "national question" at the top of their agenda.

When pressed to reveal their resistance to Sinn Fein, by answering how likely they would be to support the party if the SDLP were not standing, only 46 per cent said "not at all likely", while almost a quarter, 23 per cent, thought it "likely".

A majority of SDLP supporters believe that any attempt to solve the problem of Northern Ireland must have the cooperation of Sinn Fein. Fifty-two per cent agreed while only 29 per cent disagreed, suggesting little support for the SDLP policy of excluding Sinn Fein from political initiatives such as the New Ireland Forum.

As for the IRA itself, the obstacle it presents to the SDLP voters who are thinking of switching to its political wing is considerably smaller than many have thought. Very few SDLP supporters justify violence for political ends – only 7 per cent against the 81 per cent who disagree – but hostility to the IRA is less than complete. Forty per cent view the IRA as basically patriots and idealists, compared with 32 per cent who do not. And while 40 per cent see no resolution of Northern Ireland's problems unless the IRA is beaten, 28 per cent disagree, with a further 32 per cent undecided.

Perhaps the most important of our findings are those which cast light on why SDLP voters might switch to Sinn Fein. They reveal a serious discontent with government policy and a high degree of support for the IRA. Among those who could desert the SDLP and vote for Sinn Fein, disapproval of successive governments' handling of the situation over the past 15 years is even higher than among Catholics as a whole – 82 per cent are dissatisfied, and only 7 per cent satisfied. They are strongly of the view that the "national question" is the real cause of the problem, and put terrorism as the least important cause.

They see Sinn Fein as tough and active in the local community. And they particularly say that Sinn Fein makes the British take notice of the nationalists' views, while the SDLP does not.

There is little in the survey to suggest widespread enthusiasm for violence among Catholic voters. On the contrary there is a marked readiness to move to the political centre: 35 per cent of Sinn Fein supporters are considering a vote for the SDLP. And while 14 per cent of SDLP voters are thinking of switching to Sinn Fein, almost twice as many, 26 per cent, could switch to the Alliance Party in the centre.

If the conclusion is that the Government has so alienated the nationalist community that many are prepared to support Sinn Fein and either support or accept the IRA, then the Government's policy of "isolating the terrorists" could be heading for defeat.

John Hume certainly thinks a change of direction is urgently needed: "Since Sunningdale, government policy has promoted the cause of violence in Northern Ireland, and the security policy has increased support for the terrorists at a political level. During the hunger strike, Mrs Thatcher said the IRA had dealt their last card, but it is evident that she dealt them a full hand and they've been using it ever since." The findings of the poll give added weight to this view.

Gerry Northam and Brian Gosschalk

The authors are, respectively, a BBC producer and a senior research executive for MORI.

Phillip Whitehead

Why Maxwell is more bad news

It is over 15 years since Mr Stafford Somerfield's outburst from the editorial chair of the *News of the World* against the bid from "Mr Maxwell, formerly Jan Ludwig Hoch" for "a newspaper which I know is as British as roast beef and Yorkshire pudding". Maxwell, said the wags, would rename the seedy Sunday paper *Nudie Pravo*.

Both then and at the time of the 1971 Department of Industry enquiry, he was probably judged more harshly by both civil servants and the City than a more emollient figure from their own world would have been. It is ironic that he has now stormed Fleet Street thanks to the approval of the same institutions which once spurned him, and as the figleman of "this wonderful country and its people" (*Sunday Mirror*) and its "great qualities which we alone possess" (*Daily Mirror*). He is backing Britain, and its roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. He says he is also backing the "sensible left".

There is no point in taunting Maxwell. He has achieved an old ambition in the only way he knows how. He may be no worse than the handful of very rich men already in possession of 95 per cent of our national press. For those who believe that there are better ways to widen and diversify the ownership of the mass media, however, three things ought to be said. Perhaps they can be said more dispassionately since this is a proprietor who professes leftish sympathies, and seems to have been accepted on approval by the leader of the Labour Party.

First, the circumstances of the deal were shameful. Second, all talk of "guarantees written on stone", to adapt a phrase of Mr Rupert Murdoch, as alleged by one of his ex-editors, are not worth the stone they are engraved on. Third, hope that Fleet Street might progress and move away from the domination of proprietors who treat their titles as a personal fiefdom, in the way in which Clive Thornton wanted the Mirror Group to move, is clearly misplaced; reform will be external when it comes.

If I were Sir Alex Jarrett I would not like to look in the Mirror. What is there to say about a board which planned to float the Mirror Group today, with grandiose plans based on the attractions of the Reuters honeypot, but which simply panicked when that appeared to be less than full to the brim. If Sir Alex Jarrett undertook not to sell to a single buyer, and was then confronted with pessimistic estimates of the flotation, in the City's present hysterical mood, why did he not go back to his employees and postpone the flotation?

The involvement of the workforce had been a special concern of Clive Thornton. It should have been drawn into ownership, and the bid from the employees to buy out the group revived. Sir Alex instead has preferred to eat his own words, and wash them down with Maxwell's extra millions.

If Reed International proved hopeless guarantors of the independence of the biggest newspaper publishing unit in Britain, what can we hope from Maxwell? He can hardly be blamed for grabbing it from their feeble grasp. He has told Reed – as if it cares – that he will maintain the existing political stance and editorial independence of the newspapers. He told the staff "there can only be one boss and that is me".

If his editors transgressed against his Britain First policy they would soon find that the lion did not like it. *The Daily Mirror* had courageously fallen out of step with Fleet Street over the Falklands War, and was vilified by the jingo tabloids. Would it have that freedom of dissent under the Boss? No fancy phrases, or Office of Fair Trading inquiries, can guarantee that.

Four men of idiosyncratic views now control the totality of the tabloid press in Britain. That is how far concentration of ownership has gone. The Mirror Group could have been something different, widening ownership in Fleet Street in the one area where the idea of diversity could have been sold to the hidebound and ultra-cautious institutional investors. Thanks to the supine and shiftless behaviour of Reed International, the opportunity has been lost. It may not recur in this generation. The City plainly does not see any kind of a problem. There could be further concentrations yet, with the cavalier interpretation of the monopolies legislation which we have seen from this Government, and the City would not blink. Other counterbalances will be needed.

There will come a point when the drift towards restricted oligopoly compels a radical government to act, with legislation limiting the press holdings of any one proprietor to no more than five per cent of the national total, with rights for employees to buy in to what are now private empires, and with editorial guarantees which have force in law.

The problem of the over-mighty press baron is not unique to Britain, as the examples of M Hersant and Herr Springer testify, but it is in this country that we have a truly dominant national press. The Labour leadership should be embarrassed that it is now caught in the fraternal bear-hug of Robert Maxwell. He still illustrates the problem of excessive concentration of personal power over the mass media. Perhaps the best moment for animadversion is when you can invoke fairness without having to cry foul.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.

Roger Scruton

Grand theories for little minds

The Listener has recently carried a series entitled The Return of Grand Theory, introducing the reader to such thinkers as Gadamer, Foucault, Habermas and Althusser.

Interestingly, half the articles either begin or end by protesting that the thinker in question is *not* an exponent of grand theory, or indeed of any theory at all, while judging him, all the same, to be of supreme intellectual importance.

Reading these articles came as a depressing reminder of the ease with which intellectual achievements may be discarded. Anglo-American philosophers are constantly reproached for not considering the works of Gadamer, et al, when the truth is that we *have* considered them, and judged them to be largely worthless. It sounds arrogant to say it, and would that Russell were alive, that it might be said more rudely. But, so that it shall be on the public record, I shall say it now.

Most of the thinkers urged upon us as "correctives" to our Anglo-Saxon parochialism are, in my view, charlatans of the first order, who prefer paradox and posturing to the hard-won insights of philosophical argument. Their reputation is derived from two extraneous circumstances: first, their gobbledegook, which offers to the second-rate academic an impenetrable cloak of false expertise; secondly, their conclusions are almost invariably "subversive of the established order", in a way that dignifies the gestures of armchair rebellion whereby the academic reminds himself that he was once alive. In short, they provide to the intellectually balding, a dashing wig of long hair.

Consider Althusser: the most influential and the most difficult-seeming of the grand theorists. A philosopher in a British university would probably fail an examinee who wrote like this: "This is not just its situation in *principle* (the one it occupies in the hierarchy of instances in relation to the determinant instance: in society, the economy) nor just its situation *in fact* (whether, in the phase under consideration, it is dominant or subordinate) but *the relation of this situation in fact to this situation in principle*, that is, the very relation which makes of this situation in fact a *variation* of the – *'invariant'* – *structure, in dominance, of the totality*".

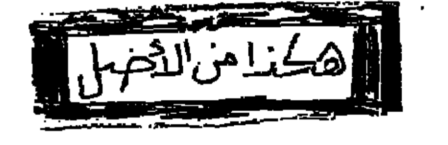
A British academic would try to teach his students to see that such a passage not only says nothing, but is also *designed* to say nothing. From blocks of abstractions it erects an impassable barrier, behind which its nothingness may be concealed. Althusser's *For Marx* is composed entirely of such boxes of fortified emptiness, and it is not surprising that his disciples can agree only about the meaning of the title: Althusser is very definitely for Marx, not against him. The depressing thing is that, had he been against Marx, he would have been greeted with the derision that he deserves. Only the assurance of his impeccable political credentials enabled him to succeed: but that alone was sufficient.

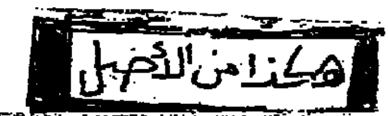
The style of the charlatan is a style without hesitation. Seldom in Althusser's text will you find words like "perhaps" or "possibly", nowhere will you find any serious engagement with points of view other than those approved by the author. Althusser defers to only one other human being, but his deference is total and idolatrous. That human being is Marx, and Althusser impresses on his reader that *Capital* has the status of a sacred text, which can be understood only by those who already believe it. "It is not possible to read *Capital* properly," he writes, "without the help of Marxist philosophy, which must itself be read, and simultaneously, in *Capital* itself". In other words, those who are against me, do not understand me, and those who understand me, know that I am right. The sentiment, like the language, is one that a British philosopher would regard himself duty-bound to subvert.

I do not say that Althusser's text is entirely without theory. But, as he says, "this theory is the materialist dialectic, which is none other than dialectical materialism". The neophyte, contemplating such utterances, is likely to be overcome by a certain awe. They have the same vertiginous effect as Stalin's pleonasm: "the theories of Marx are true because they are correct". Indeed, the more tautological an utterance, the more does it induce the state of readiness which is the prelude to unquestioning faith.

Althusser shows how gobbledegook may be regarded as wisdom, so long as it has a left-wing tone of voice. Indeed, gobbledegook like Althusser's, which shrouds left-wing dogma in an impenetrable darkness, will at once be given a place of supreme academic authority. Enclosed by Althusser's dark, the dogmatist is protected from every opposition, consoled in the belief that he cannot be threatened by that which he has learnt not to see. If we use Althusser's language, then the possibility that Marxism might be mistaken, cannot even be stated! Thank God that some British academics still regard it as their duty to frame their arguments in a language of which their opponents might equally avail themselves; and try also to open their students' eyes to the reality of disagreement. But for how long will their efforts be successful if the "grand theorists" dominate the syllabus? I wonder.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.







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IF THE KEPI FITS . . .

"It's not my constitution but it fits me . . .", M François Mitterand remarked, not long after assuming the presidency of a republic which he had frequently and trenchantly criticized for excess of presidential power. For the foreign observer the last three years of France's constitutional history have been full of enjoyable irony. The staunch "republican" (we should say "parliamentarian"), and bitter foe of General de Gaulle in his lifetime, has become a superbly Gaullian figure in his management of the state; while the "Gaullists", who claim to be the General's political heirs have discovered, belatedly, the importance of a strong parliamentary opposition and even of a strong second chamber.

Never has that reversal of roles been more marked than in the last few days. M Mitterrand, disavowed by the electorate in the European elections, defied by a million people in the street demonstrating against his government's private education bill, faced with a complete blockage-by-filibuster of his legislative programme, has broken through the ranks of the besiegers with a quintessentially Gaullian master-stroke: the announcement of a referendum to amend the constitution.

And to amend it how? To reduce the excessive presidential powers, or the length of the seven-year mandate to make it synchronize with the five-year parliament as M Mitterand formerly proposed? No indeed: to *increase* the president's powers and to extend the use of the referendum itself, thereby further diminishing the relative importance of parliament in the constitution.

Can the Gaullists oppose that? Hardly. All they can do is go one better, demanding that the President should not merely be empowered to call a referendum on questions affecting civil liberties but should be obliged to do so if he wants a change in the law on those questions and cannot obtain the consent of both houses. The effect of that provision, of course, would be to increase the powers of the second chamber, the Senate – an indirectly elected body for which General de Gaulle never concealed his contempt.

As in this country, the second chamber has been emboldened by the feeling that, at least on some issues, the majority in the lower house does not reflect a genuine majority in the country. But the situation is graver for M Mitterrand than for Mrs Thatcher for two reasons. He faces a Senate controlled by the opposition, not merely one where he can lose specific votes on specific issues thanks to a majority of circumstance; and his government, by all available indicators, no longer enjoys anything like the degree of popluar support that it would need to be returned to power in a general election.

On the other hand, he is the president, elected by universal suffrage for seven years of which he has more than half still to serve. The constitution affords him many opportunities to seize the initiative and, with a tactical skill which even his opponents respect, he has availed himself of one.

The Senate had suggested a referendum on the private schools issue. The National Assembly (Socialist-controlled) had pointed out that the constitution does not provide for referenda on such an issue. M Mitterrand was thus enabled to cover his retreat on the private school bill (he promised a new one, ergo the one that was ploughing its way through parliament is scrapped) by proposing a constitutional amendment to make referenda on such issues possible in the future.

The heat generated by the private school issue is not very easy for us on this side of the Channel to understand. The government has not proposed to abolish private schools, only to make state aid for them conditional on certain dispositions, the most controversial of which would give teachers in them the right to acquire civil-servant status after six months' service, if they were already qualified within the state system, or after six years if they were not. This was proposed in the framework of a decentralization of responsibility within the state, giving more power to local authorities as against the national ministry of education. The long-term aim was to make it possible for church schools to exist within the state system, as both Protestant and Catholic ones do quite happily in this country.

But the tradition of centralization within the state system on the one side, and of church schools fiercely independent but expecting state aid as of right on the other is so strong in France that compromise is virtually impossible to attain; and, assuming that M Mitterrand does get his constitutional referendum in September, it is still not clear how he can resolve the private school issue. Whatever solution he proposes, he can hardly not then submit it to another referendum in which, however reasonable in itself, it could well be rejected simply because it comes from the Socialist government. As de Gaulle himself found in 1969, the referendum is a double-edged political weapon.

MERE WITNESSES

Mr Harrington is a second year student at the Polytechnic of North London. Objectionable though his political beliefs may be, he has a contractual right to be educated there. Earlier this year, a group of his fellow students, disagreeing with his political views and affiliations, decided to deny him that right. They organised a picket. They physically prevented him from coming into the Polytechnic. By so doing, they committed a number of civil wrongs against him, including inducement of breach of contract and conspiracy, and probably also the aptly named tort of intimidation.

Mr Harrington issued a writ against the Polytechnic and against the picketing students. He could not identify all the students concerned, but he believed he could identify one, and he sued that one both in his personal capacity and as representing the others. He got an injunction restraining the students from interfering with his right to attend the Polytechnic. The injunction was disobeyed. On the 1st May there was a violent gathering which it is believed included about 20 students of the Polytechnic. These students exposed themselves to the risk both of civil liability to Mr Harrington and of judicial sanctions for comtempt of court.

In order to bring them before the court, Mr Harrington had to find out who they were. He did not know them himself. But there were photographs of some of the individuals concerned. The Polytechnic was ordered to identify them. It tried to get its staff to assist it to comply with the order, but without much success. So, on May 21, Mr Justice Mars-Jones made an order requiring fourteen named senior members of staff to swear affidavits stating whether or not they could identify the persons concerned and to attend court for cross-examination.

Ever since then, the fourteen lecturers have been contending that the order should not have been made. They have argued firstly, that the judge had no power to make the order because they were "mere witnesses"; and, secondly, that if he did, he ought not to have exercised it. Last Thursday the Court of Appeal rejected the lecturers' arguments on the first point. The second point was remitted to a judge for further consideration.

Under the "mere witnesses" rule, a potential witness who is not a party to proceedings cannot normally be obliged to disclose information or documents in his possession unless and until he is called as a witness to give evidence in the proceedings. He is under no legal obligation to help the police with their inquiries or parties to a civil dispute with theirs. The purpose of the rule is to relieve such a witness of the burden of being involved in other people's legal disputes more than absolutely necessary.

The mere witness rule can work considerable injustice. Suppose, for example, that a passer-by notes down the number of a car driven by a hit-and-run driver. Or that he happens to recognize someone in a mob who has just assaulted someone else. Or, to take an extreme example, suppose he recognizes a murderer leaving the scene of the crime. In none of these cases can he be made to disclose his knowledge unless and until he is called as a witness in proceedings against the wrongdoer. But without the information it may be impossible to find the wrongdoer in the first place. Where the wrongdoer has committed a crime, the rule may enable him to go unpunished; where he has committed a civil wrong, it may leave his victim uncompensated.

Recently, the courts have rightly tried to limit the scope of the mere witness rule. Nowadays anyone who is mixed up in wrongdoing, even without fault, can be compelled by a civil action to disclose information to the victim which may identify the wrongdoer, on pain of being liable for contempt if he disobeys the order. Mr Justice Mars-Jones could, for instance, have ordered those few students at the Polytechnic who were actually identified as having been involved to disclose the identity of such of their fellow wrongdoers as were known to them. It was because the Polytechnic itself had become mixed up in the incident that he ordered it to make the identification. The lecturers, however, were not officers of the Polytechnic; they were only employees, and they had not themselves been involved in the events of May 1. The court of Appeal disposed of this point by holding that employees of a party are not mere witnesses within the meaning of the rule, but can be made to give information as agents of that party. The decision is a further welcome inroad into the mere witness rule.

The time has come for the courts fundamentally to reconsider the mere witness rule. When abused, it provides legal condonation of what is morally unjustifiable. "I don't want to get involved" is a cry which is heard all too often. Why should the courts not have the power, in an appropriate case, to require a person with highly relevant information to provide it in the interests of justice? The power would, of course, be discretionary, to be exercised only after balancing all the considerations involved. It is a reproach to our legal system that the law at present seems totally powerless to convert a mere witness's moral responsibility into a legal one.

THE ARTIST IN EXILE

If a British film director decides to work in Hollywood his defection is not normally front-page news. Yet when Mr Andrei Tarkovsky, who has contributed more original ideas to world cinematography than any other Soviet film maker since Eisenstein, announced his decision to remain in the West, his Milan press conference gained international publicity. What is regarded here as merely an extended business trip, can mean a lifetime in exile for a Soviet citizen.

With him were Mstislav Rostropovich, the cellist and conductor, Yuri Lyubimov, the stage director, and Vladimir Maksimov, the writer once on the editorial board of the party-line Soviet literary monthly *Oktyabr* who, now in exile, edits *Kontinent*, a journal of East-West dialogue appearing in Russian and West European editions. It publishes some of the best poetry and prose now being written in Russian and includes interviews with a remarkable range of outstanding cultural figures from countries beyond the Iron Curtain who have opted to leave their homelands.

The USSR is suffering a greater cultural haemorrhage than any other state has ever endured. Once he has "defected" an artist's works are banned. Books are removed from library shelves, and even back numbers of the major literary journals containing the departed writer's stories or poems are no longer available. Films, musical recordings and insignificant ballet programmes carrying the names of artists absent without leave, all disappear from the public domain.

Those who give the state what it requires earn high privileges. The books of the late Mikhail Sholokhov made him a millionaire and a member of the Central Committee. Talented young people receive an excellent training in special schools free of charge, and are guaranteed a lifetime's employment bringing culture to the masses, inspiring them to ever greater achievements in communist construction. Seats in cinemas, theatres and concert halls are heavily subsidized to allow even the poorest-paid workers the possibility of enjoying the indisputable genius of superb Soviet performers, who, if they defect, deprive their compatriots of their rich talents nurtured at state expense.

Yet a state which seeks to dictate precisely how these talents may be applied, and tries to quarantine art from foreign influences, risks producing an arid culture hateful to all who appreciate original genius; its artists are no better placed than the performing serfs of Russian noblemen under the tsars.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Making a mockery of economic theory

From Sir Alan Neale

Sir, It's all very well Mr Congdon complaining (Economic Commentary, July 11) that the recent behaviour of the dollar makes a mockery of economic theory and affronts common sense, but has he considered which theory is mocked and which is doing the mocking?

Established and reputable theory expects in a regime of floating exchange rates that the currency of a country with a huge current account deficit will weaken so that its exports become more competitive and imports are discouraged. In this way market forces lead to an adjustment.

On to this model has been superimposed a theory that the rate of inflation is wholly determined by the money supply. As a result short-term increases in money supply figures are taken by the financial world as a signal to increase interest rates, regardless of other economic factors such as the fiscal balance, the state of the external account and even the actual rate of inflation.

When this process produces real rates of interest beyond the dreams of avarice foreign funds are naturally attracted and the currency with the huge deficit grows ever stronger. When it is the dollar, the rest of the world is doubly penalised by the high rates and the increased cost of the currency in which many debt obligations are denominated.

Thus under this narrowly conceived version of monetary theory, market forces produce a progressive maladjustment of the system. Are we not owed some explanation by the proponents of the doctrine as to why these fairly obvious consequences were not foreseen and why it should still be widely regarded as an appropriate basis for policy?

They may answer that an adjustment is bound to occur in the long run, as no country can add indefinitely to its external debt. But in the case of the United States, where there is no risk whatever of default and the cost of external debt service is still a fairly small item in the total national account, this may be a run long enough to produce a formidable casualty list.

No wonder Mr Congdon now urges the central banks to interfere with market forces.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN NEALE,
95 Swains Lane, N6.
July 12.

From Professor Alexander Kennaway

Sir, Mortgage rates have risen, in response, we are told, to high American interest rates, which are needed to help to re-elect Mr Reagan.

"No taxation without representation."

Let us now demand a vote in the presidential election: failing that perhaps we should throw a consignment of Coca Cola into the Thames?

Yours faithfully,
A. KENNAWAY,
12 Fairholme Crescent,
Ashtead,
Surrey.
July 13.

Dubious trail of infamy in the Aegean

From Mr Michael Haag

Sir, On June 21 you printed in your back page Times Information Service columns an announcement that tourists will be able to sail free this summer from Rhodes to Kastellorizo, now officially called Megisti, the smallest and most distant island of the Dodecanese.

The harbour there is the finest between the Aegean and Beirut and early in this century its trade supported a population of 14,000, mostly living, as old photographs show, in the large and elegant waterfront town.

Today, Kastellorizo has a population of barely 200 and the Greek government fears that if these leave there will be little case for preventing Turkey taking control. For this reason the islanders are heavily subsidised from Athens and such encouragements to tourism as you announced are provided.

British tourists, however, may not be warmly welcomed. Ninety per cent of that once lovely town has disappeared and much of the rest is ruinous. The islanders say that the British, after taking the island from the Italians during the Second World War, removed the population for its safety to Cyprus, Egypt and Palestine, but then looted their homes and deliberately burnt their town.

They will tell you of seeing their possessions for sale in the markets of Limassol and Alexandria. And they tell of being brought home in a British ship after the fighting, of the ship being deliberately scuttled somewhere out from Port Said, the captain and crew taking to the life boats and leaving the Kastellorizians to their fate.

They were saved, they say, only when the sinking was spotted by a French aircraft which signalled to an American warship which made the rescue.

I was so astonished when I first heard these accusations that I made a point of collecting statements from a number of islanders (there were some contradictions in dates and differences in emphasis, but essentially one story was being told), consulting the local museum (which possesses a book repeating these claims) and promising to then visit the Imperial War Museum to discover the British side of the story.

In February, 1941, 50 Middle East Commando briefly occupied Kastellorizo: they were obliged to evacuate the island in the face of an Italian counter-attack and I have it from a British officer who was there that the only damage to dwellings was done by the Italians.

In the autumn of 1943, following Italy's withdrawal from the war, the British captured a number of the Dodecanese but soon had to surrender them to the Germans. During this time, British forces on Kastellorizo consisted of Royal Artillery, Frontier Force Rifles (Indian), an RAF Regiment detachment and the Long Range Desert Group, a few hundred men in all and receiving only slight air protection from Cyprus.

Five raids in three weeks by small formations of German JU 88s may have caused some damage to the town, and incendiaries may have been dropped. But I have found no record of a major fire or destruction caused by either side.

Records are scant about events on this small spot in the middle of a great war and I realize I have not been able to obtain the whole of the British story, which can probably only be supplied by members of those forces that were on Kastellorizo in 1943 and 1944. However, unless British forces were engaged in a series of crimes that have been covered up ever since, the Kastellorizians are living with and perpetuating an entirely false account of their history.

Before a boatload of British tourists is given a free voyage to this scene of British "infamy", the record needs to be explored further and put straight. The Foreign Office and the Greek Embassy in London and the British Embassy in Athens need to square accounts with the people of Kastellorizo.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HAAG,
7a Belsize Park, NW3.

Summer of discontent

From Mr W. Farr

Sir, In your leader of July 9 you maintain that trade unions raise wages too high, causing a continuously high rate of unemployment which is particularly detrimental to young people.

If unions were the only group to affect the price of their product this might be worrying. They are not. Many others – car manufacturers, airlines, farmers, lawyers, banks, the Electricity Board – do the same. You do not mention their effect on the consumer and on employment.

Other countries, richer than ours, with lower rates of unemployment, have powerful unions – Switzerland, Germany, Sweden, the US, Canada, Australia. Should their union power also be curbed? Would this help our competitive position?

You do not like subsidies. Many countries subsidize their industries – Germany, France, Japan. The US pays its farmers not to produce. If we withdraw subsidies from union ized industries, will this not decrease our competitiveness and increase our unemployment?

If unionized workers' wages are too high does this mean that the emoluments of others, who are exempt to some extent from market forces are also too high – e.g., company directors, barristers, solicitors, senior civil servants, judges, the Army and the police?

Why cannot young people obtain employment in the non-unionized sector of the economy, which covers 50 per cent of the job market? Why do employers support the closed shop?

When you have answered these questions you will have made a better case for "ransoming".

Yours faithfully,
W. FARR,
Highfield Oast,
Sedlescombe,
East Sussex.
July 9.

Conflict of creeds

From Mr R. J. S. Allen

Sir, In your editorial of July 5 Professor Jenkins is represented as one who believes that a latter-day Arian heretic, proclaiming Jesus as "a great teacher and agent of divinity" as against the orthodox belief in "God made flesh", can remain a Christian.

Theological history is written by the winners: the losers are branded heretics. The philosophical brain-teaser "God made flesh" is a *product* of the fourth century controversies, not their received doctrine.

Recent scholarship has made a strong case for the Arian "heresy" being deeply rooted in both scripture and the Apologetic tradition.

Mrs C. M. Richmond's letter, in the same edition, points to the lack of scriptural support for the arguments of Professor Jenkins's opponents.

The Jesus of the New Testament is clearly an "agent of divinity". It was left to the philosophical speculations of the Middle Platonists to transform this into "God made flesh".

The Arian bishops lost their sees through political intrigue rather than theological inadequacy. That their twentieth-century "successor" can secure his diocese should be applauded as a triumph not just for Anglican libertarian woolliness, but for a clearer and a more scriptural Christianity.

It is high time we stopped calling this "heresy" and brought to account the post-Nicaean priesthood, which for 1,600 years has been binding with metaphysical briars the joys of the New Testament message.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. S. ALLEN,
The East Wing,
Kirtlington Park,
Oxfordshire.
July 5.

Fear of asbestos

From Dr Muriel L. Newhouse

Sir, In your account (July 2) of asbestos hazards in storage heaters you state that "A single asbestos fibre can kill when it is inhaled and lodges in the human lungs". This statement is based on a statistical probability.

Careful studies of asbestos miners and factory workers have shown a direct relationship between concentrations of asbestos fibres in air and deaths from asbestos-related diseases. At high concentrations the risk is very high, at low concentrations the risk is very low; only theoretically at concentrations just above zero can there be a perceptible risk.

Electron microscopy examinations of lungs of persons dying of diseases quite unrelated to asbestos exposure have revealed the presence of over a million fibres per gram of lung tissue.

Statements of this sort distress and confuse the general public. I myself have recently seen a patient with such a severe asbestos phobia that she felt compelled to scrub out her airing cupboard, which had previously been lined with asbestos boarding, three or four times a day.

Every effort must be made to prevent contamination of the environment with asbestos, but the information given to the public should be accurate and informative.

Yours faithfully,
MURIEL L. NEWHOUSE,
Flat 6,
30 Hyde Park Gardens, W2.

The miners' strike

From Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke, QC

Sir, Recently an official of the Kentish miners' union denied that there had been any intimidation by miners' pickets throughout this long strike since there was no record of a single conviction, anywhere in Great Britain, of a picket by a court of law.

There have, of course, been many charges, remands, undertakings, remands in custody. But, it seems, no concluded trials.

I think this official may have got his facts right. If there had been trials with acquittals or convictions the media would have given great prominence to the sentences. Everyone wants to know the tariff for (a) resisting the police; (b) assaulting the police; (c) breaking a policeman's jaw; (d) firing or damaging police property. These figures have not yet been vouchsafed, even to the strikers.

Why this damaging delay? Is it because courts do not wish to appear to accelerate these charges in priority over their normal lists? Or is it due to an understandable but misplaced desire not to "escalate" the dispute? Or is it just judicial inertia?

I am, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FLETCHER-COOKE,
2 Paper Buildings,
Temple, EC4.
July 10.

From Mr A. Lewis

Sir, We are constantly hearing Arthur Scargill, his fellow leaders of the NUM, Tony Benn, Ken Livingstone and other left-wing Labour leaders talk of a police/fascist state in this country.

After witnessing televised scenes on Monday, July 9, where miners'(?) pickets cut down trees, overturned and burnt motor vehicles and blockaded roads to prevent other people working, where miners'(?) pickets went into buildings and destroyed records, one is reminded of Nazi Germany in the early days.

Surely fascism is not a prerogative of one party or the other, but a standard of behaviour designed to intimidate, to hinder democracy and sadly, these standards are now being accepted as the norm, without any real action, whether court action or otherwise being taken.

What exactly is Mrs Thatcher waiting for? A revolution?

Yours sincerely,
ALAN LEWIS,
Lewis & Co.
Box 4BG, 29/31 Oxford Street, W1.

Never-never land

From Mr Roger Washbourn

Sir, Few modern exegetes would accept your correspondent's (June 30) identification of Twing as Tring, Hertfordshire.

According to the folio in my possession (third printing) the parish of Twing is beyond peradventure in Gloucestershire. This is attested in two independent sources; a letter from Eustace to his cousin Bertram Wooster inviting his participation in the Great Sermon Handicap and one from the incumbent of Twing, the Reverend F. Heppenstall, scratching his entry and transferring the stable's first colours to his nephew, the Reverend James Bates, of Gandle-by-the-Hill. Both are headed "The Vicarage, Twing, Glos."

While it is possible that someone whom Jeeves has described as "very high-spirited" may have been uncertain whether he was in Gloucestershire or Hertfordshire, the same could scarcely be urged of a senior clergyman, who could not unreasonably be assumed to have known in which county his benefice lay.

Sad it is to reflect that a revival of that splendid event is now unlikely since all those historic parishes, Little Clickton-in-the-Wold, the Bousteads Parva and Magna, Fale-by-the-Water *et al*, must now have been united under a team ministry, presumably based on Twing.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER WASHBOURN,
21 Conesford Drive,
Norwich.
July 3.

Crown of laurels

From Mr Richard Heller

Sir, I would like to suggest that the new Poet Laureate (and his or her successors) be chosen by way of an annual competition among previously unpublished poets.

This would be a simple and economical means of encouraging interest in new poets. Those selected would face the chore of producing verses to celebrate national triumphs such as the birth of a royal baby, a fall in the money supply, or dismissal of a West Indian batsman, but this would be a small price to pay for recognition and publication.

Moreover, the new-style Poets Laureate could hardly do worse than most of their predecessors.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HELLER,
65 Mexfield Road, SW15.
July 5.

Fire at York Minster

From Miss S. Manley and Miss M. J. T. Eyton

Sir, The Prime Minister has indicated that there may be Government money available to assist with the rebuilding of the south transept of York Minster. We hope that the Minster authorities will have the decency to refuse such money.

A Government which can plead poverty in the face of the very proper needs of the social services, the health service and the whole spectrum of education cannot expect, in the twentieth century, to salve its conscience by giving money to the Church.

Are "Victorian values" not enough? Is it to be a return to medieval values next?

Yours faithfully,
S. MANLEY,
M. J. T. EYTON,
28 Cobbold Road,
Felixstowe,
Suffolk.
July 9.

Visit to Sri Lanka

From Mr Michael Morris, MP for Northampton South (Conservative)

Sir, Your editorial, "Tamils and terrorism" (June 28), showed a good perception of the problem. However, in criticising the Sri Lanka Government for temporarily refusing entry to two British MPs, you ought to know that Mr Dave Nellist, MP (Labour), the one of the two whose political complexion might have caused a problem, was actually invited by the Sri Lanka Foreign Secretary to join an all party visit of MPs in early June which I led.

I do not know why Mr Nellist refused then; however, the ten of us who did go had a very worthwhile visit. We were totally free to see who we liked, go where we wished without hindrance from anyone.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MORRIS (Chairman, British Sri Lanka Parliamentary Group),
House of Commons.
July 5.

This side Paradise

From Mr Nicholas Marston

Sir, Philip Howard may well be correct when he states (July 6) that "Oxford is the best place in God's green world, this side of the University of Paradise". But surely he is not completely unaware that these two seats of learning are only a short coach or car journey apart?

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS MARSTON,
Corpus Christi College,
Cambridge.
July 6.

Dog licence fee

From Mrs Audrey Winkler

Sir, A number of thoughtless dog owners do not control their pets sufficiently, and cause problems throughout the country. In towns and cities the dogs foul pavements; in housing estates they form packs and terrorise the inhabitants; in the country they chase, and sometimes kill, sheep and other livestock.

It is unlikely that these dog owners ever think of buying a licence, even at today's rate. Increasing the licence fee will do nothing to alter the situation. The caring, and careful, owners are those who will be penalised by the higher fee.

It is suggested that the local authority should decide the level of licence fee (with a maximum of £10) and use the money raised to deal with the above problems. How long before the dog licence is just another source of revenue, to be increased at will, and not connected in any way with the problems it was supposed to solve?

The simplest solution to the current dog licence anomaly is to abolish it, but if the licence is to be retained it must surely be at a nationally decided rate.

A dog gives companionship and a feeling of security to its owner, and plays an important and valuable role in our society. Education in the responsibilities of dog ownership is what is needed – yet it is increasingly difficult for dog training clubs to find halls where they can carry out this important work.

The dog licence fee and the problem of dogs in our society are two completely separate issues. Raising the first will in no way diminish the second.

Yours faithfully,
AUDREY WINKLER,
Windward,
Summer Lane,
Wirksworth,
Derby.
July 5.

Out of the mouths . . .

From Mr P. B. Soul

Sir, The news (July 11) that the DHSS is effectively raiding children's savings, by taking account of them in refusing to make urgent payments of benefit to parents, is only the thin end of a wedge.

If I interpret the last Budget statement correctly, from next April the interest paid on a child's savings account at a bank will be taxed at source, with no reclaiming allowed.

Whatever happened to "No taxation without representation"?

Yours faithfully,
P. B. SOUL,
51 Lakeside,
Earley,
Reading,
Berkshire.
July 11.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 16: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this morning visited the National Riding for the Disabled Association Holiday at Ivy Todd Farm, Ashdon, Essex.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Essex (Admiral Sir Andrew Lewis) and the organizer of the holiday (Mrs B Hood).

Miss Victoria Legge-Bourke was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips and Captain Mark Phillips this evening attended the Berkeley Square Ball (Chairman, Mr A. Love) and were received by the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Councillor John Bull) and the Chairman of the Ball Trustees (Sir Donald Gosling).

The Countess of Lichfield was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 16: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, left Heathrow Airport-London today to visit New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

Sir Richard Buckley is in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent today visited the Minster, York.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Alan Henderson.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
July 16: Princess Alexandra, Patron of the Richmond Fellowship, was present this evening at a Reception held at Goldsmiths' Hall, London for the delegates attending the Silver Jubilee International Conference of the Fellowship.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A requiem Mass for Mrs K. W. Newall will be offered at Farm Street Church, W1, on Thursday, July 19, at 11 am.

A memorial service for Sir Blanshard Stamp will be held today at 5pm in Lincoln's Inn Chapel.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. Iles and Miss V. A. Gardiner
The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs A. H. Iles, of Loughton, Essex, and Virginia Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev T. A. and Mrs Gardiner, of Brentwood, Essex.

Mr G. Parsons and Miss C. Terán
The engagement is announced between Gerald, son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Parsons, of Bidborough, and Consuelo, daughter of Sr Germán Terán and Sra Nelly Terán, of Lima.

Mr A. J. H. Reed and Miss J. S. Henderson
The engagement is announced between Johnny, son of Mr Adrian Reed, of Uffculme, Devon, and the late Doris Reed, of Hassocks, Sussex, and Joanna, daughter of Mr John Henderson and the late Sarah Henderson, of West Woodhay, Berkshire.

Memorial service

Professor J. Brough
A memorial service for Professor John Brough was held in the chapel of St John's College, Cambridge on Saturday. The Rev A. A. Macintosh, Dean, officiated. The lesson was read by the Master of St John's College, Professor F. H. Hinsley, and a reading in Sanskrit was given by Dr J. Lipner.

Birthdays today

Mr Hardy Amies, 75; Mr Tim Brooke-Taylor, 44; Mr James Cagney, 85; Sir Alan Cottrell, 65; Mr Raymond Galton, 54; Mr J. M. Harper, 54; Sir William Henderson, 71; Sir William Heseltine, 54; Lord Lane, 66; Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul, 69; Sir Clifford Norton, 93; Dr Marjorie Reeves, 79; Mr Wayne Sleep, 36; Sir Kenneth Stowe, 57; Mr Donald Sutherland, 49; Mr Bob Taylor, 43; Miss Gwynneth Thurburn, 85; Mr Terrel Wyatt, 57.

Dinners

HM Government
Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a dinner given at 1 Carlton Gardens in honour of the Minister for European Affairs of France, M Roland Dumas.

HM Government
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was host last night at a dinner held in Bute House for the directors of Scottish agricultural research institutes and the principals of the Scottish colleges of agriculture.

Inter-Parliamentary Union
Mr Peter Temple-Morris, MP, Chairman of the British Group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, was host at a dinner held at the Athenaeum Hotel, yesterday in honour of a parliamentary delegation from Cuba led by Dr Oscar Fernández Mell.

An early view of Greenwich which has been bought by the National Maritime Museum for £26,000. Painted by Adriaen van Stalbent, the Flemish artist, in about 1630, it shows the rambling Tudor buildings of old Greenwich Palace from the north-east.

It is the earliest and most complete view of the palace from the river to survive, apart from a drawing by Wyngaerde.

The museum bought the picture at Christie's last Friday with the aid of the National Heritage Memorial Fund and the National Art Collections Fund. It will be exhibited at the Queen's House beside an equally important painting showing Greenwich Palace from One Tree Hill.

The panel belonged to Dr Robert Hemphill and had been on loan to the Tate Gallery since 1966.

Visible in the picture are, as marked: 1 The two Armoury Towers; 2 The great tower at the centre of the palace complex; 3 The Duke Humphrey's Tower (later replaced by Wren's Royal Observatory; 4 A man-of-war tentatively identified as the Mary Rose, a later ship of the same name as Henry VIII's flagship; 5 A large tower or keep, the identity of which is a mystery.

Woodhouse Grove School

The Governors of Woodhouse Grove School announce that the school will admit day and boarding girls from September 1985. Girls will be admitted also to the junior school, Bronte House. Over the last six years girls have been in the sixth-form and there are at present 28 (14 boarders and 14 day girls) at the school. Entry in the future will be normally at ages 7 and 8, for Bronte House, and at 11, or 13 or sixth-form for Woodhouse Grove.

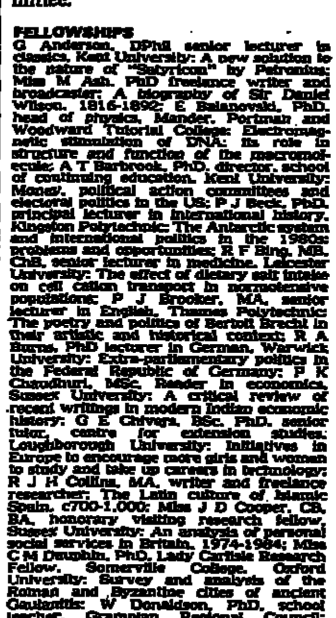
The girls will be able to enjoy the opportunity to choose from 20 subjects at O-level and also 20 at A-level. The school intends to widen the curriculum as required and to extend the already fine facilities which include a heated swimming pool, new squash courts, pottery, craft and metal workshops, vehicle maintenance, two orchestras, band and choirs to cope in the best possible way with increasing numbers of girls.

Mercers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Mercers' Company: Master: Mr Julian Philip Gerard Wathen; Upper Warden: Mr Christopher Sands Clayton; House Warden: Sir Michael Harrison, Bt; Renter Warden: Mr David Charles Watney.

Leverhulme Trust awards

The trustees of the Leverhulme Trust have approved the following awards to individuals under schemes administered by their research awards advisory committee:



FELLOWSHIPS
G Anderson, DPhil, senior lecturer in classics, Kent University: A new solution to the nature of "Satyricon" by Petronius; Miss M Ash, PhD freelance writer and broadcaster: A biography of Sir Daniel Wilson, 1816-1892; E Balanovski, PhD, head of physics, Mander, Portman and Woodward Tutorial College: Electromagnetic stimulation of DNA: its role in structure and function of the macromolecule; A T Barbrook, PhD, director, school of continuing education, Kent University: Money, political action committees and electoral politics in the US; P J Beck, PhD, principal lecturer in international history, Kingston Polytechnic: The Antarctic system and international politics in the 1980s: problems and opportunities; R F Bing, MB, ChB, senior lecturer in medicine, Leicester University: The effect of dietary salt intake on cell cation transport in normotensive populations; P J Brooker, MA, senior lecturer in English, Thames Polytechnic: The poetry and politics of Bertolt Brecht in their artistic and historical context; R A Burns, PhD lecturer in German, Warwick University: Extra-parliamentary politics in the Federal Republic of Germany; P K Chaudhuri, MSc, Reader in economics, Sussex University: A critical review of recent writings in modern Indian economic history; G E Chivers, BSc, PhD, senior tutor, centre for extension studies, Loughborough University: Initiatives in Europe to encourage more girls and women to study and take up careers in technology; R J H Collins, MA, writer and freelance researcher: The Latin culture of Islamic Spain, c700-1,000; Miss J D Cooper, CB, BA, honorary visiting research fellow, Sussex University: An analysis of personal social services in Britain, 1974-1984; Miss C M Dunbin, PhD, Lady Carlisle Research Fellow, Somerville College, Oxford University: Survey and analysis of the Roman and Byzantine cities of ancient Gaulantis; W Donaldson, PhD, school teacher, Grampian Regional Council: Popular fiction in Scotland, 1860-1914.

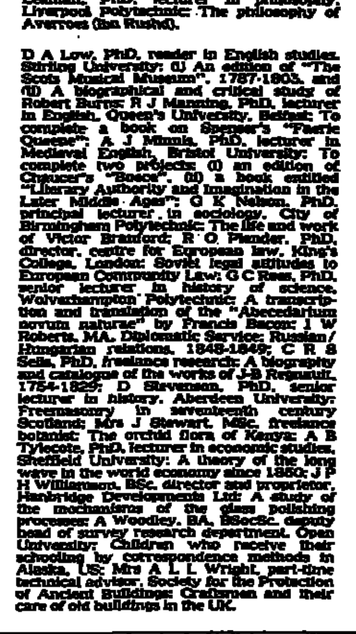
Mrs V A Flicks, PhD, freelance research [illegible]

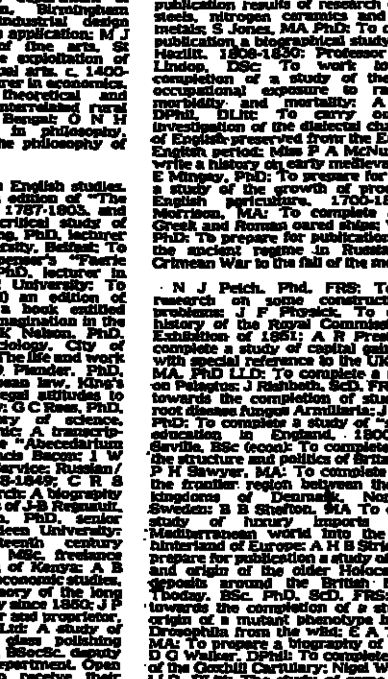


College of Art: Technological imagery in early twentieth century French painting and poetry; Andrew Parrott, BA, conductor: Musical pitch in England, 1600-1700; M J Rennie, PhD, professor of physiology, Dundee University: Investigation into biological scientists' attitudes to anonymous peer review; P Smith, DPhil, professor of modern history, Southampton University: Alsatian history, c1898-1928; W J Van Stigt, PhD, researcher, Wolfson College, Oxford University: To complete a monograph on Brouwer's intuitionism; J B Weller, architect: Tithe barns and tithes.

GRANTS
A P Adamthwaite, PhD, professor of history, Loughborough University: Britain, France and European integration, 1945-1950; A C Adcock, MA, Vicar of Yarnton, Oxford: The writings of Dr James Parkes and his contribution to Jewish/Christian understanding; G Almansi, MA, professor of English and comparitive literature East Anglia University: The connection between Boccaccio and Shakespeare; A T Campbell, DPhil, lecturer in social anthropology Edinburgh University: A study of the Wayapi Indians of Amapá, Northern Brazil; Mrs J H Carter, PhD, emeritus reader in Bantu languages, School of Oriental and African Studies, London University: A linguistic and cultural study of African survivals in Jamaica; J Darius, PhD, curator of astronomy, Science Museum, London, and P K Thomas, senior research technician (design), London University Observatory: The evolution of clock drives on telescopes in the 19th century; Eric Dickinson, PhD, lecturer in food science, Leeds University: To construct a Brownian Dynamics model for proteins; B J Fowlston, PhD, solicitor: The problems of applying current US and UK patent laws to biotechnology; Roma Gill, BLitt, MA, Christopher Marlowe research fellow in English literature, Sheffield University: A critical and annotated edition of the poems and plays of Christopher Marlowe; T S Jennings, Headmaster, Halford JM School, Fulham, London: The history and development of church bell fittings and campanological accoutrements, 1200-1900; M Juggins, CEng, director of studies, school of postgraduate studies, department of three-dimensional design, Birmingham Polytechnic: Japanese industrial design education and its business application; M J Kemp, MA, professor of fine arts, St Andrews University: The exploitation of scientific ideas in the visual arts, c. 1400-1880; S Lahiri, PhD, lecturer in economics, Essex University: A theoretical and [illegible]

[illegible] Freemasonry in seventeenth century Scotland; Mrs J Stewart, MSc, freelance botanist: The orchid flora of Kenya; A B Tylecote, PhD, lecturer in economic studies, Sheffield University: A theory of the long wave in the world economy since 1850; J P H Williamson, BSc, director and proprietor, Hanbridge Developments Ltd: A study of the mechanisms of the glass polishing processes; A Woodley, BA, BSocSc, deputy head of survey research department, Open University: Children who receive their schooling by correspondence methods in Alaska, US; Mrs A L L Wright, part-time technical advisor, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings: Craftsmen and their care of old buildings in the UK.





STUDY ABROAD STUDENTSHIPS
Miss E Belpent, BA: Urban history Sweden; Miss A T C Feistner, BSc: Behavioural ecology of sympatric great apes, Gabon; B G Finegan, BSc: Regeneration of tropical rain forest, Costa Rica; P R Holland, BSc, PhD: Anholonomic deformations induced by Quantum Potential, France; R Leighton, MA PhD: The protohistoric period at Morgantina (Sicily), Sicily; M A Mazower, BA MA: Greek political and economic conditions, 1929 – 1933 Greece; Miss A Parigoris, BA MA: Constantin Brancusi's work after 1918, France; C A E Ramble, BA: Ethnographic and literary inquiry of the Thakalis, Nepal; M J Ray, BMus: Advanced piano performance studies, Austria; Miss C Simpson, BA LLB: Business administration, France; P G Smith, BA: The relationship of Seurat and Neo-Impressionism to literary symbolism, France.

EMERITUS FELLOWSHIPS
Lord Annan, MA: To prepare for publication a study in the culture of British intelligensia, 1919-1979; D G Austin, MA: To complete a definitive study of the politics of the whole African Continent; R F Barrow, DPhil: To complete spectroscopic studies of the valance states of diatomic molecules; Rohan Butler, MA, DLitt: To work towards the completion and publication of Volume II of a study of "Choiseul"; Dr Nina A J Carson, MB, MD: To complete a retrospective study of phenylketonuria in Northern Ireland; H F Clark, PhL, STL, DD: To work towards the completion and publication of a study on the authorship problem of the "Dialogues" of St Gregory the Great in the historical and cultural setting; Professor Patricia H Clarke, DSc, FRS: To complete and prepare for publication current research on gene structure and function in "Pseudomonas aeruginosa"; K P A Drew, MA: To prepare for publication the 1983 Gifford Lectures under the general title of "The Literature of Natural Man"; A E H Emery, MD, PhD, DSc: To review the clinical, genetic and biochemical features of human muscular dystrophy; W B Harland, MA: To introduce computerized curating to the Cambridge Svalbard (Spitsbergen) Collection and to complete a book on the geology of Svalbard; K H Jack, ScD, FRS: To prepare for publication results of research on nitrogen steels, nitrogen ceramics and new hard metals; S Jones, MA PhD: To complete for publication a biographical study of William Hazlitt, 1808-1830; Professor Patricia J Lindop, DSc: To work towards the completion of a study of the effects of occupational exposure to radiation on [illegible]

[illegible] hinterland of Europe; A H B Stride, DSc: To prepare for publication a study of the nature and origin of the older Holocene marine deposits around the British Isles; J M Thoday, BSc, PhD, ScD, FRS: To work towards the completion of a study of the origin of a mutant phenotype in stocks of Drosophila from the wild; E A Thompson, MA: To prepare a biography of St Patrick; D G Walker, DPhil: To complete an edition of the Goxhill Cartulary; Nigel Walker, Hon LLD, DLitt: The study of some aspects of law enforcement; R D Williams, MA: To complete a literary analysis of Virgil's "Aeneid"; E Wright, MA: To complete a study of Benjamin Franklin as Ambassador in Paris, 1776 – 1785.

University news

Cambridge
Appointments
Mr A. B. Shone, MA, of Robinson College, to be University Treasurer from June 1.
University lecturer in experimental psychology: D A Frye, BA (New York), PhD (Yale), from July 1 for three years.

Awards
The Cow and Gate prize in paediatrics 1984: A D Tasker, BA, BChir (Churchill College).
Fisons prize in paediatrics 1984: G E Holley, BA (Sidney Sussex College).
Isaac Newton studentships: A S Kolesa (Corpus Christi College) elected for two years and J C Luttrell, BA (King's College) for one year.
Henry Roy Dean prize 1984: C C-W Yu, BA (Girton College).
Ridgeway-Venn travel studentship 1984: N J Merriman, BA (St John's College).
Winchester reading prizes 1984: 1: P N Bradshaw (Pembroke College), 2: A M Kirkby (King's College).
Bartle Frere exhibitions 1984: M A Appleby, St Catharine's College, J R Carding, King's College, D J Clarke, Downing College, C A Foster, St John's College, M P Harrison, Robinson College, E F Kent, Queens' College, S Kirkpatrick, Newnham College, V A Kolawole, Churchill College, M A Leach, Newnham College, J B Levy, Christ's College, A McCoshan, Fitzwilliam College, C P Marshall, Newnham College, H Saul, Christ's College, E J Schwarz, Christ's College, C R C Sykes, Wolfson College, W S D Wilcock, Trinity College, M M Wyatt, Girton College.

Elections
WOLFSON COLLEGE: Vice-President for four years from October 1: J N King, MA, fellow of the college, and Director of the Wolfson Course.
Fellowships
Fellowships under Title B (reserved): Dr J C Brown, university lecturer in applied biology; Dr N De Lange, university lecturer in oriental studies.
Fellowships under Title C (official): Dr D C Nicholls, university lecturer in land economy; Dr D E Bostock, university lecturer in clinical veterinary medicine; Dr Sheelagh Lloyd, university lecturer in clinical veterinary medicine.
Fellowship under Title D (research): Dr T J Smith, research associate, department of applied mathematics and theoretical physics.
Fellowship under Title E (extraordinary): Dr C Polge, Director, ARC Animal Research Station.
Fellowship under Title F (visiting): Professor Dr M Spevack, English, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster.

Durham
The following honorary degrees were conferred at a congregation this month:
DCL: Professor Glanville Llewelyn Williams, QC, professor emeritus, Cambridge University.
DSc: Professor Sir Geoffrey Allen, FRS, former chairman of SERC.
DLitt: Sir Kenneth Dover, classical scholar.
DLitt: Canon Professor John McManners, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

York
Dr David Mayston has been appointed the first Peat Marwick professor of public sector economics, finance and accountancy.
Mr L White, BA, MA (Liverpool) to be a lecturer in the department of English and related literature, from October 1.

Warwick
Mr John R. G. Tomlinson, director of education for Cheshire and honorary professor at Keele University, and Professor S. John Eggleston, professor and head of the department of education at Keele, will take up respective appointments as chairman of the department of education and director of the institute of education, Faculty of Educational Studies, on January 1, 1985.

Strathclyde
Grants
Ministry of Defence: £113,076 to Dr G Donaldson and Dr N Lockerbie for superconducting gravity gradiometer research.
Science and Engineering Research Council: £46,390 to Dr J Twidell and Professor N Lipman for a meso-scale wind integration study based on the Shetland electricity grid; £41,479 to Dr I Chalmers for research into breakdown in SF6 and SF6 with organic additives.

Salford
Grant
Council for Educational Technology: £108,509 to Dr D J Martin for a microelectronics education programme: electronics education development unit.

OBITUARY

MR JOE DAVIS

Pioneer work in stage lighting

Frith Banbury writes:

The London theatre world mourns the death of Joe Davis, Life President of the Society of British Theatre Designers. Over the years his work gave much pleasure to audiences, though few in those audiences realised how much they owed to him, and that a stage set has no life until it is properly lit.

Joe, whose parents lived in Covent Garden, was put to work at the age of 13 in 1925 with the firm of Strand Electric. He was paid threepence ha'penny an hour. The choice was to be that or Moss Bros, and was conditioned by the attraction the boy felt to the chandeliers he saw being delivered to Strand Electric on Monday mornings.

In 1935 he transferred to H. M. Tennent, then just coming to be regarded as the foremost West-End management. In those days stage lighting was entirely in the hands of the director and was rudimentary by present standards, Only with the development of new lighting technology after the war did the status and importance of the lighting designer, as he came to be known, become recognised. Joe rose magnificently to the challenge, and turned out to be an artist as well as a technician.

He was responsible for over 600 productions in London and worked with all the great actors of the past 50 years – from Marie Tempest on to Olivier, Gielgud, Richardson, Edith Evans. Dietrich would not appear on stage in person unless lit by him. The first London productions of *A Streetcar Named Desire*, *Death of A Salesman* and *My Fair Lady*, and the National's *Man and Superman* all were lit by him.

Only this spring his work was seen at its best at the Haymarket in *The Aspern papers*, and when he collapsed and died outside the stage-door of Drury Lane Theatre he had spent the morning preparing for *Forty Second Street*. In Moscow he lit Peter Brook's *Hamlet* and in New York the first production of *Irma La Douce*.

MR V. C. CHIDAMBARAM

H. G. writes:

V. C. Chidambaram (Chid to all who knew him), the Indian demographer, who died suddenly in London on July 3 at the age of 49, made an important contribution to the improvement of knowledge and understanding of fertility in developing countries through his 11 years with the World Fertility Survey project, of which he was at the time of his death Deputy Project Director.

Chid obtained an MSc in Statistics from the University of Kerala and a Diploma in Demography from the International Institute for Population Studies, Bombay. Thereafter, he worked with the Government of Kerala, the International Institute for Population Studies, the University of Southampton, UK, and the UN Economic Commission for Europe.

This wide work experience, with its international contacts and its involvement in fertility and family planning through fieldwork and also analysis and reporting, fitted him well for participation in the World Fertility Survey (WFS) programme, the largest social survey research project ever undertaken which had the prime aim of assisting countries, especially developing countries, to know more about the fertility trends and patterns of their populations.

With his enthusiasm and drive, Chid played a leading role in achieving this end, through assisting developing countries in the actual conduct of their surveys, through directing the planning and execution of data analysis programmes.

Science report

Midge menace has fresh airing

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Summer visitors to the rugged beauty of Scotland's north west can quickly discover to their discomfort that there is one particular Highland gathering which it is difficult but very desirable to avoid: midges.

Perhaps nobody knows that better than Mr Peter Marsh, a postgraduate student who, day and night for the second successive summer, is encouraging them to come and get him.

The result, apart from as many as 200 bites in his arm at one sitting, is a better understanding into the habits of the creatures, properly known as *Culicoides impunctatus*. In turn, that may lead to a way of keeping them at bay, if not eradicating them.

Though tourists and locals alike can be driven off by hordes of the midges, Mr Marsh is opposed to any liquidation schemes. Apart from their likely ineffectiveness, a massacre of the midges would seriously upset the delicate and complex balance of micro-eclogy in the Western Highlands.

His studies in Argyll are part of his PhD at Edinburgh University and he is being sponsored by the Natural Environment Research Council and the Forestry Commission.

The answer to the midges menace may be as simple as a breath of fresh air. The insects thrive in calm, muggy conditions, preferring shade to sunshine, and favouring dusk most of all. But a slight breeze is enough to blow them out of range of their victims.

Air conditioning the Highlands is a task that only nature can perform. But studies of wind conditions may help in the better siting of camp sites, holiday chalets and the like.

Research on behalf of the EEC is going on to find a chemical deterrent and there is some support for a campaign to have a similar project funded in Scotland. Meanwhile, however, the midges are dining well again this summer.

Cambridge Tripos results

The following Tripos Examination results from Cambridge University are announced.
*denotes distinction.

ANGLO-SAXON, NORSE AND CELTIC
Class 1: G L Tunbridge, British S in the Netherlands and Sid; [illegible]



Harrod, St Edward's S, Oxford, and Selw; T M Joslin, K Edward VI, Southampton, and Chur; L K Kershaw, Roby Comp, Liverpool, and Qu; N G MacAlpine, Ruskin C and King's; C F C Thomas, Bryanston and Newn.
Class 3: E Piravech, Gordonstoun and Brown and Brown Tut, Oxford, and Girton; S Thompson, Loughborough HS and Girton.
Granted an allowance towards the [illegible]

Sid: D J Seymour, Ursuline Convent H S, Brentwood, and Fitzw; A K Slipper, Stonyhurst C and Magd; J R Sly, St Bernard's Convent H S, Westcliff on Sea, and Selw; D L Smith, Burleigh Community C, Loughborough, and King's; G P R Squires, Dulwich C and Emma; J A S Taylor, Sir Henry Floyd S, Aylesbury, and Jes; C J W Trower, Eton, and Pemb; S P Waterman, Watford Boys G S and Fitzw; S [illegible]

[illegible]

Latest appointments

Countess Mountbatten of Burma, to be a vice-president of the British Red Cross Society.

Other appointments include:

Mr T R Hornsby, Director of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings at the Department of the Environment, to assume responsibility for the Directorate of Rural Affairs.

Lincoln's Inn

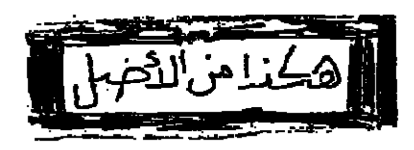
Sir Anthony Stainton, QC, has been elected an Honorary Bencher of Lincoln's Inn.

'Burke's Peerage'

Burke's Peerage Publications announce the publication of their updated *Peerage* in the Spring of 1985. Registration and order forms will be dispatched at the end of May for completion by the end of July. The pre-publication price is £60. Inquiries should be made to Mr Peter Townend, 1 Hay Hill, London W1.

Brewers' company

The following have been elected officers of the Brewers' Company for the ensuing year:
Master: Dr B C Kilkenny; Upper Warden: Mr J S Fox; Middle Warden: Mr A G F Fuller; Renter Warden: Sir Derrick Holden-Brown; Clerk: Rear-Admiral M La Touche Wemyss.



THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Aerospace abandons talks with GEC

Two months after Thorn EMI announced its wish to take over British Aerospace, and six weeks after GEC threw its hat in the ring, British Aerospace yesterday called the whole thing off. Thorn pulled out 10 days ago. Yesterday British Aerospace shut the door on GEC. Sir Austin Pearce, the chairman, said: "The board has now decided not to continue these discussions in the absece of a specific proposal from GEC."

Sir Austin went on to claim that the company has "an excellent and prosperous future", orders at the end of last month were £5.2 billion compared with £4.5 billion a year ago and profits should be not less than £55m, against £36.5m before. The interim dividend for the current year is to be increased by 50 per cent to 5.25p a share.

Asked if GEC had merely succeeded in spoiling the earlier bid from Thorn EMI, Mr Bernard Friend, BAe's finance director, said: "I wouldn't like to say that. I think from the interest they were taking that they were serious. But the fact is there was no hard cash. Six weeks is a long time. We believe they had ample time to come up with an offer".

Mr Friend denied that yesterday's announcement was to placate shareholders opinion. BAe's formal notice of halting the talks includes a bullish statement about current trading. It says that first-half profits will not be less than £55m against £36.5m last time. The order book to the end of June is worth £5,000m against £4,500m a year ago, and £4,900m at the end of 1983. BAe has promised to increase the dividends substantially and has promised a 50 per cent increase in the interim to 5.25p.

Mr John Sibley, a director of Thorn, said BAe's announcement made no difference to its position and it would not be returning to the discussion table, at least for the immediate future. "Nothing is for ever, of course. But matters will have to be allowed to settle." Thorn has its hands full with Inmos and its plans for other acquisitions.

GEC retreated into its standard position of not wanting to do its shareholders down by overpaying for a takeover. There are suggestions that it could not get all the information it wanted, and of course market conditions went against the deal. It has to be borne in mind that the Government wants cash for its 48 per cent stake in British Aerospace, at a time when the stock market has turned savagely downwards and interest rates have risen 2¾ per cent.

Another worry was last week's news that Aerospatiale had had to write off FFr 1.9 billion (£173m) against its wide-bodied jet programme. Altogether, there were just too many unknowns for GEC – and these days one unknown is one too many.

The idea of trading links between GEC and British Aerospace was discussed and dismissed at an early stage, on the basis that a half-way house was not enough. It had to be full marriage or nothing at all.

Dilemma for Crocker minority

The board of Crocker National Corporation, Midland Bank's 57 per cent-owned subsidiary, will gather today to consider Midland's proposals to buy out the minority shareholders. The non-aligned directors will not be reaching any hasty conclusions on the offer and it may be some time before they and their advisers come out with their recommendation to minority shareholders.

The reaction so far from the United States investment community has been mixed. Crocker's 20,000 minority shareholders are being offered, in return for their common shares, which now pay only 40 cents a year in dividends, perpetual adjustable rate preferred stock with a face value of $25. Dividends on the preferred stock will be related in the first three years to Crocker's earnings but will be not less than 46.9 cents a quarter. So the minority has to decide whether to sacrifice the uncertainty of capital gain on Crocker stock as the bank's earnings recover in return for the certainty of a much-improved income stream.

Many minority shareholders are probably sitting on a hefty book loss on their holding and may consider Midland's offer opportunistic at a time when Crocker may be just turning the corner. Second quarter results out today are expected to show a return to profit.

The new preferred stock is expected to trade initially at a discount so it is not clear what sort of premium there will be over the Crocker share price (nearly $22 after the offer was announced). The offer is also well below the net asset value a share of nearly $53.

The unknown factor is how long it will take for Crocker to return to a reasonable level of profitability. Minority shareholders may simply decide that they would rather have a bird in the hand and Mr Keith Brown, banking analyst at W Greenwell says: "In my opinion the Crocker minority are getting a pretty handsome deal."

As Crocker is such a major part of Midland's future, it would make Midland happier to have its destiny entirely in its own hands.

Uncertainty over BA takeoff

Has the Civil Authority succeeded in sinking the British Airways flotation or not? At first sight there is surprisingly little in its long-awaited report produced yesterday to suggest that privatization of BA needs to disappear into the land of make believe.

The CAA has made a panegyric to competition that is a ringing vindication of the arguments which British Caledonian's chairman, Sir Adam Thomson, has been so successfully pressing in Whitehall. The immediate practical impact of the Authority's proposals will be much less marked.

The loss of 7 per cent of its revenues is a blow to BA's profit and loss account, but not on the face of it too damaging. BA is being allowed to keep its stranglehold on Heathrow, which as the CAA notes provides the airline with over 90 per cent of its revenue needs and is its biggest asset. The CAA calculates that another 4.5 per cent of BA's revenues could be lost over a period of time as some of its other proposals come into force, such as the loss of some of its European scheduled services.

The CACA admits that if its recommendations are accepted – a big "if" – privatization may have to be delayed, primarily because of the need to fit in the necessary legislation. It argues that the loss of proceeds to the Treasury resulting from its whittling away of some of BA's routes should be cheerfully borne in the greater cause of more competition. The CAA clearly believes, however that the effect will not be large enough to imperil privatization itself.

Lord King and his colleagues were much less optimistic about the prospects for the floatation. Clearly privatization is their strongest card politically, and it is something that they can be expected to play frequently and loudly in the crucial coming weeks. The view at BA is that the loss of routes envisaged would knock a hole in their profits which could be more than the 7 per cent loss of revenue estimated by the CAA. BA believes the revenue effect could be more like 10 per cent.

It is more worried still by the open-ended nature of other changes propsed by the CAA. The point forcefully made by the BA camp is that it is this uncertainty which – more than anything else – will jeopardize the flotation.

As we said in this column last week, the real political battle has yet to begin. Some of the most crucial weapons – BA's profits on the routes it is being allowed to keep – remain for the time being carefully locked in BA's financial locker.

As for Sir Adam Thomson, he must be disappointed at not winning more routes, having won so much of the argument. He is still pressing ahead with his plans to raise new money on the Stock Exhange.

Tebbit may reject commission in favour of self-regulation

By Philip Robinson

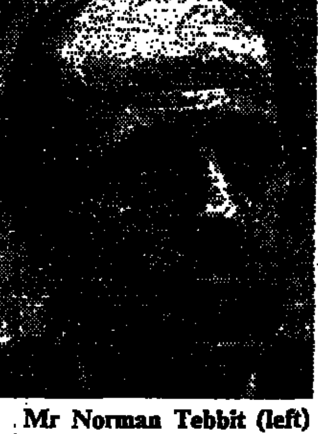
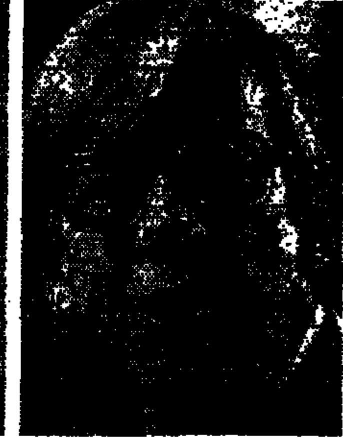
Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry yesterday gave a brief glimpse of the type of regulation he wants to see control the City of London.

Giving a strong hint that opinion was moving towards self-regulation and away from the recent surge of support for a legally-backed Securities Commission, he said he wanted to see three things: Self-regulatory groups by function rather than business; these would be few in number; statutory backing for these agencies to ensure they could enforce adequate control over their members.

Mr Tebbit said he intended to place heavy reliance for regulation on market forces which he regarded as the most potent weapon available.

He said: "I want to achieve a regulatory framework which is clear enough to shape, but not cramp, the pattern of structural change in the City but has the resilience not to be simply overrun by events".

But Mr Peter Shore, leading the debate for the Labour Party opposition, said he was surprised that Mr Tebbit had "uncharacteristically" underplayed his own thinking on investor protection.

Mr Norman Tebbit (left) and Mr Peter Shore: Commons clash during investor protection debate

Mr Shore said he thought Mr Tebbit would give a firmer steer on his own thinking without reaching conclusions. Me Tebbit retorted that to do so may have specified what was going into the Government's White Paper on investor protection which he promised for the autumn:

Opening the adjournment debate in the Commons – the furst public debate held on investor protection in the two years ince Professor Laurence "Jim" Gower first started his review of investor protection, Mr Tebbit outlined three ways in which the objectives would be secured.

He wanted a high standard of disclosure, rigorous application of competition policy, and vigorous enforcement of the criminal law. Mentioning the Roskill Committee reviewing fraud and the new Fraud Investigation Group (FIG), Mr Tebbit said: "I firmly believe that a sharp increase in the probability of conviction for fraudsters would strengthen the hand of the overwhelming majority of honest City businesses".

But little real indication of Government thinking on investor protection looked likely to emerge from yesterday's debate.

Mr Tebbit said that he was waiting for the report of the Bank of England's 10-men committee which is putting together a workable consensus for protection. The committee's work will be completed at the end of the month and its report will go to Mr Tebbit by the end of August.

The debate yesterday was mainly to gain the views of backbench MPs.

Kaufman gloomy

Dr Henry Kaufman, chief economist of Salomon Brothers, the leading US broking house, shocked the sensitive US bond market yesterday by forecasting that much higher US interest rates lay ahead. His predictions coincided with the opening of a two-day session of the powerful Open Market Committee of the US Federal Reserve, meeting to chart the course of American interest rates.

Credit markets in New York, which had opened easier, after two days of spirited advances, sagged still further after Dr Kaufman's statement. The closely watched US long bond, 13¼ per cent 2013, shed some ⅜ point to 101⅟₁₆.

According to Dr Kaufman, the peak in interest rates is not near, either in terms of level or time.

Wage and price pressures should intensify, and any slowing in the pace of economic activity over the next 12 months will not be enough to reverse the cyclical upward movement in rates, he concluded.

Dr Kaufman's forecasts seem bound to hit the London market

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1003.0 up 7 2 (high: 1004.1; low: 992.2)
FT Index: 775.0 up 4 3
FT Gilts: 76 81 up 0.7
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 19,547
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 94.78 up 0.57
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: 1110 42 up 0.55
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,177.58 up 23.48
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 791.16 up 45 14
Amsterdam: 167 9 up 7 9
Sydney: AO Index 676 9 up 7 9
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 953.8 up 3.7
Brussels: General Index 141 85 down 0.20
Paris: CAC Index 110 2 up 0 4

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.3265 up 40pts
Index 78.2 unchanged
DM 3.7372 down 0.0078
FrF 11.4600 down 0.0250
Yen 318.41 down 1.34
Dollar
Index 135.7 down 0.4
DM 2.8205 down 0.0160
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.3265
Dollar DM 2.8225
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.598282
SDR £0.775871

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 12
Finance houses base rate 9½
Discount market loans week fixed 11¾
3 month interbank 12 - 11$^{15}/_{16}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12 - 11⅞
3 month DM 5⅞ - 5¾
3 month Fr F12⅛ - 12
US rates
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11$^{7}/_{16}$
Treasury long bond 100$^{7}/_{16}$ - 100
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 6 to July 3 1984, inclusive: 9.488 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $352.25 pm $350.10
close $351.25 - 351.75 (£264.50 - 265.00)
New York (latest): $349.75
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$362.00 - 363.50 (£272.50 - 273.50)
Sovereigns* (new):
$82.50 - 83.50 (£62.25 - 63.00)
*Excludes VAT

Retail sales rise by 1%

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Retail sales, which had sunk 1.3 per cent in May over April, largely recovered in June.

Provisional estimates for the seasonally adjusted index of volume retail sales, out yesterday from the Department of Trade and Industry, put June at 112, just over 1 per cent up on May. It puts second quarter volume sales up 4 per cent compared with the same period last year.

Trade reports indicate the sales trend continuing into this month with a good start to the summer sales. Harrod's sale, now in its second week, has so far produced results 27 per cent up in value over the same sales period last year, led by women's wear, men's wear and furniture.

So far there has been no indication of prospective mortgage interest rate increases affecting consumer decisions, but a cut in sales of items like furniture and electricals is clearly a possibility, said the Retail Consortium, trade body for most retailers in Britain.

"The mortgage rates rise inevitably raises a question mark over effects on spending in the shops," a spokesman said.

There is growing anxiety in the trade that the dock strike, added to the miners' strike, could also hit sales.

Second quarter volume sales were 3 per cent higher than the first quarter. In value terms, not seasonally adjusted, June sales were some 9 per cent higher than in the same month last year, while the half-year was 8 per cent up on the same period in 1983.

Clothing and footwear sales in June were strong, according to the Retail Consortium. Sports goods sales benefited from the summery weather, so did sales of fresh foods.

Electrical fittings were also selling well.

RETAIL SALES

		Sales by volume seasonally adjusted (1980=100)	Sales by value (not adjusted) % change on year earlier
1983	1st quar	105.5	+ 8
	2nd quar	107.3	+ 9
	3rd quar	108.3	+10
	4th quar	110.4	+10
1984	1st quar	108.5	+ 7
	2nd quar*	111 7	+ 9
1984	January	107.7	+ 6
	February	109.5	+ 8
	March	108.3	+ 6
	April	112.2	+10
	May	110.7	+ 9
	June*	112.0	+ 9

*provisional
Source: Department of Trade and Industry

Banks meet Mexico for debt talks

From Bailey Morris
Washington

Mexico opened a crucial round of talks with its ceditor banks yesterday, beginning negotiations on debt repayments which will be closely followed by other debtor nations also pressing for easier terms.

The meeting with the 13-bank committee representing Mexico's creditor banks, which number more than 500, focused on a series of demands by the government of President Miguel Hurtado for better terms, including a proposal that banks agree to postpone all principle payments falling due over the next six years.

Bankers are convinced that the Mexican talks will set the tone and the terms for negotiations with other debtor nations which will demand similar concessions. For this reason, they are reluctant to give up too much, sources said.

Mexico which has a total foreign debt estimated at $90 billion (£67 billion), is demanding the following, controversial concessions from its bankers:

- Postponement of principle payments falling due between 1985 and 1990. The payments would be repackaged into new 15-year loans with a seven-year period of grace in which only interest payments would be made.
- A reopening of recently negotiated agreements to postpone principle paymenmts originally faling due this year. Mexico wants lower rates
- Elimination of fees banks charge on loan reshedulings and of the option lenders have to base interest charges on current domestic rates such as the US prime lending rate.
- A new loan mechanism under which banks would automatically lend Mexico more money whenever there was a significant increase in international interest rates.

£6m sought by Brown Shipley

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Brown Shipley Holdings, the merchant banking and insurance group is raising £6.03m after expenses from shareholders to help finance expansion.

The Group, which had total assets of £465m at the end of March and disclosed after-tax profits of £2.64m, is offering shareholders one new share at 260p for every five held. This compares with a market price of 335p.

Lord Farnham, the chairman, said growth was expected mainly on the banking side of the business and there might be acquisitions, although nothing was being considered at the moment.

An acquisition in the investment management field, where Brown Shipley has about £25m under management, is one possibility. "This is an area we'd like to build on", Lord Farnham said.

However, he ruled out moving into securities trading by buying a stockbroker, or by merging with other institutions. Brown Shipley's shares have been as high as 460p this year, helped by bid speculation, but it remains committed to staying independent. "We have no ambition to join any financial conglomerate", the chairman said.

Although margins remain tight in the traditional banking business, Brown Shipley says profitability in the banking group has been showing an encouraging trend. It also expects continued growth from insurance

Support for new Euro Ferries plan

By Jeremy Warner

European Ferries yesterday won approval for controversial plans to curb cheap fares for shareholders on its Townsend Thorensen ferries by splitting its share capital into two classes.

The proposal was defeated last month at a stormy shareholders' meeting but the group has since substantially altered the scheme

Proxy votes filed ahead of a reconvened meeting at the Hilton Hotel in London yesterday indicated that the group had received backing for its modified scheme comfortably in excess of the level needed to push ahead with the plans.

Dissident shareholders, led by the accountant, Mr Serge Lourie, and the art dealer, Mr Stephen Pattie, immediately resolved to continue the fight against the scheme at a High Court hearing to give it full legal backing on July 30. Their chances of success appear slim.

Yesterday's meeting was sparsely attended compared with the crowd of more than 500 shareholders drawn to vote on the scheme originally proposed last month.

This attempted to put a cap on the rising cost of the company of its famous shareholders' perk – discounts of up to 50 per cent on Townsend Thoresen ferries for anyone with 300 or more shares – by making all those wanting to take advantage of the concession swop their ordinary shares for preference shares.

Several points have since been conceded to the small shareholders who opposed the scheme, though the principle of splitting the shares into two classes – one with the concession and the other without – remains the same.

NatWest raises mortgage rate

National Westminster Bank has raised its mortgage rate to 12.75 per cent from 10.5 per cent for new repayment mortgages from July 18, and for existing borrowers from August 1. It will maintain a 1 point premium on its endowment rate, which will go up to 13.75 per cent.

Lloyds bank, which raised its mortgage rates last week, is putting its endowment rate up to 13.25 per cent for existing borrowers, and to 14.25 per cent for new borrowers.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kuwaitis cancel war cover

Kuwait yesterday cancelled war risk insurance taken out with Lloyd's of London to cover its 23-tanker fleet because of the latest rise in war risk premiums for vessels entering the north-west Gulf.

The chairman of the state-run Kuwait Oil Tanker Company, Mr Abdul Fattah al-Badr, said it would save $21m (£15.9m) over the rest of the year by operating under normal risk insurance alone.

Three Kuwaiti tankers, the Umm Casbah, Bahrah and Kazimah, were hit in the space of a month up to mid-June, but the western Gulf routes have been relatively quiet since.

● HILLARDS, the Yorkshire supermarket company, is expecting profits to rise again this year, despite the miners' strike. Last year profits increased from £5.8m to £7.1m and the toatla dividend has been increased by one-fifth to 4.8p.

Tempus, page 17

Peking to assess BAe 146 during tour of 13 cities

British hopes of aircraft sale to China

By John Lawless

British Aerospace yesterday gave the first demonstration of its 88-seater 146 aircraft to Chinese officials in Peking at the start of a gruelling two-week sales tour.

Hopes of a deal are high, especially because BAe was invited to take the plane on a 13-city tour of China, having sold 35 Trident aircraft there in the 1970s which are still being used.

A BAe spokesman said China had a rapidly-developing air transport system which would need planes in large numbers.

The BAe team of 19 is anxious not to prejudge its chances, but knows that it already has a significant deal on its side.

The Chinese aircraft factory at Harbin is contracted to build 10 sets of landing gear doors for the 146 and has just delivered the first two to Britain. In any aircraft purchase, the country's technology-hungry industrial managers are almost certain to demand an offset purchase arrangement – which BAe virtually has in place now.




A BAe 146 in Pacific Southwest Airlines livery

Mr Johnny Johnstone, sales director of BAe Hatfield, who negotiated the Trident sale, is leading the team. After Peking, he will take the 146 on a flight plan laid down by the Chinese civil aviation authority.

This will follow internal routes on which BAe managers at their office in Peking expect the 146 might be used. They include flights to Urumqi, in China's far north-west, close to Mongolia, Lanzhou in mid-China, Harbin in the north-east and the east coast industrial city of Shanghai.

A real test, however, will be at Lhasa in Tibet, which will reveal the aircraft's ability to operate at both extreme altitudes and temperature.

However, the 146 finds itself up against a Chinese willingness to buy from anywhere.

Beyond fuel-effiency and quietness, the 146's selling points include the ability to land and take off from fairly rough airstrips. Its four engines also mean it is not easily stranded in remote places by a mechanical failure. There is a 110-seater version, but the smaller plane may well be more suited to Chinese needs than its main rivals, the 130-seater Boeing 737 and a DC9 variant from McDonnell Douglas.

BA has orders and options for 81 planes, with 14 in service. The biggest customer is California's Pacific Southwest Airlines, which has ordered 20 and has an option on 25 more.

The aircraft, however, at about $15m (£11.34m) a time, needs to see sales of between 250 and 300 before meeting its development costs. Although Pan Am has also considered it for its European routes, an order from such an important developing country as China would be highly prized indeed.

APPOINTMENTS

Guinness chief joins Brooke Bond board

Brooke Bond Group: Mr Ernest W. Saunders, group chief executive of Arthur Guinness and Sons, has been appointed a non-executive director.

Central Trustee Savings Bank: Mr N. J. Robson has become a director.

F. W. Woolworth: Mr Jonathan Weeks has been appointed distribution director as from next Friday.

The Royal Mutual Insurance Society: Mr D. J. Garrood has become a deputy general manager.

United Leasing: Mr Pelham Allen has joined the main board as group financial director. Miss Louise Oddy is the new company secretary.

Taylor Woodrow: Mr Richard Morbey has become company secretary in succession to Mr Robin Christie. Mr Morbey who will continue as a director, was previously company secretary of Taylor Woodrow International.

Berkeley Exploration and Production: Mr Andrew Wilson has been appointed chief executive. Mr Wilson is finance director of Elf UK.

Ultramar: Mr Robert Bland and Mr William Sheptycki join the board. Mr Bland, a senior vice-president of American Ultramar, is in charge of the group's oil and gas exploration and production activities. Mr Sheptycki is manging director of Ultramar Exploration's exploration and production companies which are active in the North Sea, Europe and Africa.

Milestone and Ventilating Contractors' Association: Mr Geoff Clarke (Haden Young, London) has been elected president for 1984-85. Mr Peter Stratton (T. Stratton & Sons, Coventry) is the HVCA's new president-elect and Mr Edgar Poppleton (E Poppleton & Son, Colwyn Bay) is the new vice-president.

Touche Ross & Co: Mr David Rowe-Ham has been appointed a consultant to the firm's financial services group with effect from August 1.

Roche Products: Dr Peter J. Feilner will succeed Dr Cedric H. Hassall as director when the latter retires

Stockley: Mr Ron Peet has joined the board as chairman, on his retirement as group chief executive of Legal & General Group.

Jonathan Davis on the hazards facing the next batch of privatization issues

Spectre of a sustained bear market haunts state's sell-off programme

MAJOR GOVERNMENT SHARE SALES
London FTA All Share-price index
British Aerospace, BP, Cable and Wireless, Amersham, Britoil, Enterprise Oil
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984
550 500 450 350 300 250 200

From Amersham to Britoil, from British Aerospace to Cable & Wireless, the Government's record with its privatization issues has been notoriously patchy.

Whether stagged or undersubscribed, however, one factor has been constant throughout. All the state-owned businesses which the Government has sold on the stock market have been launched against the favourable background of a gently-roaring bull market.

In Mrs Thatcher's first five years, the stock market – measured by the *FT* All Share index – virtually doubled, rising by 96 per cent. Since reaching its peak on May 3, the market has fallen by around 14 per cent, enough to wreck the Enterprise Oil flotation and raise the spectre – though it is only a spectre at this stage – of a sustained bear market.

If this is the start of a period of enduring weakness in the stock market, it could have serious consequences for the ambitious programme of privatization planned by the Government for the next four years. Take the next three big issues, pencilled in provisionally for the next 12 months – Jaguar, British Telecom and British Airways.

The Jaguar flotation, earmarked for the end of this month, is probably safe from anything but the most violent market collapse. Institutions have been approaching the prospect of buying Jaguar shares with considerable caution, impressed by its resurrection and profitability, but worried by its reliance on a single model and its vulnerability to external factors such as exchange rates.

With the pound so weak against the dollar, however, Jaguar's current profitability should see it away.

The British Telecom issue, planned for November, is another matter. Estimates of the likely proceeds are already being downgraded steadily, to the point where few expect the sale of the Government's 51 per cent stake to raise much more than £3,000m, against the original hopes of £4,000m.

If the stock market is still on a downward path by the end of the year, the Government will face the painful choice of either settling for even less than it hoped for or postponing the issue, with dire effects on the Chancellor's already grim-looking PSBR sums. The first instalment on Telecom shares is needed to meet at least half of the £1,900m asset sale target in the Government's public spending plans.

As for the British Airways flotation, earmarked provisionally for next spring, the auguries are even less promising. Lord King, the airline's chairman, backed by his merchant bank advisers, has said repeatedly that flotation would be impossible if British Caledonian succeeded in winning its campaign to wrest a chunk of BA's routes away from him.

That may or may not be rhetorical flourish. What does seem safe to predict is that a conbination of same route divestment *and* a weak stock market would kill the issue stone dead.

The problems of launching such big and complex issues into a bear market would be compounded by the fact that the candidates still on the list are all, in one way or another, more "difficult" than the ones that have gone before, nearly all of which have been consistently profitable businesses exposed to strong competitive pressures in their markets. Beyond Telecom and British Airways lie such problem candidates as the rest of British Leyland, the Royal Ordnance Factories and – perhaps – British Nuclear Fuels.

One probable consequence of any persistent stock market weakness could be that the Goverment turns increasingly to the straight sale of state-owned industries to private sector corporate buyers, a route it has pursued already this year – incidentally with much less political flak than its accident-prone stock market programme – in the cases of Scott Lithgow, Sealink and Inmos.

With British Shipbuilders' warship yards, for example, the question of whether they should be sold via a flotation or piecemeal is still being argued in Whitehall. The downturn in the market can hardly have helped the cause of the pro-flotation camp.

The difficulties of launching new issues in a bear market have been illustrated graphically in the last week by Mr Robert Maxwell's successful hijacking of the Mirror Group flotation. New issues are always sold at a discount to the company concerned's asset value, a gap that is pushed ever wider in a falling market.

Corporate buyers with cash are prepared normally to pay a premium, a distinction that will not be lost on the Treasury, which already has the example of RTZ and Enterprise Oil

An analysis of corporate new issues in the 1970s published in the journal *Economic Affairs* this month points out the contrast between their outcome in different market conditions. Of issues launched when the market was stable or rising, five per cent ended up being left with the underwriters. The average level of oversubscription was 29.6 times.

When markets were depressed, by contrast, the average level of oversubscription was 16.7 times, and 22 per cent of the issues were left with the underwriters.

CWS gains retailing foothold in England

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Agreement has been reached for South Surban Co-operative Society of Croydon – one of the top 25 retail Co-ops – to merge with the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS).

It brings the powerful CWS, financial powerhouse in the Co-operative movement, into retailing in England for the first time and signals the strongest bid yet by the Co-op to reverse its fortunes in the South East, now the toughest battleground for the big grocery chains.

Many in the Co-operative movement believe it also presages the eventual formation of a "super Co-op" covering population centres in the South East, where the Co-op's market share is one of its lowest

South Suburban, which has an annual turnover of more than £50m, has run into £10m worth of losses over the past four years. It decided to ask CWS to step in, subject to agreement by its members. This was given at a series of meetings

Another merger just agreed, subject to members' approval, is between the troubled York Co-operative Society and the successful Harrogate Co-operative Society. If the merger goes through it will create a North Yorkshire Co-operative Society with a turnover of more than £36m a year.

Thomas Jourdan takes over Squires (Copper)

Thomas Jourdan has announced the 100 per cent acquisition of Squires (Copper) for £501,418 through an issue of shares and a cash payment.

The move is in line with the company's policy of expanding into the consumer goods market, and securing supplies of a product crucial to one of Jourdan's main businesses.

Squires, a privately-owned company with a turnover of £750,000 a year, supplies copper canopies and hearths for gas and electric fires to Suncrest Surrounds, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jourdan's.

In brief

● SHERATON SECURITIES has completed the acquisition of Gravel Investment and Property Company. Net assets before taking account of capital gains tax estimated at £400,000 amount to about £2.6m. The consideration of £2.15m is satisfied by £120,291 cash and by the issue to the vendors at 13p per share of Sheraton's New ordinary shares.

● BRENT CHEMICALS INTERNATIONAL has signed a letter of intent with Macdermid Inc of Waterbury, Connecticut, for the sale, subject to contract, of the metal finishing activities of its US subsidiary Brent Chemicals Corporation. The business will be transferred to Macdermid for about $1.725m (£1.33m).

● VINTEN GROUP has declared a final dividend of 1.89p (1.645p) making 2.8p for year to March 31 last. Figs in £000 reveal turnover of 22,951 (17,740p), Trading profit 4,026 (3,293), and pretax profit 4,155 (3,355). Earnings per share were 13.9p (11p).

● PARK FOOD GROUP has agreed terms for the acquisition for Chrisco hamper packaging company. Merseyside-based Chrisco has annual British sales of £1.7m. The consideration is the issue of 230,114 Park Food ordinary shares and £122,500 in cash.

● APPLIED BOTANICS is passing dividend (same) for 1983. Figures in £000: mean turnover of 1,086 (69), with pretax profit at 5 (loss 38).

● PETBOW HOLDINGS intends to diversify and expand its operations, making use of its facilities at its Sandwich site. The directors state in the annual report that the continuing conflict in the Middle East and the political changes taking place in parts of Africa are likely to have major impacts on the company's export sales in the short term. Negotiations are already in hand to acquire a number of smaller but profitable activities outside those in which the company has traditionally been engaged and which can be developed and expanded at Sandwich.

● TURNBULL SCOTT declared a final dividend of 5p for the year to March 31. Figures (in £000): turnover 16,138 (17,132), and pretax profit 274 (loss 2,334).

Argentina orders wage rises above inflation

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Argentina's civilian Government has ordered a series of wage increases for state and private workers that seem to emphasis President Raul Alfonsin's determination to raise real wages by 6 to 8 per cent over the country's high inflation rate.

The Government announced the expected measures on Friday night, giving most state workers an extra 12 per cent in their July wages, although those at the low end of the pay scale will receive more. It also raises the minimum wage to 8,500 Argentine pesos (about £11) a month.

The increases are also to include a 4 per cent increase over inflation for the first six months of the year. The cost of living rose 158.9 per cent between December and June.

Analysts said it was too early to tell whether these measures represent a break with the International Monetary Fund, which is known to oppose salary increases, but it comes when Government officials have been busy saying that an agreement with the IMF is imminent.

An Argentine technical delegation is to travel to the United States today to meet the IMF.

New man tackles crisis

From M. G. G. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

Mr Dain Zainuddin, aged 45, who became Malaysia's Finance Minister over the weekend, comes in when Malaysia is grappling with the continued weakness in the economy, declining prices of its principal commodity exports, and the gloomy overhang from the Carrian scandal in Hongkong.

The country is in a cash-flow crisis, with no indication when the commodity prices will edge higher. All its principal commodity exports – petroleum, rubber, tin, palmoil, pepper and timber – are down, and that has squeezed both policies and projects.

Its international debts of just over $12 billion (£9 billion) is not worrying, even if international bankers are concerned that continued borrowings may make it unmanageable. Its foreign exchange reserves are healthy, although the Government is having to dip into them to meet debt and interest payments.

Some of the international concern for Malaysia's financial health stems from increased, unplanned, expenditure on big capital projects, but Malaysian officials say that those are justified by the returns, even if much financial juggling is needed to carry them out. Like most countries, Malaysia underestimated the length of the recession.

But the bigger problem for Mr Daim would be to bring confidence back to the Malaysian banking community, particularly the government-owned bank, Bumiputra, which was affected by the Carrian property scandal.

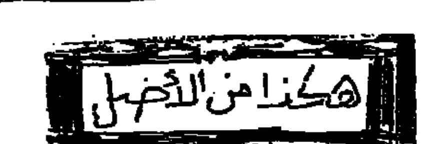
Its subsidary in Hongkong, Bumiputra Malaysian Finance, made large, unrecoverable, unsecured loans, said to be at least £600m, to Carrian and other property companies.

Overriding all this is the need to prune expenditure, cut down some of the prestigious projects, and austerity programme that necessarily would cut into political support.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



STOCK MARKET REPORT

Swiss interest boosts Yorkie shares

By Derek Pain and Michael Clark

The acquisitive Swiss were again nibbling yesterday at shares of **Rowntree Mackintosh**, the Yorkie bar to Smarties sweets manufacturer, reviving hopes tha a bid may be imminent.

At one stage, the price hit a high of 302p, before profit taking saw the shares close at 298p a rise on the day of 16p. This values the company at more than £450m.

Once again, names of **Suchard, Nestle and Hershey** were being batted around. The collapse in the pound's valve would certinly mean the company could be bought much cheaper than a few months ago.

Dealers were already talking of a bid of between 350p and 400p a share.

Yesterday's buying orders were carried out by several brokers and turnover was described as active. By the close of business, most jobbers had cleared of stock making conditions in the market nervous.

Rumours of a bid have surrounded Rowntree for some time and caused a certain amount of anxiety in the Rowntree boardroom.

But Mr Kenneth Dixon, chairman of Rowntree, said: "There is nothing to substantiate the stories that have been going on. There is nothing going on in our share register at all. Foreign holdings in it are tiny".

But one leading stockbroker was keen to point out that although the buying was coming from Switzerland it did not neccessarily follow that that was where the bid would appear.

Shares made a jittery start to the new account. At the opening callover, the FT 30-share index was down 4.7 points at 766.0 points. But as the day progressed prices strengthened, encouraged by a sprinkling of bargain hunters and growing hopes that transatlantic interest rates may be easing, at least for a time.

Hopes of an early dock strike settlement lingered and a steadier performance by the pound also helped sentiment.

However, trading was exceedingly thin and much of the dealing was concentrated on takeover favourites – real and rumoured – and other special situations.

The FTSE 100 index clawed its way back above the 1,000-point mark. After 992.7 points, it closed at 1,008.0, up 7.2 points.

Gilts enjoyed a firm run with gains of up to £¾. Yield considerations – and sterling – were the major influences.

Golds were mixed with falls and gains evenly distributed. The gold price, however, although below the day's best, closed nearly $6 and ounce higher at 351.50.

Shipping shares were subdued although **European Ferries**, on the end of its "perks" upset, gained 1p to 95p. **Associated British Ports slipped** 2p to 206p.

Banks were firm, led by **Midland**, which gained 13p to 332p on its moves to mop up the minority shareholding in its troubled US subsidiary, Crocker International Bank. **Bank of Scotland** was 7p to the good at 377p; **Barclays** 3p at 462p; **National Westminster** 7p at 614p.

Another Lloyd's insurance broker is heading to market – this time for a full, rather than a USM, listing. The brokers Sheppards and Chase are placing 1.4m Pearson Webb Springbett shares at 214p to capitalise the company at £15.1m. The Stock Exchange has waived the normal 25 per cent rule and allowed PWS directors to release just under 20 per cent of the equity. PWS is anxious not to make itself vulnerable to a takeover bid, but wants the listing to enhance its prestige.

But the **Royal Bank of Scotland** was out of step with a 1p decline to 208p.

Oils were a shade stronger but the once high flying **Atlantic Resources**, which at one time seemed on the verge of striking it rich off the Irish coast, lost 4p to 52p on its decision to farm out part of its involvement in block 2/82 in the Celtic Sea.

This arrangement, said Atlantic would enable it to conserve its cash for an unscheduled drilling.

British Petroleum was firm in after hours trading to 443p.

Insurance stocks were again dominated by thoughts of the near £400m bid for **Phoenix**, up 8p at 626p. The bidders, **Sun Alliance** gained 8p to 356p. Takeover whispers around **Sun Life** prompted a 13p gain to 637p.

Share of Sir Laurie Barratt's **Barratt Developments** enjoyed a 4p rise to 92p after the **Kuwait Investments Office** announced it had increased its holding in the shares. It has bought an extra 900,000 shares taking its total stake up to 10.85 million (or 6.4 per cent). Barratt Developments has been under cloud recently after criticism of its pricing policy for its start-up homes.

The shares now stand just 6p above the year's low compared with the 188p they stood at earlier this year.

Shares of **William Leech** scored a 10p rise to 129p amid reports that the Leech Foundation was reconsidering its position in connexion with the 145p a share bid from C. H. Beazer. The Foundation could play a crucial role in deciding whether Beazer's bid proves successful. Despite the sharp discount of the Leech shares compared with the Beazer offer, there had been some doubt that its approach would prove successful. Beazer held steady at 310p.

The retail sector put up a steadier performance, despite fears that the mortgage rate rise could mean less spending in the shops. Among the department stores, **Debenhams** rallied from a nervous start to close 1p dearer on the day at 159p, while **House of Fraser** rose 4p to 234p, excited by the speculation that Lonrho was prepared to sell its 29.9 per cent stake to a possible bidder.

Harris Queensway was steady at 138p, after 134p, and **MFI** improved 1p to 135p, **Burton** recovered 3p to 217p, **Boots** put on 4p to 151p and **Freemans** 2p to 92p. Improvements were also seen in **Currys**, 5p to 233p, **Great Universal Stores**, 'A' 5p to 493p, and **Habitat Mothercare**, 4p to 262p.

Shares of Rothmans International held steady at 130p yesterday after losing 7p last week ahead of full year figures this Thursday. Analysts are looking for pretax profits slightly above last year's figure of £140m, but may be pleasantly surprised to find them in excess of £150m – if any extraordinary costs are taken below the line. For the current year Rothmans should be capable of nearer £175m.

Vaux Breweries, the Sunderland group, shaded 1p to 211p after the suprise departure from the board of Mr Richard Pettit. But there has not been a boardroom upset. Mr Pettit merely wants a job nearer his South Midlands home.

After an early dip, **Greene, King and Sons**, the East Anglian brewing group, held at 152p. The Abbot Ale Brewer now has 8.2 per cent of **Midsummer Inns** and could have achieved a balance of power position in the bitter battle for control of the public house chain, formerly CAMRA (Real Ale) Investments.

Bidders **Swithland Leisure** has nearly 26 per cent of Midsummer and has said it is prepared to settle for 50.1 per cent of the equity.

DDT Group, a computer maintenance operation, made a fine USM debut. Placed by Simon & Coates, the broker, at 135p the shares hit 151p in active trading. Profits have grown from £77,000 in 1980 to £473,000 in the year ended March.

Courtaulds, the textile giant refashioned by Mr Christopher Hogg, chairman, held at 111p.

Mayfair and City Properties, the stock market vehicle of the highly regarded property man Mr. Sidney Corob, is one USM newcomer going well. The shares were placed at 100p and they touched 111p yesterday. Mr Corob, who with his wife retained 78 per cent of MCP, is thought to be keen to expand the company, which is unborrowed, through acquisitions.

The group is accepting an offer for its 64 per cent shareholding in its Australian offshoot, **Courtaulds Hilton**.

The bidder is **Bradmill Industries**, which already has a 27 per cent stake in Courtaulds Hilton. Through a subsidiary, Benheath, the Bradmill group has made a bid which values the Courtualds involvement at £6.8m.

Bradmill has agreed that the name of Curtaulds Hilton will be changed once the bid goes through to remove any link with the British group.

Applied **Botanics** fell 2½p to 7p on its failure to meet its profits forecast and its rights issue. Another USM stock, **Bodyshop**, responded to favourable comment with a 10p gain to 180p.

Shares of the mining finance giant **Charter Consolidated** climbed from its year's low of 195p to 213p – a rise on the day of 18p – amid reports that a mystery buyer was attempting to build a stake in the company.

The latest published share register shows Edinburgh Investment Trust holding a total of 2.2 million shares worth £4.73.

Nominee names with the same address as a leading firm of stockbrokers (believed to be Hoare Govett) speak for a further 2 million shares.

Dealers confirmed that a big buyer has been stalking the shares for some time. At last night's close of business, the entire group was capitalized at aroung £225m.

British Aerospace and GEC yesterday confirmed that their talks had been terminated until GEC comes up with some specific figures. The news wiped 25p from shares of BAC, initially at 203p, although they recovered later to close at 211p – a net fall on the day of 17p. GEC greeted the news with a 6p rise to 184p, but later closed unchanged at 180p.

Vinten, the electronics group, fell 14p to 245p on disappointment with its figures but the engineers **Butterfield Harvey** gained 4p to 17½p, inspired by its recent report and accounts.

Takeover talk lifted once again, **Ibstock Johnsen** improved 18p to 202p. The **SGB** scaffolding group achieved a 4p gain to 18p.

Property shares managed to edge forward. **Espley Trust**, the vehicle of Mr Ron Shuck, which has suffered acute discomfort this year, managed a 2p gain to 35p. This follows Mr Shuck's decision to reduce his involvement with Associated Telecommunications.

Hoffman-La Roche sales boom

Hoffman-La Roche, the Swiss pharmaceuticals company, has reported a rise in worldwide group sales of 7.4 per cent to 4.04 billion Swiss francs in the first six months of 1984. Although the company gave no figures, it said that its earnings development was satisfactory and, if trends do not change, full-year earnings should exceed those of last year.

● NORWAY'S foreign trade surplus in May was 2,850m kroner, up 92.4 per cent from 1,480m kroner a year ago, according to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics. It was 150m kroner higher than officially estimated.

● HAWLEY GROUP: Hawley is to buy Omni Building Services, trading as Suburban Contract Cleaning, which operates as a building cleaning and service company in the US. The initial price is $6.9m (£5.3m). A maximum of a further $2.4m cash will be paid in instalments, depending on Suburban's profits.

TEMPUS

US success prompts Ellis expansion

The decision by Ellis & Everard, the chemicals merchant, to expand its US operations by acquiring the Virginia-based Prillaman Group makes sense in view of the fact that the company already has national coverage in Britain and the success of its first US acquisition, American Industrial Chemical Corp, where sales were up 26 per cent in 1983-84, profits by more and the new Chattanooga, Tennessee, branch went into profit after only nine months' trading.

Ellis is paying $6.5m (£4.92m) for Prillaman, one-third over net issue value, to be et $1.75m (£1.33m) by the issue of new shares and the balance in dollar borrowings. The acquisition is a big one for a company the size of Ellis, but should not prove too stretching, given the £1m net cash the company had at the year-end after January's £4.4m rights issue.

Prillaman is mainly a chemicals distributor, but also specializes in solvent mixes and recovery. The geographical and partial product overlap with AICC is expected to give Ellis more muscle in the south east US.

After taxable profits were 37.5 per cent ahead to £2.56m in the year to April 1984, a similar leap is expected this year. Profits of £3.4m look possible, of which £200,000 would be Prillaman net of financing costs (assuming shareholders approve the deal). ICI, the largest shareholder, has given the company a vote of confidence by taking advantage of the rights issue to increase its stake to 27.8 per cent from 26.1 per cent.

The shares, unchanged at 180p despite another 1 for 10 scrip issue, yield 5.2 per cent and look good value.

Hillards

Hillards, the Yorkshire-based supermarket chain, is confident that profits will be up again in 1984-85, the miners' strike notwithstanding. The management is putting a brave face on the dispute and says it is now much less pessimistic about the effects than it was 17 weeks ago. It has seven or eight stores in pit towns and perhaps the same number in nearby locations affected by the dispute.

The company adds that 90 per cent of sales and profits come from the 28 largest stores, and all those affected by the dispute are very small. Dispute or no dispute, people still have to eat and Hillards' cut-price lines may have helped to take some custom from opposition like Asda and William Morrison. Nor has Hillards had to trim prices to remain competitive in the pit town stores. Nevertheless, volume sales in those shops are down. How material the effect will be at the year-end remains to be seen.

That dispute aside, Hillards has come a long way since it incurred the wrath of manufacturers by cutting prices in the days of resale price maintenance.

Like its bigger brethren, Hillards has concentrated on relatively high-margin own-label products and fresh foods. A substantial expansion programme should increase the number of stores from 41 to 46 during the year.

This will entail a rise in borrowings from last year's £4.3m. Gearing could be pushed up from the current low levels to 40 per cent without undue discomfort.

Hillards has established a strong following on the back of its record since going public 10 years ago. The shares look undervalued at yesterday's 206p (down 4p) but the strike has inevitably hit sentiment, and will continue to do so.

Blundell-Permoglaze

Robert White, chairman of Blundell-Permoglaze, one of the country's leading paintmakers, felt sufficiently confident in March about the impending British industrial recovery to forecast lift-off from the recent £2m profits plateau.

Sadly, however, the chairman now concedes that the signs pointing towards British output gains were false prophets. In his view, Britain's traditonal industries, main users of Blundell paints – and that just before their products leave the factory – are not really recovering. Many Midlands manufacturers are still working a three-day week, and the recent hike in base rates can only aggravate demand levels. Demand for industrial finishes is now a quarter below the 1979 peak.

Add in, too, a £100,000 loss on the Blundell operation in Ireland, where political uncertainty has bred procrastination in economic management, and it is hardly surprising that March's optimism has been replaced by more modest hopes.

Bright spots in the trading equation include a solid performance from the Building Paints and Products division, where the slight improvement in profits reflects buoyant consumer demand for houses, and an attractive exports performance. Middle East sales are in line with budgeted demand, Hongkong is moving well, and overseas sales by value are ahead by a fifth. The German acquisition has proved a satisfactory buy, and further mid-European investment is scheduled.

At 163p, the target p/e is around 11, reflecting hopes that the dividend policy will continue to be generous. Since 1980, the payout has risen three times faster than profits.

Gilts

Gilts had a good day yesterday. The recent fall in prices means net funds are no longer forced to nurse tax sensitive profits. Thus freed, they can switch, and salesmen report booming volume. This is hardly reflected in yesterday's small price movements.

Long-dated stocks, relieved of tapping pressure after the exhaustion of the Treasury 11½ per cent 2001-04 tranchette, moved ahead by over ½ point before shading back, as US bonds weakened. Shorts were unchanged on the day, but saw heavy switching out of the maturity stock, Treasury 12 per cent 1984, and into Treasury 15 per cent 1985, which went ex-dividend.

The dollar weakened on the belief that Fed policy will not lead to tighter credit, and hence higher prime rates. The consequent firmness in sterling to $1.3265 also boosted sentiment. The contrast between buoyant June retail sales and slumping May output passed unregarded.

Some claim that today's June PSBR figures will take the cumulative total for 1984-85 up to around £5 billion. (1984-85 PSBR forecast: £7.25 billion). But gilt bulls see speedy correction following any fiscal laxity, leaving the economy possibly in the double bind of high real rates and a tightening fiscal policy. Rumoured Japanese buying interest also helps the bull case.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

	July 16 (day's range)	July 16 (close)	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.3162-1.3287	$1.3260-1.3270	0.07-0.05c prem	0.01-0.04c disc
Montreal	$1.7505-1.7630	$1.7590-1.7600	0.01-0.11c disc	0.41-0.52c disc
Amsterdam	4.1963-4.2305fl	4.21-4.22fl	2¼-2c prem	5¾-5½c prem
Brussels	75.47-76.02f	75.70-75.80f	8-3c prem	12-4c prem
Copenhagen	13.63-13.70k	13.66-13.67k	¼ prem-½ore disc	1¼-½ore prem
Frankfurt	3.72-3.75m	3.74-3.75m	2¼-2pf prem	5¾-5½pf prem
Lisbon	195.20-203.00e	196.25-203.00e	20-160e disc	100-510e disc
Madrid	211.20-212.50p	212.30-212.50p	20-50p disc	105-145p disc
Milan	2287-2306lr	2303-2305lr	6-8lr disc	21-25lr disc
Oslo	10.75-10.84k	10.83-10.84k	¼-¾ore disc	1½-2¼ore disc
Paris	11.41-11.50f	11.48-11.49f	1-¼c prem	par-1¼c prem
Stockholm	10.91-10.99k	10.95-10.96k	1-1¼ore disc	3¼-3¾ore disc
Tokyo	317.33-319.50y	319.00-319.50y	1¾-1½y prem	4¾-4¼y prem
Vienna	26.14-26.30sch	26.25-26.30sch	13½-11¾gro prem	35¼-31¾gro prem
Zurich	3.14-3.17f	3.16-3.17f	2¼-1¾c prem	5¾-5¼c prem
Dublin	1.2155-1.2230p	1.2200-1.2210p	3 prem-8p disc	17-34p disc

Effective exchange rate compared with 1975 was unchanged at 78.2.

For once, it was not a particularly good day for the dollar. The pound, down around half a cent in the early stages on worries about a worsening of the situation at the docks, recovered to close with a net gain of 40 points at 1.3265 to the dollar.

And sterling also improved on its early levels against most major continentals. So the effective exchange rate index was finally restored to Friday's level of 78.2, having been 78.0 at midday and 77.8 at the opening.

Profit-taking in the dollar stemmed from recent pointers to a more sedate pace of economic growth, and from a growing belief that this week's meeting of the Fed Open Market Committee will not result in even tighter credit policy.

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

(%) calls, 11½-10¾; seven days, 11¼-10¹⁵⁄₁₆; one month, 11½-11¾; three months, 12-11⅞; six months, 12⅝-12½.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Ireland	1.0850-1.0860
Singapore	2.1355-2.1370
Malaysia	2.3370-2.3385
Australia	0.8370-0.8380
Canada	1.3265-1.3270
Sweden	8.2550-8.2650
Norway	8.1625-8.1725
Denmark	10.2925-10.3025
West Germany	2.8250-2.8260
Switzerland	2.3835-2.3850
Netherlands	3.1780-3.1795
France	8.6425-8.6475
Japan	240.50-240.60
Italy	1734.0-1736.0
Belgium (Comm)	57.12-57.17
Hong Kong	7.8225-7.8275
Portugal	147.00-152.00
Spain	159.80-160.10
Austria	19.74-19.79

OTHER £ RATES

Australia	1.5802-1.5833
Bahrain	0.4945-0.4985
Finland	7.8970-7.9370
Greece	146.10-148.10
Hongkong	10.361-10.377
Iran	n/a
Kuwait	0.3930-0.3970
Malaysia	3.0985-3.1029
Mexico	250-375
New Zealand	n/a
Saudi Arabia	4.6080-4.6480
Singapore	2.8328-2.8370
South Africa	1.9367-1.9401

Rates Supplied by Barclays Bank

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Adam & Company	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	12%
Continental Trust	12%
C. Hoare & Co *	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams & Glyn's	12%
Citibank NA	12%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 9⅞%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 9¾%; £50,000 and over, 10%.

BP plans to trade in cheap plastic

By John Lawless

British Petroleum said yesterday that it was negotiating with Saudi Arabia to buy linear low density polyethylene (LLDP), which it will then sell to European manufacturers of plastic bags.

But it categorically denied that a purchase would herald the start of a marketing agreement between itself and the Saudi Arabians to flood the European market with cheap petrochemicals – from planst at the new industrial cities of Jubail and Yanbu, which are due to start production next year.

It described a report earlier this year, that it was about to clinch such a deal under the noses of American oil rivals, thereby putting 100,000 jobs in Britain alone at risk, as "total speculation".

The European chemical companies, which have suffered serious over-capacity problems in the recession, are concerned that the Saudi Arabians will use virtually free gas to produce petrochemicals that will dramatically undercut them. The Saudis have stressed that – having bought in Western Technology – they should not be faced with false trade barriers when they bring their products to market.

A BP Chemicals spokesman said the company was talking about buying LLDP "which will be used to complement in terms of grade and quantity" the same product it is making in small quantities at Lavera, near Marseilles. The French plant is having its capacity doubled, at a cost of £30m, but will still only be able to produce about 35,000 tonnes of LLDP a year from the end of 1985. By then, Saudi Arabia will have brought three plants of its own on-stream with a total annual capacity of 595,000 tonnes.

The plastic film produced has, up to now, used conventional low density polyethylene. The new type – made at much lower pressure, with all the molecules in line, hence the name "linear" – gives a much stronger product.

PB scientists developed its linear product at Lavera – which, when up-graded, will also make twice as much of the conventional material – to give it an advantage in Europe. European sales of a million tonnes a year by 1990 are forecast.

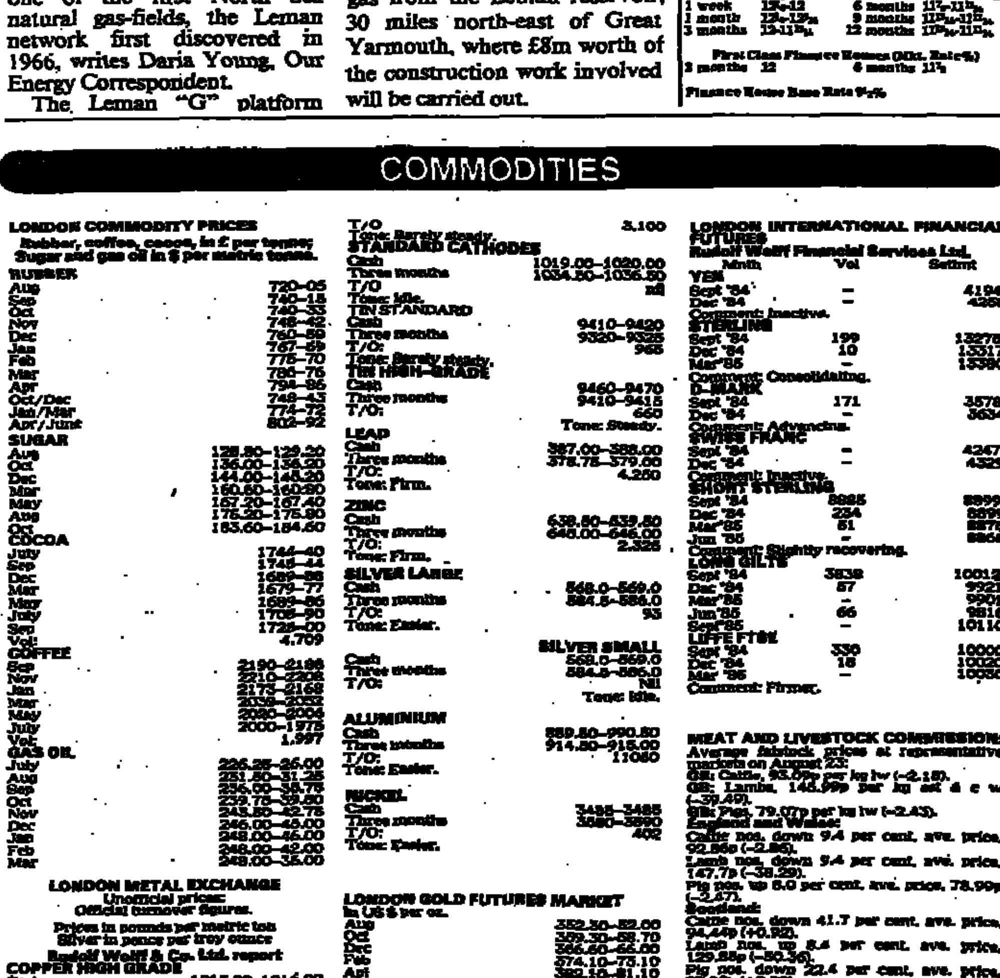
INVESTMENT TRUSTS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

●Nearly £90m is to be spent by Amoco to increase output from one of the first North Sea natural gas-fields, the Leman network first discovered in 1966, writes Daria Young, Our Energy Correspondent.

The Leman "G" platform will cost £88m and will draw a further 272 billion cubic feet of gas from the Leman reservoir, 30 miles north-east of Great Yarmouth, where £8m worth of the construction work involved will be carried out.

COMMODITIES



MONEY MARKETS

The markets had a much quieter day. Rates that had firmed throughout at the outset mostly held up at the short end because of tight money, but came off in the longer dates to show little change on balance.

The key three-month Interbank term deposit was up 12¹⁵⁄₁₆ per cent.

Day to day interbank opened firmly on 12⅞-¾ per cent and stayed there throughout the morning. It had a briefly easier spell at 12¼-11¾ per cent at lunchtime, but went up sharply in the closing stages to hit 25-15% before ending around 17-12%.

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 12¼ Low 11

Week Fixed: 11¾

Leech share sale to Beazer vetoed

By Jonathan Clare

Mr William Leech, founder and president of the William Leech house building company, has used his power to veto to stop The William Leech Foundation accepting the bid for the company from CH Beazer, the Bath construction group.

The foundation, which supports five charities and is the company's biggest shareholder decided yesterday, after taking independent advice, to seek a higher offer from Beazer

But Mr leech said yesterday that he would not be prepared to give his written consent to the sale by the foundation of its 29.7 per cent holding.

The foundation says it will make another statement soon. Its block of shares are important – possibly crucial – to the success or failure of Beazer's bid. Leech's management has remained implacably opposed to the offer, which closes on Thursday. The Beazer terms have already been raised once to their present £21.5m

WALL STREET

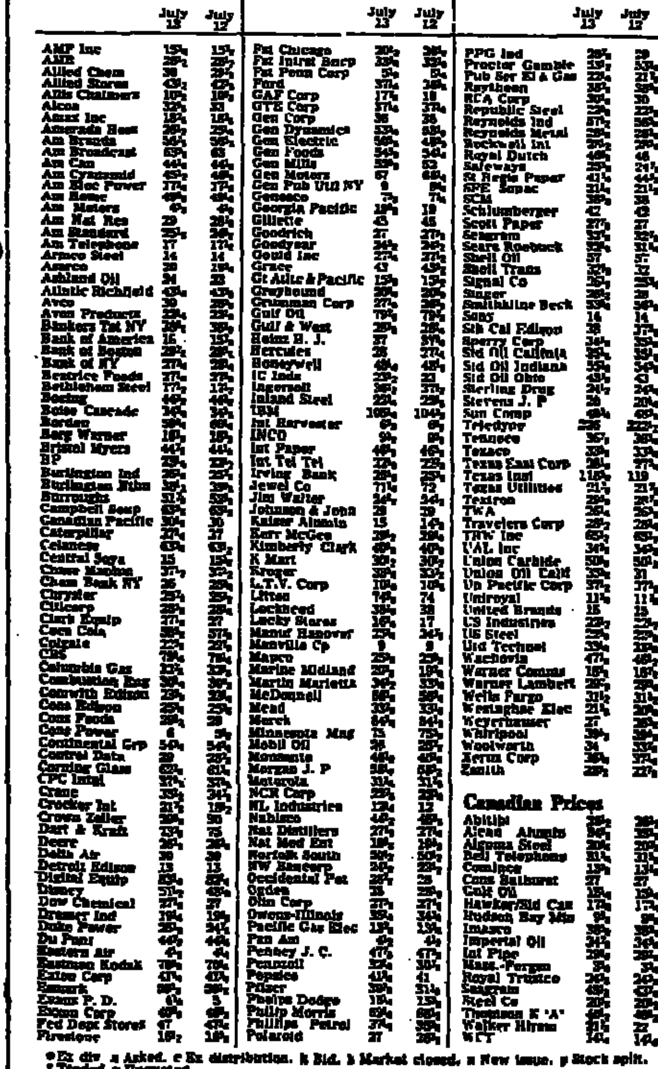
NEW YORK (Agencies) – The New York Stock Exchange moved slightly higher in slow trading when it opened yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 1.33 to 1,111.20 at 11am. The NYSE index was up 0.04 to 87.12 and the prime of an average share was ahead one cent. Advances led declines 569 to 496 among the 1,558 issues

First-hour volume amounted to about 16.9 million shares (22 million).

On the trading floor, At and T was the most active NYSE-listed issue, unchanged at 17.

Unocal, which climbed 5⅝ on Friday on rumours that Indiana Standard would make a takeover offer, was second on the list, up 1¼ to 37⅞.



THE TIMES *Portfolio*

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Your gain or loss
	DRAPERY & STORES	
1	Br Home Stores	
2	Debenhams	
3	Freemans	
4	Fine Art Dev	
5	MFI	
6	Ratners (Jewellers)	
7	Steinberg	
8	Grattan	
9	Ward White	
10	Woolworth	
	INDUSTRIALS E-K	
11	Elson & Robbins	
12	European Ferries	
13	Evode	
14	Garton Eng	
15	Johnson Matthey	
16	Hanson	
17	Jourdan (Thomas)	
18	Hepworth Ceramic	
19	Inter-City	
20	Jackson (J & HB)	
	INDUSTRIALS A–D	
21	AGB Research	
22	BTR	
23	Bromsgrove Cast	
24	Baker Perkins	
25	Berisford (SW)	
26	Bridon	
27	Br Syphon	
28	Boots	
29	Butterfield-Harvey	
30	Bullough	
	INSURANCE	
31	Ldn Utd Inv	
32	Equity & Law	
33	Sun Alliance	
34	GRE	
35	Pearl	
36	Heath CE	
37	Legal & Gen	
38	Prudential	
39	London & Man	
40	Stewart Wr'son	
	Your Daily Total	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Shares rally at the close

ACCOUNT DAYS: Began, July 16. Dealings End, July 27. § Contango Day, July 30. Settlement Day, Aug 6
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES *Portfolio*

TODAY'S DIVIDEND PRIZE
£2,000
Claims required for
+32 points

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
284	132	Grindlays	284	b ..	6.3	2.4	18.1
88	46	Guinness Peat	47	..	0.9	1.8	17.3
183	123	Hambros	128 ●	..	8.3	6.6	13.2
16	10	Do (50p)	£10 ●	..	82.8	8.3	10.5
351	243	Hill Samuel	283 ●	+3	15.6	5.9	7.1
70	49	HK Shanghai	52	+1½	4.3	8.3	..
107	75	Jessel Toynbee Gil	100	..	8.0	8.0	12.9
313	253	Joseph (Leopold)	253	..	16.1	6.4	13.3
164	124	King & Shaxson	142	..	11.8	8.3	12.0
460	352	Kleinwort Benson	360	+5	17.1	4.8	9.1
532	422	Lloyds	432 s	..	33.9	7.9	3.6
63	49	Ldn Scot Fin	51 ●	−1	3.8	7.4	9.9
42	27	Manson	27	..	1.4	5.3	..
625	413	Mercury Secs	438 ●	+6½	16.4	3.8	..
429	277	Midland	325	+10	36.4	11.1	..
165	110	Minster Assets	154	+2	7.1	4.6	14.1
258	198	National Comm	208	..	..	..	..
772	544	Nat West	614	+7	44.6	7.3	3.7
65⅞	57	Ottoman	£60½	..	450	7.4	9.2
162	144	Provident	145	..	12.9	8.9	6.2
98	73	Rea Bros	73	..	1.8	2.5	23.6
20⅛	14	Royl Bnk Of Can	£15⅝	..	..	..	..
244	194	Royl Bnk Of Scot	208	−1	11.0	5.3	7.4
908	700	Schroders	700	..	23.6	3.4	11.7
370	280	Seccombe M	275	−15	28.6	10.4	9.1
71	46	Smith St Aubyn	55	..	6.4	11.7	5.0
579	442	Stand Chart	468	+7	40.0	8.5	6.5
783	638	Union	638	..	48.6	7.5	10.4
57	42	Wagon	42	..	3.6	8.5	11.4
29⅝	23⅞	Wells Fargo	£23⅞ ●	−⅛	..	..	..
255	196	Wintrust	220		6.1	2.8	14.8

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
202	198	Aberdeen Constr	198	..	9.3	5.9	8.2
249	185	Amec	190	+2	14.3	7.5	7.8
76	50	Amcliffe	50	..	3.8	7.6	7.7
338	233	BPB Industries	238 ●	+8	10.0	4.2	8.5
182	122	Baggeridge Brick	145 ●	−2	8.0	5.5	8.1
169	88	Barratt Devs	92	+4	10.9	11.8	4.6
45	27	Bailey(Benj) Constr	37	+1	2.3	6.2	8.5
		Beachwood	f	..			
164	118	Bellway	124	−1	10.0	8.1	7.1
73	57	Benford Concrete	58	+1	5.4	9.2	13.2
84	43	Bett Bros	66 ●	−3	4.1	6.6	16.8
545	350	Blockleys	540	..	22.1	4.1	13.7

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

CINEMAS AND TV

DRAPERY AND STORES

ELECTRICALS

FINANCE AND LAND

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FOODS

HOTELS AND CATERERS

INDUSTRIALS A – D

E – K

L – R

S – Z

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MINING

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
90	68	East Mid Press 'A'	78	..	3.2	4.2	18.6
196	135	Fleet	165	−1	4.6	2.8	12.5
128	110	Gordon & Gotch	110	..	10.7	9.7	10.6
226	173	Haynes Publishing	173	−3	19.7	8.1	14.6
131	110	Home Counties	113		7.4	6.3	10.1
173	150	Independent	168	..	12.6	7.2	
435	350	Int Thomson	388 ●	−3	14.6	3.5	14.6
568	410	Link House	415	+5	20.6	5.0	18.4
242	183	Liverpool	200		15.4	7.7	9.3
485	380	News International	440		9.6	2.2	9.7
705	540	Octopus	640	−5	12.9	2.0	25.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Portsmouth Sund	154 ●	−2	5.7	3.7	8.0
[illegible]	[illegible]	Utd Newspapers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Webster's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OIL

OVERSEAS TRADERS

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G

PROPERTY

SHIPPING

SHOES AND LEATHER

TEXTILES

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sirdar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
85	46	Small (JC) Tdings	116		6.4	5.5	12.9
38	27	Smallshaw (R)	45				5.8
72	53	Sna Viscosa	31		2.5	8.1	4.4
92	60	Stroud Riley	88		500	..	
87	65	Textured Jersey	80 ●	−1	8.2	9.4	5.8
175	83	Tomkinsons	65	−2	6.7	8.8	8.4
50	38	Toray	103		7.1	6.9	3.4
112	105	Yorklyde	43		3.6	8.3	7.6
			105				

TOBACCOS

1984 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
255	175	BAT	220	+1	11.8	5.4	5.9
169	133	Imperial	139		11.6	8.3	8.8
155	110	Rothmans 'B'	130		8.6	6.6	2.9

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

BRITISH FUNDS

BREWERIES

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

● Spy behind the screen: Page 20

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● Byte into books: Page 23

Edited by MATTHEW MAY

Putting the push into the PC market

The personal computer market in Britain has changed dramatically in the last year. That transformation is evident from the way the home computer market, once the province of the gadget enthusiast and latterly the video game player, has become more sophisticated.

In the last few weeks, prominent High Street retailers of computers, quickly becoming the preferred purchasing location for small businesses, have been assessing this new sophistication. W. H. Smith, one of the top microcomputer retailers – the sales contributed £28m to the company turnover last year – has invested more than £50,000 in equipping two trailers with microcomputers and related software. They will tour the country training the Smith staff to a level which would never have been deemed necessary a year or two ago.

About six weeks ago the retail group began selling its Advance business machine supplied to the company by the British computer manufacturer, Ferranti. These machines, more expensive than most of the others stocked by the group, are liable to require more selling. The buyer will require more advice on the capabilities of a business machine. However, the Smith's investment, which is expected to be emulated by the other principal retailers in the High Street, reflects the need to give even the most modest buyer advice on his or her machine. What one can do with a machine other than play computer games is a question being considered in the High Street.

Ken Newman, retail staff manager of Smith's, who has masterminded the project, believes that the 30ft trailers may have a continual role to play in training staff in new products because of the dynamic nature of the computer market. About 800 staff can be trained by the novel vehicles each year but they are also expected to be used to increase the public awareness of microcomputers and as a travelling exhibition.

Newman says: "I was thinking of a way to involve more staff and decided to take the training to the branches. As far as I am aware it is a first for the company and I wouldn't be at all surprised if other retailers copied us. We want to reach as many staff as possible so they are confident and knowledgeable in the products they are selling. The mobile training units underline our commitment to training".

That commitment is what the market dictates. Last month a report predicted that by next spring a fifth of Britain's small businesses – now estimated to be one million – will have purchased a microcomputer. There is little doubt that these new purchasers will be drawn to the familiar High Street outlets with adequately trained personnel.

The report, *Outlook for Micros in Small Businesses*, published by the Liverpool-based Gowling Marketing Service, was the result of a survey of more than 2,000 small businesses. Education, medicine, law and accountancy were identified as the primary areas in which microcomputer usage is expanding significantly.

Computers at the lower end of the price scale are still selling well but with the phasing-out of the Sinclair *ZX81*, it is obvious to most in the industry that buyers are prepared to spend more, although they expect more for their money. Sinclair's new microcomputer, the QL, designed to attract the small businessman and the advanced home-computer user, is a typical sample of the new product range which must be supplied by any manufacturer if it wishes to compete.

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

According to figures from AGB there were 215,000 home computer sales at the end of the first quarter of this year, up on the 129,000 figure of a year ago. By the end of the spring there were a total of 2.35 million machines in British homes – 10 per cent of the home population – and a substantial proportion of these sales are being generated by the High Street retailers.

Others have been trying to help the computer owner find a use for his machine. The launch of 'Knowledge Index' last week was an example. The index has 20 different databases containing assorted references and summaries for the microcomputer user. The service available from Dialog Information Services, a subsidiary of Lockheed Corporation, is offered at 30p a minute including transatlantic telephone charges.

A £25 connection fee is all that is required for membership. Microcomputers equipped with the appropriate modem can dial into the Californian (Palo Alto) database which contains more than 14 million articles, books, computer programs, conference papers and technical reports.

Dr Roger Summit, President of Dialog, is in little doubt about the market his company was aiming towards.

The high concentration of home computers and the availability of cheap modems, brought about by the liberalisation of the British telecommunications market has attracted the Americans to the dialog service which has 5,000 clients using its micro database and claims to be recruiting the microcomputer users at the rate of 500 a month.

Says Dr Summit: "Knowledge Index is aimed at the microcomputer user's personal and professional information needs. It is easy to use and provides instant low-cost access to information on topics ranging from where to charter a sailboat in Greece to how to stop unusual cases of post-surgical bleeding".

Doctors, businessmen and engineers feature prominently among the clients who access the microcomputer datafile. It is only available after 6 o'clock in the evening until five in the morning, although it is made available after two o'clock on Saturday afternoons. Clearly all of these users are working from home.

The British have not been idle in offering sophisticated services. British Telecom's electronic mailing service Telecom Gold is being used extensively by microcomputer owners. The Prestel Microcomputing Service offers thousands of pages of information and programs. The two information providers – Micronet 800 and Viewfax 258 offer the service.

The service claims to offer 'a unique expansion of the capabilities of your micro, allowing you to experience the exciting benefits of Information Technology, and electronic communications from your home. Your humble micro will give you access to a service that uses the latest techniques to bring to you information, communication and software.'

It is all part of a trend toward creating computer work-stations in our homes and ensuring that the expanding home-computer market in Britain is given the proper stimulus.

● Man who put the byte in, page 23

General Motors brings seven rivals together

From Graham Bunting, Las Vegas

America's major computer show, the National computer Conference, traditionally a showplace for computer manufactures, was this year used by a major computer user to launch a drive for standards in computer to computer communications.

The computer user, General Motors, virtually stole the show from the 3,000 exhibitors who normally dominate these events with their showbusiness product launches.

In an effective demonstration of what might be termed "user power", General Motors revealed the progress it has made in persuading seven of its computer suppliers to collaborate on the development of a Manufacturing Automation Protocol (MAP), which will allow computers supplied by IBM, Digital Equipment, Hewlett-Packard, Alan Bradley, Gould and Motorola to communicate with each other, and exchange data straightforwardly without the need to develop special communications software for each computer to comute link.

It takes a lot to get such head-on competitors as IBM, DIG, and H-P to collaborate on a customer-led standardization effort, especially when the result will be to loosen the control manufacturers seek to acheive over users by imposing their own protocol.

General Motors, however, has the advantage of having what it takes, a $US40-billion reequipment programme over the next four years. This was enough to convince GM's major suppliers to start collaboration on this project two years ago.

At the show, General Motors set up a demonstration of MAP in action. Equipment from the six computer suppliers was hooked up through a MAP network built by the supplier involved in the development, Concord Data Systems. Terminals on any of the host computers were shown accessing files held on all the others.

The development of MAP is not yet finished. The target date for completion is 1988, but General Motors is pushing the new standards hard. In future, MAP compatibility will be a requirement for all factory automation computer equipment. To widen the choice of equipment available, General Motors is urging other manufacturers to adopt the MAP protocol.

If companies like McDonnel Douglas Dupont, Eastman Kodak, Proctor and Gamble and Boeing do adopt MAP for their own manufacturing applications, then the pressure on computer manufacturers to develop equipment to MAP standards will become irresistible.

GM believes that they will, because they share the problem of having "islands of automation" with incompatible equipment supplied by a host of vendors working independently when great gains in efficiency and effectiveness could be achieved by integrating them.

This integration will be an essential part of the "factory of the future" which General Motors is currently building at Saginaw, Michigan, for its steering gear division.

The MAP development is also good news for the national and international standard-setting organization. It is built around the seven layered model developed by the International Standards Organization (Iso), and incorporates some specific standards within this overall concept developed and agreed by the US National Bureau of Standards (NBS) and the IEEE (Institute of Electronic and Electrical Engineers).

These are the IEEE 802.2 and 802.4 specifications for the "physical" and "data link" levels of the ISO model.

More good news of international cooperation on standards at the NCC was to be found at the NBS booth adjacent to the General Motors display. This showed file transfer across a local area network with equipment attached from nine different computer manufacturers. The participating companies included Digital Equipment and Hewlett Packard, Honeywell, Intel, NCR and Britain's ICL.

This was accomplished using a different physical network, a carrier sense multiple access local area network developed to the IEEE 802.3 standard which is more suitable for office automation applications. The same ISO level four transport protocols were use as with General Motors MAP.

Acorn grows in the business field

By Geoff Wheelwright

The micro industry's first TV star has turned corporate magnate. Acorn, the Cambridge computer company which first gained prominence as manufacturer of the BBC Micro, has developed a strong appetite for corporate diversification and takeover bids.

In the past year Acorn has gained a major stake in Torch Computers, Torus Systems (which produces local-area networks systems for the IBM PC) and Redwood Publishing. It has also entered into major joint ventures with ICL, Racal and ESR.

The whole business came full circle for Acorn last week when it announced a four-year renewal of its contract to produce micros for the BBC. The announcement ended months of speculation that suggested Acorn's now-aging eight-bit design for the BBC Micro might cause Acorn to lose the BBC contract to a company producing something newer and flashier – something, perhaps, like Sinclair Research's 32-bit QL computer.



Acorn joint managing director Chris Curry with the Electron

The speculation was fuelled by Acorn's active participation in non-home-computer markets. The company's joint ventures and major investments have all pointed to an Acorn move into the business market. The recent Acorn buy-out of Torch – a company which gained a place in the business market by grafting a business operating system on to Acorn's BBC Micro design – suggests that Acorn sees a strong future for itself in the business micro sector. Further proof of this yearning for a business identity is the company's investment in IBM PC-compatible products.

Not only has Acorn put money into Torus' Icon for managing networked IBM PCs, but its Torch subsidiary has bought the rights to market a device called the Graduate, which hooks up to the BBC Micro and allows the BBC to run all software programs written for the IBM PC.

Though Acorn has in the past few months honoured long-standing commitments to produce certain peripherals for its BBC and Electron home computers, it has made no noises about future home computers. In fact, the next machine the company plans to release will be the long-awaited Acorn Business Machine (ABM).

Acorn has not yet confirmed delivery dates or specifications for this business machine, but it has been suggested that the company may take advantage of its position with Torch and use the Torch name (and perhaps a repackaged Torch design) as the "brand" for Acorn's line of business computer products.

Even further away from the home computer field is Acorn's involvement with Racal and BSR. The BSR venture involves collaboration on the development of an optical disk storage system. The first disks resulting from this process will be about the same size as the 12cm compact audio "records" currently available in music shops and will be able to store well over 100Mb of information.

The involvement with Racal is even more esoteric. In conjunction with the government-funded Alvey project, Racal, Acorn, and 15 other companies will build and design an in-car data terminal. The terminal will largely be used for navigation, but could also have other applications.



'Not exactly what I meant by "think big", Grimes'

UK events

Sinclair Computer Users Exhibition, Essex Exhibition Centre, Chelmsford, July 21

Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandrea Palace, London, July 19-22

Advanced Technology, St George's Hall, Liverpool, August 9-13

Acorn User Exhibition, Olympia, London August 16-19

Electron & BBC Micor User Show, UMIST, Manchester, August 31 September 2

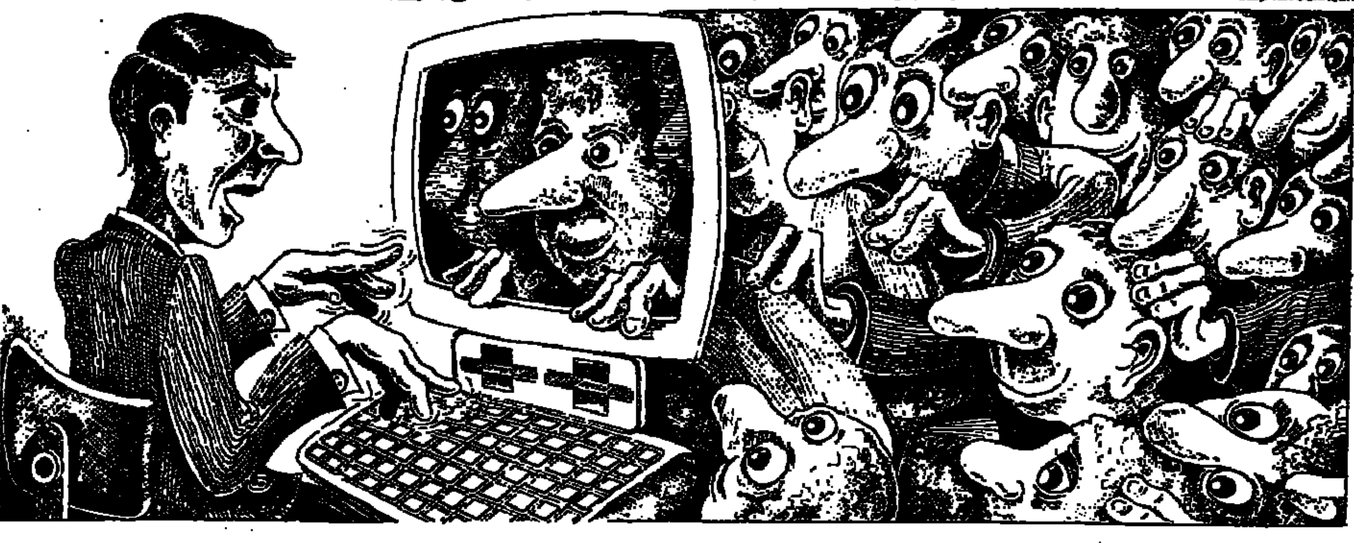
Info North '84, Belle Vue, Manchester, September 18-20

Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30 November 1

Compiled by *Personal Computer News*

Beware the spy hiding behind the screen

By Ben Knox


Stephen Johnson

Earlier this year an unsigned, photocopied letter was sent to a number of carefully selected people in Britain considered accomplished at breaking into computer systems known within the field as hacking.

"Dear Friend", it ran, "a lot of people are not at all happy with the so-called data protection Bill going through committee stage in the House of Commons after having had its second reading. Some people would like to show how insecure many computer databases are – and how easy it is to find out about people."

The letter challenged recipients to find out any information, financial, medical, criminal or otherwise – which might be regarded as confidential – about two computer journalists.

If any information does turn up, it will mean that someone using equipment readily available from many high-street shops will have gained access to allegedly secure government and police databases.

The existence of such hackers in the US has been acknowledged for years, yet many people are worried that systems in Britain are even more vulnerable than those in the US. The operators of databases in the UK, for example, have not had such a long experience of illegal or unethical exploitation of records and other confidential personal information.

As the use of computer communications becomes more widespread, so do the opportunities for the unauthorised use of systems. The most vulnerable part of any system is its links with the outside world. For convenience and low cost many companies connect their computers directly to the public telephone system. In this way their employees and clients may use the system simply by dialing the correct telephone number and linking a microcomputer or terminal to the phone line via modem.

The only defence most such systems have against unauthorized usage are passwords. If the user cannot type in a previously defined password on demand, the computer often automatically drops the connexion and warns the system operator of an attempted unauthorized access. But hackers are helped by networks themselves often using hidden areas on computers to swap knowledge among each other on how systems can be broken into. Fortunately hacking is most often practised as a sideline – a brain-teaser – mainly by people who are involved in the computer industry. It is seen by them as the ultimate video game done for devilment, enternainment and the thrill of beating the system. Rarely is any form of financial gain intended.

The easiest systems for hackers to break into are public or private information databases, such as Prestel. These have been designed for maximum ease of use so that any authorized person may access them without specialist knowledge. As a result the passwords used on these systems are short, only four numbers in the case of Prestel – though a ten number customer identification is also needed.

The most popular system which hackers gain access to is neither a public nor a private information system. It is PSS – the Packet Switch Stream – data network – analogous to the telephone system, except it is only used by computers.

Through PSS it is possible to link up illegally and hence free to many of the large company or university owned computers in Britain and the rest of the world – an attractive proposition for a hacker. Of most interest are the huge information systems in America: CompuServe and the Source. Using the electronic mailing facilities on these, a British hacker can swop passwords, telephone numbers and other information with hackers from the US.

Opening shots in battle for European market


Jack Scanlon: an end to tyranny

The United States telecommunications giant, American Telephone & Telegraph, and its European partner Olivetti have fired the first shots in what many feel could be a battle royal for the European computer market.

Unix promises 'an end to hardware tyranny'

By Kevan Pearson

Two weeks ago they launched Unix Europe, a jointly-owned venture to promote and market the Unix operating system in Europe. The aim, says Jack Scanlon, a vice president of AT & T and head of its computer systems division, is to get European users to accept Unix as an "alternative standard" and to end "hardware tyranny". He did not mention the name IBM, but the implication was clear: AT & T is gunning for commercial computer unsers, where the standard, hitherto, has been IBM.

But the markets in which Unix Europe will be most active are small-business systems, office automation and factory automation; markets where IBM has been under-represented or which are only just beginning to be exploited commercially.

By Mr Scanlon's own admission, IBM will not be under attack, either, in the desktop micro computer market, where its personal computer is a standard. Nor will it be aiming for the mainframe market, where IBM has an estimated 70 per cent share, and growing all the time.

In the United States micro market the company has just launched an IBM-compatible micro computer made by Olivetti. When it announced its 3B range of mini computers in the United States earlier this year it also announced a facility to use IBM PC and other IBM compatible micros as terminals to 3B systems.

The 3B range itself, which Olivetti will launch in Europe soon, is targeted more at the mini computer market dominated by Digital Equipment, Data General and Hewlett-Packard. Unix was originally developed for Digital Equipment computers.

As one Olivetti manager put it: "AT & T's threat is more to the rest of the industry than to IBM." Industry watchers are split on whether the two United States giants will fight it out or whether they will settle for an uneasy truce with minor battles on the fringes but few conflicts in their main areas of business.

There is certainly enough room in the burgeoning office automation and value-added telecommunications markets for the two companies to enjoy a healthy success and still avoid a major, and potentially costly, battle.

But many industry figures feel a battle is necessary. Telecommunications is AT & T's strength; commercial computer systems are IBM's. The most widely-accepted computer networking system is IBM's System Network Architecture, used even on the 3B range, and AT & T has Unix, which has many adherents, mainly in non-commercial markets. AT & T hopes to change that with Unix Europe and a similar marketing effort in the United States.

Unix, if its proponents are to be believed, has several advantages over conventional operatings, the most widely-quoted of which is its so-called "portability". That means that Unix can be used on different types of system, from powerful desktop computers to mainframes: both AT & T and IBM run Unix internally on the largest of IBM's mainframes.

But AT & T intends to control the development of Unix very closely. Unix Europe will be the only organisation in Europe to license the use of Unix, thus, opening up the possibility that users will be almost as closely tied to AT & T as they are to IBM.

IBM will not give up any of its market without a fight. Nor will users of IBM systems throw away the millions of pounds invested in computer applications and people for something which is still relatively untried. IBM is likely to support Unix on its main frames soon; It already has a version of Unix on its PC.

The prospects of a major battle between the two largest IT companies in the world look unlikely in the short term. In particular AT & T is treading carefully outside the United States. It has a 20 per cent stake in Olivetti, with an option for a further 20 per cent. It is using Olivetti, Europe's largest IT and office products company, to test the water and provide market knowledge. It is not yet ready to tackle IBM in a big way. Some say it may never be ready for such a step.

DP managers move away from taking on specialist recruits

British data processing managers are doing less in response to the growing demand for user involvement in systems development than their counterparts in the US and Scandinavia. This is one of the conclusions of a survey of more than 300 organizations in five countries carried out by the DP Research Project at Bristol University.

One way of being more responsive to user demands is to combine the roles of systems analyst and computer programmer. This means that the coding of programmes is done by the same group of people who work closely with the users to define the actual requirements. While 30 per cent of US DP managers and 65 per cent of Scandinavians surveyed reported that they had teams of programmer analysts, the figure for Britain was only 19 per cent.

This trend away from specialization is in many cases being taken much further. Many American DP managers are recruiting more generalists. This is shown by the trend away from hiring computer science graduates. Instead more of the trainee development staff are coming from the liberal arts or business-administration schools.

Even so, more than half the graduates recruited in the US have specialized in computer science: 37 per cent of trainees are computer science graduates, 47 per cent have other degrees and 16 per cent are non-graduates. In the UK only 4 per cent of development trainees have degrees in computer science. So in respect of the use of generalists in DP at least, Britain comes out ahead.

The study also found that many US companies are reorganizing the DP function, decentralizing it to mirror more closely the user functions. This tendency to split the DP department into small groups corresponding with the user departments though not universal in the US is much more in evidence there than here or in Scandinavia.

The Scandinavians, instead of reorganizing their departments, are introducing new design methodologies as their way of meeting the challenge of greater end user involvement. These normally involve some form of prototyping in which the user is directly involved in using a high level language to sketch out a system before the more detailed and rigorous final development process is started.

More than a third of the Swedish DP managers surveyed said that they were using, or were planning to use, such systems. On the other hand the system-design methods reported on by the British sample were the more traditional ones such as top down design which specifies a linear series of steps or milestones which have to be worked through rather than the all-at-one-go approach of prototyping.

Both the US and the Scandinavian DP departments are reported as using smaller project teams. Scandinavian teams can be as small as two or three people while three to five person teams are more common in the US.

This approach also gives flexibility because the teams usually carry out both development and maintenance work. They often work together on more than one project at a time. The individuals may also belong to more than one team at a time. This flexible team structure makes for quick responses to user demands.

JOB SCENE

by Graham Bunting

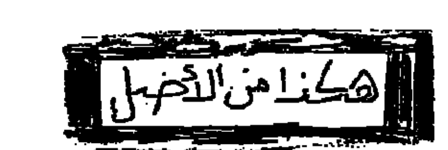
Programmes to increase the computer literacy of end users appear to be more common in Scandinavia than in either the UK or the US. To a large extent this is probably a by-product of the practice – widespread in Scandinavia – of negotiating new technology agreements.

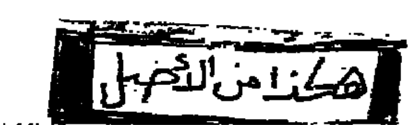
Some of these agreements go so far as to introduce a new type of union representative, the data shop steward. These new officials are responsible for appraising the impact of new systems on the work procedures of their colleagues and part of the arrangement is that they are given time off for study so that they can aquire the skills they need to understand the systems

The Bristol University study also covered a number of sites in Japan. However, because of the significant culural differences from the other countries surveyed, the Japanese results are best examined separately.

In Japan to be a specialist is to be a second-class employee.

Though the survey indicated that British DP managers are reacting slowly to the pressure from end users, there is still some movement in all the directions discussed. The rate of change is likely to accelerate and those who want to be well placed in the job market in four of five years' time should study these carefully.





There's one big difference between the IBM PC and the computer below, and it's only fair that you should know about it.

The Ferranti Advance 86b costs only £1,499 (inc. VAT).

The IBM PC equivalent will cost you a lot more than that.

Which is a big difference. But there's also a big similarity in that the Advance 86b runs IBM software, and runs it faster than any equivalent IBM PC. For the simple reason that it uses a more advanced microchip.

Also, your Advance 86b comes backed up by a full 12 month warranty.

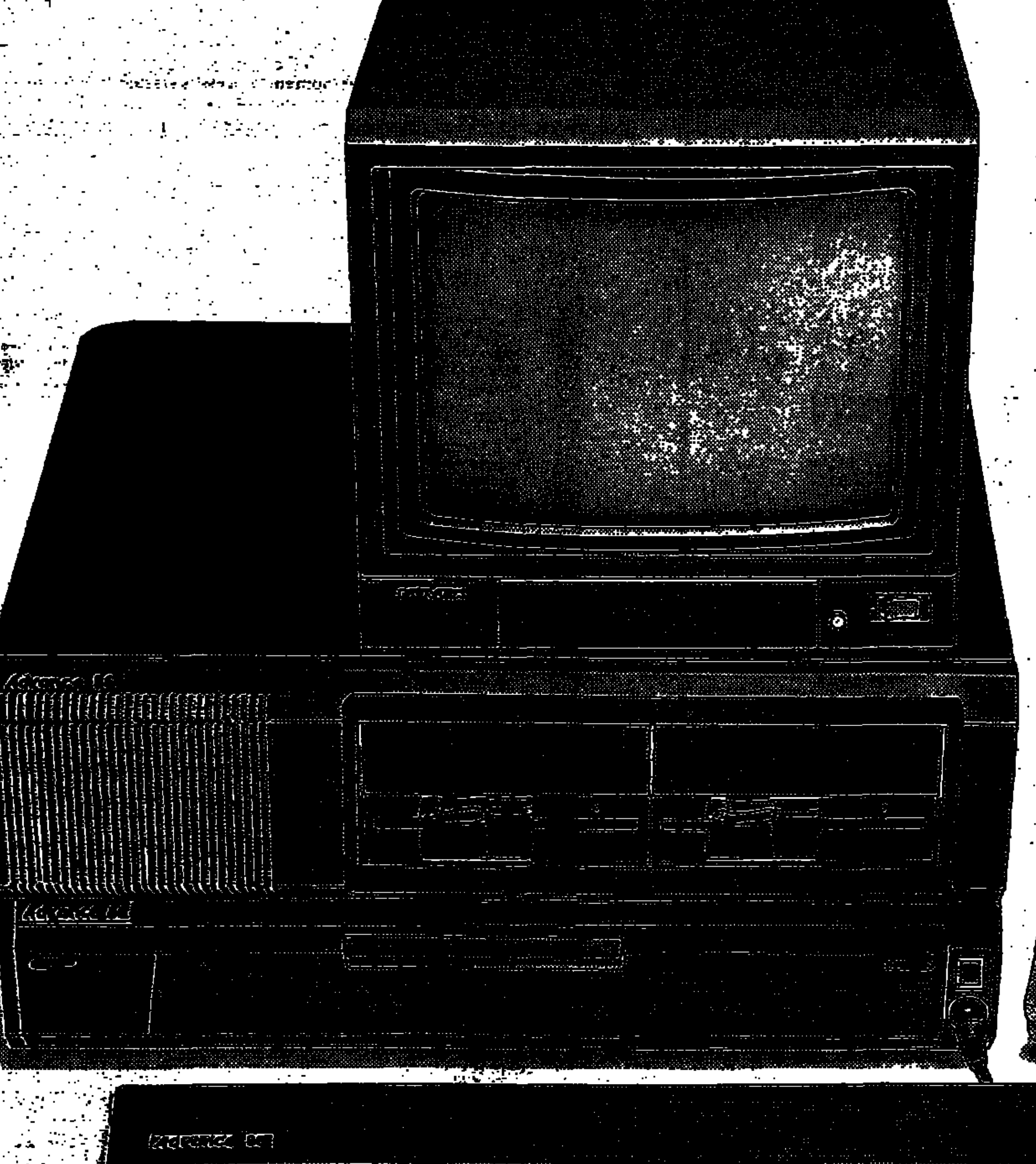
Which means that you can expect National Advanced Systems, the world's largest supplier of IBM compatible main frames, to service your computer within eight working hours of your reporting a fault. Anywhere in mainland Britain. At no extra cost.

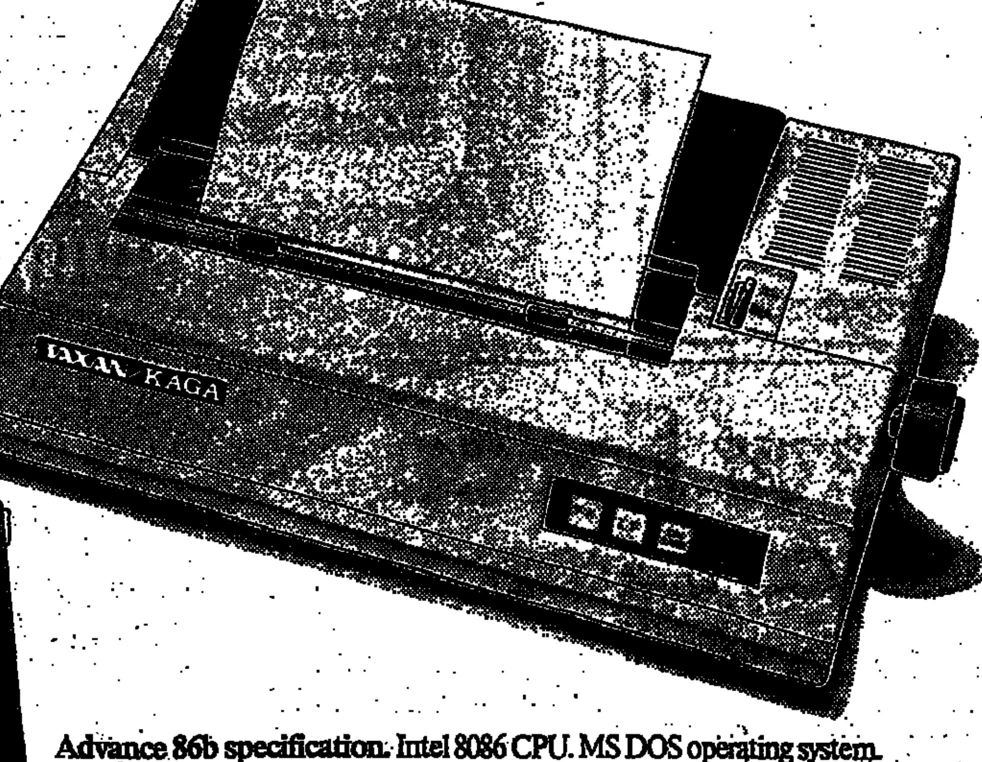
Based on a true 16-bit microprocessor, the British made Advance 86b has a user memory of up to 640K and dual 360K disk drives, formatted.

What's more, it comes with four free software programs – spreadsheet, wordchecker, word processor and database.

The package shown includes a monitor and printer and at £1933.95 (inc. VAT) still costs less than the equivalent IBM PC package.

And because the Advance 86b is available at all 33 W.H. Smith computer shops listed below, why not come in and see one.





Advance 86b specification: Intel 8086 CPU. MS DOS operating system. Twin-disk drives. 128K RAM expandable to 640K. Interfaces for light pen, printer/plotter, joystick, monitor and RS232C. Capacity for 4 expansion boards, plus a further 2 true 16 bit slots. Graphics – 16 colours. 80/40 columns x 25 row text. 640 x 200 pixels. Package illustrated Kaga KP810 Printer (with NLQ) £345.00 inc. VAT and Novex 12" Monitor (amber) £89.95 inc. VAT.

WHSMITH

Birmingham, Bradford (Broadway), Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Kingston-upon-Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London: Brent Cross, Bromley, Croydon, Ealing, Hammersmith, Heathrow Airport, Holborn Circus, Kensington High Street, Kingston-upon-Thames, Sloane Square, Wood Green, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton, Swansea, Wolverhampton.

Subject to availability. Prices correct at time of going to press.



Computer Appointments

Time to decide: is it science or is it engineering ?

By Philip Leith

Not far beneath the surface of academic computing is the fundamental question of whether computing is a science or an engineering discripline. It is important because it arises in the discussion about the content of a computing course, and it also arises when researchers (and their paymasters) decide what is a relevant area of research.

In computing the term science usually means the finding of the definitive mathematical rules and structures of computing just as physicists find the matematical laws of the physical world. Thus two of the great names of computing, von Neumann and Alan Turing, would be described as computer scientists.

Engineering, on the other hand,is seen by computer researchers as the finding of non-mathematical principles which can be used to ensure that computer systems are designed as elegantly and as effectively as possible. It is this generic type of software engineering which the Alvey Dictectorate is trying to encourage.

For example, Alvey is supporting the design of tools to aid the programmer in his or her programming task and in the design of simple methods of quantifying the success of a programmer's efforts. The latter can give a good indication of how efficient a programmer is at solving a programming problem rather that how many lines of code he writes.

Computing is a young activity, but if the past 20 years are indicative of just what computing is, then without doubt it is an engineering discipline. All computing's successful technical and academic progressions have come through engineering activities. While much in the way of long-term goals has been offered by the mathematically-inclined computer scientists, very little of general value has actually been provided. We still cannot prove the mathematical soundness of anything but the most basic of programs.

The engineering approach is often seen at its most explicit when it meets a theoritical impasse. This informal approach can clearly by seen in the area of machine translation.

A perfect automatic machine translation system requires both a sound grammatical and semantic theory. But the lack of dissatisfactory semantic theory brought out many interesting engineering solutions to the problems of machine translation. Typically one solution is to enhance each word in a dictionary with semantic informatioin about where it could be used.

Other engineering solutions are to do away with this kind of indexing, but to use the services of a translator to work upon the basic rough and raw translation. This is the approach of, for example, the EEC'S translation system, Systran. The current engineering proces in the machine translation field is the attempt to discover which is the most elegant solution and which offers the most hope of producing useful future systems.

Both types have problems: the semantically indexed systems are intolerably slow to set up. One Canadian system estimates that one person could index no more than 450 words per year. The other type often produces such incomprehensible output that the translator ignores the computer output and starts afresh.

● The engineering approach to computing, with its assumption that the best ideas often arise from sudden intuitive leaps, seems to offer the best and most fruitful future. But what of the name "Computer Science"? It would hardly be approporiate to rename the various departments up and down the country "Departments of Computer Engineering" for, after all, the name hadalready been appropriated by the electrical engineers. Perhaps we should just muddle by, in good engineering style, with the current description until somebody, somewhere, invents a more elegant one.

So look who's ordering a new computer

By Frank Brown

IBM, the world's largest manufacturer of computers, has ordered a computer for its scientific centre at Winchester. The machine ordered, a Floating Point Systems model 164 scientific computer, will be linked to twin IBM 4341 mainframes and used for large-scale scientific and engineering applications.

IBM's Winchester Scientific Centre is one of 12 world-wide engaged in research into uses of computers which will be of scientific, economic and social benefit to the community.

The Winchester Centre tends to specialise in the application of computing to medicine, and the FPS 164 computer will be used initially for image processing in digital radiology and brain tomography. It will also be used in the development of molecular modelling and graphics.

● The UK Council for Computing Developments has just published a directory of organizations in the information technology. *Information technology in the UK*, gives details of 50 professional, advisory, and regulatory bodies. Available from Blackwell Scientific Publications. Phone: 0865 240201.

The new breed of chip makes an immodest market debut

By Roger Woolnough

With a lack of modesty fully in keeping with the superlatives that abound in the chip business, Motorola describes its new 32-bit microprocessor as "one of the most significant product introductions in the semiconductor industry".

As samples of the chip, called the 68020, are only now being delivered to hardware companies, justification for this claim still lies in the future. But there can be little question that it does open up far-reaching vistas in computing performance.

The first practical microprocessors were 8-bit devices, and as well as revolutionizing mainframe and mini design they made the personal computer possible. Then came the 16-bit micros, used in the next generation of personal computers such as the IBM PC. Now, with the apparent irrestible rise of chip complexity, the 32-bit devices are arriving.

Motorola claims impressive performance for the 68020. The tiny chip – less than three-eighths of an inch square but containing 200,000 transistors – can handle 2½ million instructions per second, some two-and-a-half times faster than its nearest competitor.

"We believe it outperforms anything on the market," says Dedy Saban, Motorola's semiconductor marketing chief for Europe. "It will be the standard against which anything in the future will be measured."

In spite of the claims, the new device will not be loosening the hold of rival chipmaker Intel in the 16-bit personal computer arena. The Intel 8086 is the heart of the IBM PC and all its clones, though Motorola's 16-bit micro, the 68000, was chosen for the Apple Macintosh.

The PC makers, however, are not the prime target for the new 68020. "Do we truly need a 32-bit personal computer?", asks Saban.

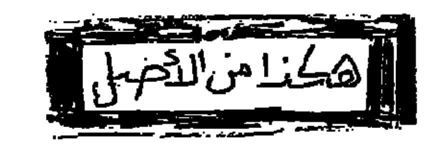
Motorola seems to be satisfied that we do not, or at least not yet. The key to applications of the 68020 lie in its description as "the cornerstone of advanced 32-bit system architecture".

Saban translates this as meaning a whole variety of uses in professional electronics, such as colour graphics controllers, robotics, digital telephone exchanges, and engineering workstations.

"There is no doubt that the 32-bit market will take some time to develop", Saban admits. "You will not have huge applications for a few years."

But that does not dampen his enthusiasm, or Motorola's. Success in the semiconductor business comes from what the professionals call "design in": getting enough equipment makers to adopt a device at an early stage to sew up a large part of the subsequent market.

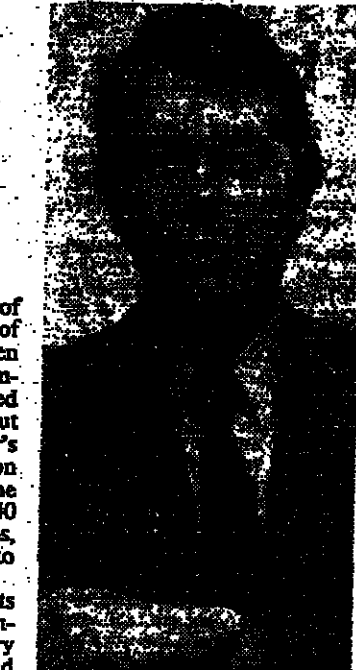
The 68020 will not be delivered in quantity until well into next year, but by announcing the device now Motorola is staking its claim to the future.



People/John Rowland of W. S. Smith

Man who put the byte into books

By Roger Woolnough


Rowland: nothing for granted.

Only a few years ago, the idea of walking past the displays of greetings cards and top-ten paperbacks to buy your computer would have seemed improbable, to say the least. But the trend started by Sinclair's ZX81 has caused a revolution in retailing, as well as in the home. Today W.H Smith has 40 computer shops within shops, and there are a lot more to come.

The man who put the bits and bytes into Britain's best-known books and stationery chain is John Rowland. Behind his somewhat unexciting title of merchandise controller lies an aspect of the home-computing boom which is just as dramatic as the success stories of hardware and software.

The take-off began in 1981, when Rowland signed a deal with Clive Sinclair which made W.H. Smith the first retail outlet for Britain's first true home computer. It was an act which needed a lot of faith.

"I went around the country with my sample, but the shop managers were not all that keen," John Rowland recalls. "When I asked some of them how many they would sell in a year, they thought maybe 12." By the end of last year, Sinclair had sold more than one million ZX81s through all outlets.

With a runaway success on his hands, Rowland has kept his head. "We are essentially a mass-merchandising business," he says.

This has dictated the type of product W. H. Smith sells, and the way it sells them. It recently opened its first Business Computer Centre, quite separate from the High Street branches, so that there is no confusion about who the customers are.

In 1980, even before the deal with Sinclair, Rowland gained an idea of what home computer enthusiasts wanted by putting on displays of books and magazines, and a selection of software for the Commodor PET.

Despite this, the interest was instantaneous, and created a pattern for W. H. Smith's computer shops within shops, the first of which were opened in April last year.

Successful though the venture has been, Rowland is taking nothing for granted. "Our view is that the computer for the home has to be useful, otherwise it doesn't have a future," he says.

Ford on screen to Cologne

By Frank Brown

Every working day, Ford engineers and executives in England and Germany 'meet' face-to-face without leaving their plants. Instead, they see and talk to each other in hour-long video conferences held every morning and afternoon via the European communications satellite ECS1.

Ford plants at Dunton, Essex, and Cologne, West Germany, have been equipped with studios that provide audio and video-conferencing facilities for up to seven people in each location to discuss collectively any design or production problem and visually examine any car, car part, or illustrative material.

An "electronic blackboard" enables anything written or drawn on it to be instantly displayed in both studios. The array of cameras includes tracked units which allow three-dimensional views of objects to be transmitted.

The studios are also used for six hours of audio-conferencing usually in conjunction with video presentations at each site. The system is mainly used to resolve problems in design and production, and has been installed on a trial basis until the end of the year.

The permanency of the studios suggests that Ford may well continue with this new form of communication, particularly in view of the savings that have already been achieved in travel costs, and in the more efficient utilisation of engineers' and executives' time, a Ford spokesman said.

For example, a problem recently encountered in Germany when testing a part from a supplier was resolved the same day by an engineer in Dunton, thereby eliminating the need to travel to Germany and a possible delay in car production. "It is just another way of getting things done more efficiently," says Ford. "It will be particularly useful in progressing future models."

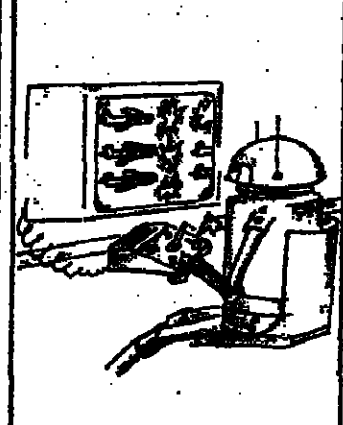
If the experiment is successful, Ford will extend international videoconferencing to other plants around the world, and possibly complement the existing satellite data communications link Ford already has between Britain and Detroit.

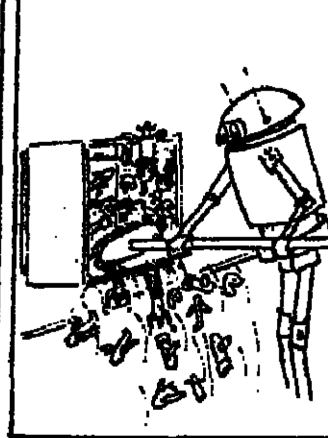
The new system was provided by the Business Communications Service of British Telecom International which was retained by Ford to handle the entire package in the UK and Germany, including liasion with the German telecommunications authority.

In addition to master-minding the link between the two locations, BTI supplied British-developed communications devices which greatly increase the video traffic carrying capacity of the satellite.

Codecs (coder/decoders) convert the video signals into a digital form that requires a fraction of the frequency requirement normally needed for video transmissions, and were developed at British Telecom's laboratories at Martlesham, Suffolk, in collaboration with six other European telecom administrations.

The video signals are sent from Dunton over a British Telecom Megastream digital link to an international "gateway" exchange, and then to BTI's Satstream small-dish terminal near London's South Bank where they are beamed up to the ECS1 satellite. A similar dish in Cologne relays the signals to the Ford plant in Germany.



True to type, and in whatever design of face you'd fancy

David Hewson plugs into the world's bestselling word-processing program to learn a lot about teaching himself

You can spot the first-time Wordstar user a mile off. He's the chap with the hunched shoulders and glazed eyes gained from peering at a threatening green screen from behind the safety of an armchair. Short of putting a live adder in with the two hefty instruction manuals, there is little that the makers of Wordstar could do to make the whole package more off-putting to the newcomer.

At least, that is how it looked to this greenhorn when he first plugged into what is claimed to be the world's best selling wordprocessing program. Wordstar is a sort of computer equivalent of Macdonalds – it doesn't matter whether or not you like the stuff, you must learn to come to terms with it.

And that is just the sort of comment you would expect from a home computer user who has just switched to the bigger league. Making the leap from a humble Commodore 64 to the full-blooded business world of the Apricot is about more than bigger memories and fancier capabilities. There is a universe of difference between the software you buy at the local store in the hope of learning it in a spare hour or two at home and the professional stuff.

I started on Wordstar with a sense of jaded disdain, convinced that it wouldn't hold a candle to any of the more accessible home WP programs of recent years. But after taking the time to master the system, I have turned into a fan.

Things were not that clear at first. My immediate point of comparison was wih Vizawrite, the WP program on my 64. Written specifically for the machine, Vizawrite, with an integral spelling checker and word counter for under £100, remains my idea of the best kind of WP set-up you can expect on a home machine confined to a 40-column screen. Its commands are mnemonic – so when, for instance, you do it using the "u" key, and it provides helpful on-screen prompts throughout the operation.

Wordstar, on the other hand, seems to choose the most inappropriate letter for every one of the many functions it possesses. Help is summoned with the "j" key, tabs are accessed with an "i", and you turn to the "v" for insertions.

This discovery left me fairly miffed, but trying to print with the thing proved the last straw. On the Commodore, hard copy pours out of my printer uninterrupted at up to 160 characters a second.

With Wordstar, the stuff coughs out at irregular intervals at half the rate. Before phoning the manufacturers in a last act of desperation, I decided to try a prolonged sortie at the two manuals which came with the Wordstar disk.

For the error was surely mine. The Commodore stores and prints copy in single chunks, as long as the available memory of the machine. When it is printing, you might as well head off into the kitchen for a coffee because you cannot do anything with the machine until the job is over. With Wordstar, one witnesses a totally different process. No longer is the length of the document confined to the size of the machine's available memory, the program stores chunks of what is written of its own accord while you thrash away at the keyboard.

Since the program automatically makes a back-up copy of your writing, this means that the maximum length of anything you produce is, not the size of your computer's memory, but half the storage capacity of your disk.

Having overcome the shock of that discovery, I found that the reason the printing process seemed so slow was that the Apricot was expecting me to perform some other task while it got on with producing the hard copy.

It shows the piece to be printed into some part of its memory, regurgitates it to the printer, and deals with your writing something else or flicking through your back pages all at the same time.

A home word processor is a fancy electronic typewriter, the Apricot with Wordstar is a typographioal machine. Take your completed Wordstar discs along to the right print shop and they'll turn them into typeset pages instantly, complete with those fancy "dropped" letters at the beginning of paragraphs.

My great breakthrough with Wordstar came when I decided to tackle the thing the hard way. The simpleton's version of the system shows a third of a screen of helpful information every time you touch a key. The effect is utterly inimidating. With a few easy modifications, you can remove these distracting tips, then replace them with a handy wall poster which carries all of the Wordstar commands about 130.

The Apricot makes the job slightly easier in the way it presents its function keys. Most computers boast these things – they're usually marked F1 to F8 at the side of the keyboard, and are assigned common tasks.

So, with WP program, you might find that pressing F1 starts bold-face printing for example.

Once you have mastered the ropes, moving around within Wordstar, and shifting and deleting phrases, is an absolute joy. But you need to learn it. The computer magazines are full of courses on how to use the system, and, since I learnt WP basics on the 64 before I turned to Wordstar, I find it difficult to judge whether a total newcomer could master the intricacies of dot commands, block instructions, and formatting.

Surgeon stores his hopes in the micro

By Alan Lewis

A computer may help prevent the recurrence of cancer of the lower bowel to patients after treatment. The project is led by Mr R. J. "Bill" Heald, a consultant surgeon at Basingstoke District Hospital, Hampshire. For several years he has been working on a controversial treatment.

Instead of a colostomy or abdomino-perinieal resection, Mr Heald has been using a staple gun to staple the two ends of the colon after surgery to remove cancer. Some surgeons say this involves leaving too much colon in the patient and so creates a recurrence of cancer, but Mr Heald is trying to prove that his technique is safe and for that he needs statistical evidence.

Since 1976 Mr Heald has operated on 150 patients with lower bowel cancer using this technique. He has kept a record of all these patients, contacts them all regularly and calls them in for check-ups.

This information is kept on a wall chart and in a filing system with details of the patient, the type of cancer, where the cancer was situated, how much bowel was removed, any side effects of the operation such as impotence, loss of urinary function, wound infections and so on, and, most important, the health of the patient and any recurrance of the cancer.

However, Mr Heald realized that the more patients he operated on the harder it was to analyse the evidence he was gathering, so last December Mr Heald acquired a micro donated by Rank Xerox.

It is being used to store more information than was previously possible using the wall chart, including important information usually kept in Mr Heald's head – such as minor operational side effects which, for example, makes it easier to recognize wound infections.

With a word processing package the computer can also be used to pump out standard letters for recalling patients for check-ups and informing a patient's GP of the check-up. A separate file on the system stores details on all the GPs.

Security is absolute since all the information is kept on the floppy discs which can be removed and locked away when not in use.

All the information will be entered on the system and by the end of this year, when he will have been doing the operation for some seven years, Mr Heald will analyse the information and produce a paper.

GOLF

Vintage Riley powers past four fields on route 66

By John Hennessy

The second day of the qualifying competitions for the Open championship belonged yesterday to the lesser known and lightly regarded. Wayne Riley, an Australian, who led the parade with two rounds of 66, five under par, at Ladybank. And David Glenz, an American of more mature vintage, drew alongside Paul Hoad on 133 at Leven Links.

Amateurs also claimed attention. Three of them, Andrew Sherborne (Little Ashton), John Hawksworth (Royal Lytham St Annes) and Simon Wood (Herne Bay), shared third place on 135 with two professionals at Leven.

Wayne Henry, the 14 year-old Hertfordshire schoolboy who had won the regional qualifying competition at Porters Park to general astonishment, is not among the qualifiers for St Andrews after rounds of 74 and 75 at Lundin Links. But his mature bearing on the course under heavy scrutiny was reflected in his reaction to events. He would, he said, "stay on at St Andrews to see what it would have been like for me. I should think I will make it next year."

But for every uplift of the spirit there is a matching heartbreak. Bobby Clampett is one who might have hoped for better things. A name of distinction in the United States, he gripped our attention in the Troon Open of two years ago. At Ladybank, rounds of 72 and 74 left him well adrift.

Like some others, including his playing partner, Gordon Brand junior, he paid the penalty for attempting two bites at the cherry. He failed to take one of the temptations on offer at last week's tournament at The Belfry, but playing four rounds there let him too little time to travel farther north and get to grips with a new course in alien conditions. Brand scored 74 and 71. Their experience bore out Hoad's belief that missing the cut at The Belfry had turned out to be a blessing.

Hawksworth produced the lowest round of his life, 64, at Leven, where he blazed away with six successive birdies from the eighth. The seventh narrowly escaped from 15 feet at the 14th. Sherborne, who added a 70 to his 65 of Sunday, gallantly attributed his improvement to tuition on the green from Kitrina Douglas, a fellow member of Long Ashton, who is now our leading female professional in her first year on tour.

Unlike Hawksworth and Sherborne, both internationals, Wood has confined his activities mostly to his county, Kent, yet had it not been for a penalty drop he would stand by himself in third place.

Qualifiers for St Andrews

SCOTSCRAIG: 135, P Berry 68, 69; 136, B Marchbank 67, 69; P Mitchell 69, 67; M Bembridge 68, 68. 137, M Calendro (US) 67, 70; G Smith 68, 69; J Haggarty 70, 67; J Garner 70, 67. 138, W Grady (Aus) 68, 70; P Leonard 70, 68. 139, R Williams 72, 67; B Longmuir 67, 72; A Chandler 69, 70; [illegible] (US) 69, 70; G [illegible] 70, 69. 140, eight playing for last place.

LADYBANK: 132, W Riley (Aus) 66, 66. 134, P Stewart (US) 68, 66. 135, S Hadfield 67, 68. 136, [illegible] (US) 68, 68; [illegible] 69, 67. 137, [illegible] 70, 67; C Tucker 67, 70. 138, M Green 67, 71. 140, J Hall 68, 72; E Rodriguez (Sp) 70, 70; P Hinton 69, 71. 141, N Brown 72, 69; [illegible] (US) 71, 70; [illegible] (US) 72, 70; [illegible] 69, 72; [illegible] 72, 70; V Somers (Aus) 72, 69.

Norman to be his own conqueror

By Mitchell Platts

Greg Norman, oozing with confidence after an amazing run of success in America, is convinced that he should be the favourite for the 113th Open championship, which starts at St Andrews on Thursday.

In the last four weeks the Australian has won the Kemper and Canadian Opens and he has been beaten in play-offs for the US Open (Fuzzy Zoeller) and Western Open (Tom Watson).

Norman, who is 29, seeking his first big championship success, and says: "There is not a player this week whom I feel that I have to beat. Tom Watson is playing well – and so, I am sure, are several others. But if I start to look on the scoreboard for individuals performing well, that could ruin my own card.

"The only person I must beat is myself. And the way I'm playing at the moment, I cannot see that being a problem. My confidence is sky-high, my attitude very positive.

"It has taken me two years to understand that I must treat the Open like any other event. It is difficult to accept the major championships in that manner. But I'm certain it is the correct way to go about them".

Ironically, as Norman practises with a sureness that belied his previous attempts to conquer links golf, so Severiano Ballesteros struggled to harness his game in preparation for a championship in which he first made his name.

Ballesteros, who won the Open in 1979 at Royal Lytham, has momentarily lost faith in himself. And he enlisted the help of Jaime Gonzalez, the Brazilian who won the Tournament Players' championship last month, in an effort to analyse the fault in his swing.

Gonzalez explained: "I though Seve was joking. What can I do for one of the best players in the world? But we have always been friends because when he first came on the tour in 1975 I was someone to talk with in Spanish.

"I stayed with him for two hours on the practice range. I felt that he was swinging extremely flat – not taking the club away as steeply as he does when he is playing well. He thanked me afterwards and he said that if he should win then I can have anything I want."

Elsewhere, Lee Trevino insisted that he has not felt as good going towards an Open for several years. "I have no problem with my back," Trevino said.

● Great Britain went down 18-14 to Japan in the two-day Dunhill Sports Cup match at Gleneagles. Tony Jacklin's team needed five wins and a half from the eight singles yesterday for victory but could manage only a draw. Japan could not lose after Bernard Gallacher went down to a last-hole birdie by Tommy Nakajima. Then came a crushing 5 and 4 win by Saburo Fujiki over Nick Faldo.

RESULTS: Great Britain 14, Japan 18. Singles (GB names first): S Lyle bt M Kuramoto, 3 and 2; T Jacklin lost to I Aoki, 3 and 2; B Gallacher lost to T Nakajima, 1 hole; H Clark lost to N Ozaki, 3 and 2; P Oosterhuis bt K Arai, 3 and 1; M James bt J Ozaki, 2 holes; S Torrance bt H Shigenobu, 1 hole; N Faldo lost to S Fujiki, 5 and 4.

Tom Watson profile and other golf, page 26

BOWLS

Ireland veer off course

Ireland's hopes of their first gold medal in the history of the world championships were sunk in Aberdeen yesterday by an architect and a postman from Guernsey.

A 16-15 defeat by the Channel Islanders Bill Crawford and Mike Nicolle left the Irish chasing bronze instead of gold in the pairs event, which now looks at the mercy of England's team, David Bryant and Tony Allcock.

As Bryant and Allcock beat Fiji by 23-14, the Irish pair of David Corkill and Tom Kennedy suffered their second defeat of the tournament in Section B to allow England the luxury of being able to lose their final game and stil qualify for today's final.

In Section A of the pairs event, the United States moved into a challenging position.

The host nation, Scotland, provided the first finalists of the championships when Jim Boyle's triples rink beat Malawi 21-11 to protect an unbeaten record stretching to nine games. Scotland face either New Zealand or Ireland from Section A in tomorrow's final, and Boyle admitted: "If I had a choice I would prefer to play Ireland, if only for giving me another opportunity to get even with their skip, Jim Baker."

Baker, the current world indoor champion, has twice beaten Boyle in that competition in recent years.

PAIRS: Section A: Botswana 30, Swaziland 15; Australia 40, Western Samoa 9; New Zealand 22, Zambia 11; Scotland (W Wood, D Gourlay) 25, Papua New Guinea 18; Wales (J Anstey, S Wilshire) 11, United States 22; Kenya 15, Western Samoa 25; Botswana 13, Zambia 27. Section B: Zimbabwe 20, Malawi 22; Canada 21, Israel 23; England (D Bryant A Allcock) 23, Fiji 14; Ireland (D Corkhill, T Kennedy) 15, Guernsey 16; Jersey 22, Hong Kong 19; Argentina 14, Israel 18; Zimbabwe 27, Fiji 16.
TRIPLES: Section A: Zimbabwe 19, Guernsey 10; England (G Turley, J Haines, J Bell) 25, Papua New Guinea 21; Canada 13, Ireland (S Espie, S Allen, J Baker) 25; Western Samoa 21, Papua New Guinea 14; Zimbabwe 19, Israel 12; New Zealand 20, Israel 9; Australia 17, Wales (R Weale, D Price, B Hawkins) 18. Section B: Botswana 21, Kenya 13; Scotland (B Rattray, D Lambert, J Boyle) 21, Malawi 11; Fiji 5, Jersey 28; United States 25, Swaziland 8; Hong Kong 21, Zambia 14; Argentina 11, Malawi 21; Botswana 16, Jersey 21

ATHLETICS

Lining up a medal: Fatima Whitbread on form

Ovett goes for a last Olympic warm-up

By Pat Butcher

Steve Ovett has decided that he must have one last pre-Olympic race in Europe before leaving for Los Angeles on Friday and will run in the mile at the Edinburgh Games, sponsored by HFC Trust, this evening. Ovett developed a skin rash, accompanied by a stomach upset, after winning a 1,500 metres fairly easily in Lausanne last week.

Nigel Cooper, the British Amateur Athletic Board secretary, admitted last night that "a number of extra selections" had been forwarded to the British Olympic Association for addition to the team for Los Angeles (Pat Butcher writes). The names will be confirmed today and two of the athletes under consideration, Mark Holtom, in the 110 metres hurdles, and Geoff Parsons, who broke the British high jump record last Friday, are competing in Edinburgh tonight.

He missed the Peugeot Talbot Games on Friday, and the England match against Poland and Hungary in Birmingham on Sunday, when he was due to run the 800 mmetres, his shorter Olympic distance, over which he lacks race experience this season.

The opposition in the mile is not of the highest order, so even if there is any physical debility from the allergy, Ovett should not be stretched to cope. It is Steve Cram, in a far more critical situation, who needs stretching in the 1,000 metres. The world champion has been hampered by an Achilles' tendon injury and strained a muscle at the AAA championships a month ago. He finished last in a 1,000 metres race on Friday and although he managed to win the 1,500 metres in Birmingham on Sunday, it was not fast enough to satisfy him.

Allan Wells has also had his share of injury this year, but his late start to the season did not hold him back last Friday, when he ran an explosive 100 metres, reminiscent of his heyday four years ago. Wells returns to his home town tonight for a stringent test of his 200 metres form. He runs against Brady Crane of the United States, who won in Birmingham, and Crane's colleague, Duane Evans, whom Wells describes as "one of the top eight in the States", which means top ten in the world.

Fatima Whitbread is looking a good prospect for a medal, if not gold, in the javelin at Los Angeles. She is consistently throwing well over 65 metres, a distance which Anna Verouli of Greece has yet to achieve this season. But Miss Verouli, winner of the European Championships in Athens two years ago, also finished third in Helsinki, one place behind Miss Whitbread. Their meeting tonight should be a good pointer to the Olympics.

FOOTBALL

Turner for Aston Villa

Aston Villa have appointed Shrewsbury's Graham Turner (above) as their new manager to replace Tony Barton. Turner, aged 36, signed a five-year contract with Villa yesterday after returning from a two-week holiday abroad.

The Villa chairman, Doug Ellis, said: I look around with pride at the tool's we already have – a magnificent stadium, a superb squad of professional players, a fine administration team and now the vital remaining piece of the jigsaw, our new manager, Graham Turner.

"During his past six years with Shrewsbury Town Graham has served a disciplined apprenticeship, adding experience to his many other qualities of leadership.

"The board at Aston Villa feel that Graham is the man to create the successful and attractive style of soccer sought by the supporters of this great club."

IN BRIEF

Italians in powerboat dominance

Italian crews continued their domination of the Round Britain offshore powerboat race, sponsored by Everest double glazing, by maintaining first and second positions in the third stage between Fishguard and Douglas, Isle of Man. Fabio Buzzio in White Iveco, came in nine minutes ahead of Renato Della Valle, in Ego Lamborghini, giving him his third win in as many days. Della Valle was handicapped yesterday after straining his wrist in Sunday's race. A violent jolt in the stormy seas that have persisted throughout this event threw Della Valle against the dashboard and steering consol.

FOOTBALL: The long running transfer talks involving Ashley Grimes of Coventry City and Kirk Stephens of Luton Town is expected to go through today. The coventry chairman, Iain Jamieson, said yesterday that Grimes had agreed to sign for Luton, which meant that the Stephens end of the contract would also be completed.

● Crystal Palace have completed the signing of Trevor Aylott, the Luton Town forward, in an exchange deal involving Vince Hilaire and a cash adjustment in Palace's favour. The second division club's Welsh international midfield player, Peter Nicholas, is also seeking a move and has been placed on the transfer list at his own request at £165,000. Nicholas cost Palace £150,000 when signed him from Arsenal in October.

CRICKET: NOTTINGHAMSHIRE GO TOP OF COUNTY TABLE

Bairstow's injury casts a shadow over events

By Peter Ball

Lord's: Yorkshire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are 172 runs behind Middlesex.

Yorkshire's championship visit to Lord's has been dogged by ill-fortune in recent years, with Saturday's wash-out being the fifth consecutive day lost to rain. A full day's play was as last possible yesterday, but Yorkshire could take little pleasure from it.

They collapsed to 121 allout shortly after lunch, in the process losing their captain, David Bairstow, with a head injury, and they then saw Gatting and Butcher give Middlesex an almost unassailable grip on the match with a fourth-wicket stand of 146. Gatting, who hit 13 fours in reaching an attractive century, again reminded one what a good player he is at this level.

The loss of Bairstow, who ducked into the first ball he received and was led from the field with a head wound, inevitably cast its shadow over the day's events. Possibly undone by the growing evidence of variable, uncertain bounce, Bairstow went to hospital for a precuationary X-ray. The happily revealed nothing, but he took no further part in the play, Robinson deputizing behind the stumps.

Inevitably, in the circumstances, the wicket was consequently viewed with suspicion. Middlesex, however, batted on it against the lesser pace of Yorkshire's much weakened attack with little discomfort to suggest that, apart from a disgracefully slow rate of around 12 overs an hour, William, Gowans and Hughes deserved most of the credit for the way they exploited the movement and bounce on offer.

Apart from the unfortunate Bairstow, the Yorkshire batsmen had some reason for self-reproach rather than looking askance at the wicket. Lamb, beaten by a ball which nipped back quickly, Sharp, pushing forward, and Hartley, who was trapped on the back foot, might have felt the pace were againsi them and could be excused.

But Metcalf, who began William's opening spell of three wickets in consecutive overs, drove loosely to get an edge and there was a strong element of suicide about the dismissals of Boycott and Robinson after they had shared the most productive stand of the innings.

Boycott, most uncharacteristically, hooked Cowans with unerring accuracy straight down the fine leg's throat. Then, after Bairstow's accident and the rapid departure of Carrick, Robinson was run out when he was sent back by Shaw

YORKSHIRE: First innings
G Boycott c Williams b Cowans 29
R G Lumb b Cowans 6
A A Metcalfe c Metson b Williams 8
K Sharp l-b-w b Williams 0
S N Hartley l-b-w b Williams 2
P E Robinson run out 28
*†D L Bairstow retired hurt 0
P Carrick l-b-w b Williams 2
C Shaw b Cowans 11
P W Jarvis l-b-w b Cowans 12
S J Dennis not out 13
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 8) 10
Total (36.4 overs) 121
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–11, 2–25, 3–26, 4–33, 5–62, 6–79, 7–81, 8–99, 9–121.
BOWLING: Hughes 11-3-28-0; Cowans 13.4-3-25-4; Williams 12-1-58-4.

Second Innings
G Boycott not out 8
R G Lumb not out 1
Extras (n-b 1) 1
Total (no wkt) 10

MIDDLESEX: First Innings
A J T Miller c Sharp b Shaw 29
W N Slack l-b-w b Shaw 35
*M W Gatting not out 131
C T Radley l-b-w 3
R O Butcher c Carrick b Hartley 62
P H Edmonds b Jarvis 20
J E Emburey b Shaw 3
N G Cowans c Sharp b Jarvis 4
†C P Metson b Jarvis 4
S P Hughes not out 2
Extras (10) 10
Total (8 wkts dec, 71.4 overs) 303
N F Williams did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–56, 2–69, 3–72, 4–218, 5–265, 6–278, 7–290, 8–298.
BOWLING: Dennis 17-3-50-0; Jarvis 17-2-85-3; Shaw 19.4-0-88-4; Hartley 8-0-47-1; Carrick 10-0-43-0.
Bonus points: Middlesex 8, Yorkshire 3.
Umpires: C Cook and D O Oslear.


The ball from Cowans that sent Bairstow to hospital

Somerset build hope out of despair

Martin Crowe and Brian Rose rescued Somerset on the second day of their championship game against Glamorgan in Cardiff. After a first innings deficit of 24 runs Somerset were 31 for three in the second with their openers, Roebuck and Felton back in the Pavilion.

Crowe and Rose featured in an exciting century stand which came in 26 overs. Crowe reached his 50 in 122 minutes, including five fours, and Rose in 88 minutes, including nine fours.

The 145 partnership ended when Crowe was out for 74. At the close Somerset were 185 for four with Rose not out 73. Glamorgan had scored 211 in their first innings thanks to Ontong's unbeaten 97.

Amiss scored his tenth championship half century of the season in a mundane day at Edgbaston. The Warwickshire veteran made 94 in 223 minutes before a declaration at 227 for eight.

Sussex, led by 46 from Green, replied with 122 for four off 38.3 overs in their first innings. Amiss, who has scored 710 runs in his last 11 championship innings, again fell victim to his habit of getting out close to a century.

When he was caught at slip off Waller it was his fifth dismissal this season between 80 and 94, raising doubts whether he will achieve 100 centuries before he retires.

Neale shows courage on pitch that makes batting hazardous

By Richard Streeton

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire (21pts) beat Worcestershire (4) by five wickets

Nottinghamshire, once again haunted by pitch discord as they mounted a championship challenge, were finally left 164 to win yesterday as an eventful day entered its final phase. Neale, the Worcestershire captain, showing exemplary courage and skill, made 83 but, like nearly every other batsmen on a day when more than 20 wickets fell, he was struck several blows by the ball's erratic behaviour.

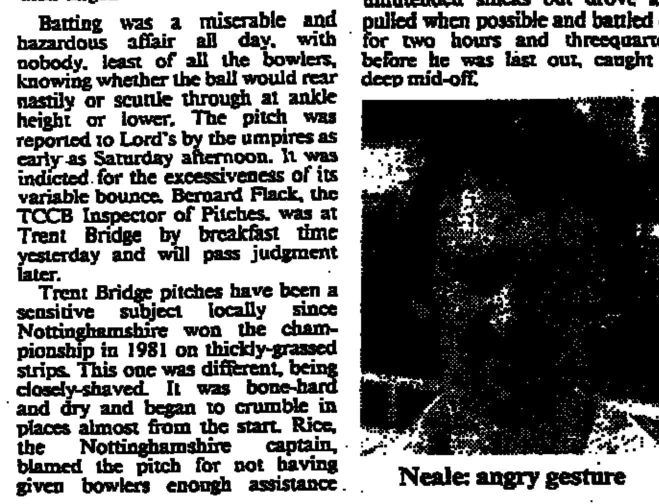
Neale's feelings about the pitch were clear when, at 29, he was struck on his helmets visor by a ball from Cooper and angrily threw his bat away. Randall led Nottinghamshire's riveting struggle towards their target.

Batting was a miserable and hazardous affair all day, with nobody, least of all the bowlers, knowing whether the ball would rear nastily or scuttle through at ankle height or lower. The pitch was reported to Lord's by the umpires as early as Saturday afternoon. It was indicted for the excessiveness of its variable bounce. Bernard Flack, the TCCB Inspector of Pitches, was at Trent Bridge by breakfast time yesterday and will pass judgment later.

Trent Bridge pitches have been a sensitive subject locally since Nottinghamshire won the championship in 1981 on thickly-grassed strips. This one was different, being closely-shaved. It was bone-hard and dry and began to crumble in places almost from the start. Rice, the Nottinghamshire captain, blamed the pitch for not having given bowlers enough assistance after his team drew with Somerset on Friday, but clearly the preparation went too far the other way for the present match.

Jim Ward, the Nottinghamshire chairman, said the recent drought and 12 days' continuous cricket on the ground had not helped in the pitch's preparation.

By tea, 18 wickets had fallen with Birch the only Nottinghamshire batsman to stay long and Neale playing his lone hand for Worcestershire. Rice was quickly caught at mid-wicket, hooking, when Nottinghamshire resumed at 89 for two before Kapil Dev dismissed Randall, Hadlee and French in four balls. Birch was last out. Neale, bravely supported by several of his coleagues, was fortunate with some unintended snicks but drove and pulled when possible and battled on for two hours and threequarters before he was last out, caught at deep mid-off.


Neale: angry gesture

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 138 (R A Pick 4 for 52)
Second Innings
T S Curtis c Cooper b Hadlee 14
M J Weston b Pick 5
D B d'Oliveira c Rice b Hadlee 1
D N Patel c French b Hadlee 14
*P A Neale c Cooper b Pick 83
D A Banks b Cooper 12
Kapil Dev b Hadlee 13
†D J Humphries c Hassan b Cooper 6
P J Newport l-b-w b Hadlee 0
R K Illingworth c Randall b Hemmings 5
A P Pridgeon not out 4
Extras (b 6, l-b 14, n-b 1) 21
Total 178
FALL OF WICKETS 1–5, 2–6, 3–33, 4–54, 5–98, 6–111, 7–126, 8–134, 9–170, 10–178
BOWLING: Hadlee 18-2-61-5; Pick 14-1-52-2; Cooper 11-5-22-2. Such 6-2-12-0; Hemmings 4-0-10-1

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings
B Hassan c Humphries b Pridgeon 20
R T Robinson c Pridgeon b Kapil Dev 0
D W Randall b Kapil Dev 39
*C E Rice c Newport b Pridgeon 38
J D Birch c d'Oliveira b Patel 32
R J Hadlee c and b Kapil Dev 0
†B N French l-b-w b Kapil Dev 0
E E Hemmings l-b-w b Kapil Dev 8
R A Pick c Banks b Pridgeon 12
K E Cooper c Neale b Pridgeon 0
P M Such not out 1
Extras (l-b 3) 3
Total (44 overs) 153
FALL OF WICKETS 1–2, 2–30, 3–98, 4–100, 5–100, 6–100, 7–122, 8–151, 9–151, 10–153
BOWLING Pridgeon 22-5-58-4, Kapil Dev 17-3-57-5; Newport 3-0-25-0 Patel 2-0-10-1.

Second Innings
B Hassan c Humphries b Kapil Dev 12
R T Robinson c Humphries b Newport 21
D W Randall st Humphries b Illingworth 70
J D Birch c Humphries b Newport 1
†C E B Rice not out 33
*B N French not out 7
Extras 7
Total (4 wkts) 151
FALL OF WICKETS 1–25, 2–43, 3–80, 4–133.
Bonus points: Nottinghamshire 5, Worcestershire 4
Umpires: J A Jameson and R Julian.

Hill reaches new peak in good Derby start

By Marcus Williams

THE OVAL: Surrey, with nine second-innings wickets in hand, are 60 runs ahead of Derbyshire.

Surrey lost Howarth, their captain, shortly before the 7.40 close of play as they sought to extend a narrow first-innings advantage last evening. Hill, with 71 in 190 minutes, and Fowler, 76 in 100 minutes, had been the mainstays of the Derbyshire batting.

Derbyshire were given a sound start by Hill and Maher, the deputy wicket keeper for the injured Taylor and now showing himself a handy opening batsman in Barnett's absence. They started slowly, at a pace far below the inter-over sprinting contests between Surrey's close fielders, but blossdmed after lunch until Feltham's recall and a diving catch by Lynch at second slip accounted for Maher.

Hill's ungainly stance – knock-kneed, pigeon-toed and leaning back, and even the peak of his helmet askew – seems to militate against stroke-play, but he drove handsomely on the off side and in course of his innings passed 10,000 runs in first-class cricket. His second-wicket stand with Hampshire was worth 54 when the latter missed a sweep in Pocock's second over of a long and accurate spell.

Derbyshire then lost their way, as Monkhouse took three wickets in five overs and 128 for one became 141 for five. Surrey, however, were denied further success by Miller and Fowler, who put on 109 in 26 overs before the declaration 10 runs behind. In an unusual interlude, one of several firm strokes by Fowler, who was very much the senior partner, struck a pigeon fielding at point. A concerned former farmer, Monkhouse, carried the injured bird to safety in the pavilion.

Surrey added 58 to their Saturday score in the first hour, Clinton carrying his bat for a doughty 113, and the final total of 260 represented a good recovery from 103 for seven. Newman removed Feltham to improve further the best bag of his career and there was a weighty contribution from Clarke, whose two sixes off Finney included a mighty blow on to the upper deck of one of the refurbished stands at the pavilion end.

SURREY: First Innings
*G P Howarth c Morris b Newman 6
G S Clinton not out 113
A R Butcher c Fowler b Newman 8
M A Lynch c Miller b Newman 8
A J Stewart b Newman 20
†C J Richards b Newman 0
D J Thomas c Maher b Newman 19
G Monkhouse l-b-w b Finney 0
M A Feltham c Hampshire b Newman 44
S T Clarke c Malcolm b Finney 33
P I Pocock run out 3
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 4) 6
Total (80.5 overs) 260
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–10, 2–21, 3–34, 4–74, 5–74, 6–102, 7–103, 8–212, 9–249, 10–260.
BOWLING: Newman 30.5-5-104-7; Malcolm 12-1-48-0; Finney 24-8-69-2; Miller 5-1-13-0; Moir 8-3-20-0.

Second Innings
*G P Howarth, c Maher, b Malcolm 25
G S Clinton, not out 20
A R Butcher, not out 3
Extras (n-b 2) 2
Total (1 wkt) 50
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–48.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings
A Hill l-b-w b Monkhouse 71
†B J M Maher c Lynch b Feltham 33
J H Hampshire l-b-w b Pocock 12
J E Morris c Stewart b Monkhouse 10
G Miller not out 32
B Roberts b Monkhouse 0
W P Fowler not out 76
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 13) 16
Total (5 wkts dec, 81.3 overs) 250
D G Moir, R J Finney, P G Newman and D E Malcolm did not bat
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–74, 2–128, 3–130, 4–141, 5–141.
BOWLING: Clarke 15-6-30-0; Feltham 15-4-37-1; Thomas 14-2-57-0; Monkhouse 17-1-57-3; Pocock 20.3-5-53-1.
Bonus points: Surrey 5, Derbyshire 7
Umpires: J H Harris and R A White

Boldness pays for Fletcher

By Alan Gibson

BRISTOL. Gloucestershire, with five second-innings wickets in hand, are 85 runs ahead of Essex.

I was glad to be back at Bristol, on a sunny day, after a spell in which sickness has kept me away from cricket. Not that cricket itself was very exciting, for most of the day. On Saturday Gloucestershire had scored 326 for seven after being put in, and declared in the morning. Essex then batted unworriedly and unhurriedly: at least, that was the impression they gave, though when you glanced at the board you noticed that the scoring rate stayed steadily over three runs to the over

There was not much for Gloucestershire supporters to enthuse about, nor were there many supporters to enthuse, though three well-filled and jovial sponsors' tents gave an illusory impression of a substantial paying attendance. The pitch was easy, the outfield fast, the bowling tidy, but no more. Gloucestershire were without their usual opening pair, Shepherd and Lawrence.

The VBP (you remember him, the Venerable Bristol Psychiatrist), was philosophising on war at one point. "War", he said, "is countless hours of boredom punctuated by moments of terror." He paused, and added: "All this game lacks is the moments of terror." However, they were to come – but he had left by the evening session.

By lunch, Essex had lost the wicket of Gooch, leg before to Trembath, a Cliftonian, who seems to have possibilities as an all rounder. Gladwin was batting fluently, and Fletcher was settling in, the score 119 for one in 38 overs. In the fifty-first over Gladwin was well caught, low down at deep square leg, by Wright, from the first ball of a new spell by Graveney.

These were the only Essex wickets to fall. I had thought, as soon as he came in, how pleasant it would be to watch a long innings by Fletcher, such a neat, compact, and yet graceful cricketer. We duly had it in the afternoon, though, in fact, he was overshadowed by McEwan, who batted most powerfully. The declaration came as soon as the fourth batting point was secured.

The alternative would have been to bat on for 500 or so, and bowl Gloucestershire out on the last day. But Fletcher's boldness, befitting county champions, was rewarded, for the Gloucestershire batting faltered badly against accurate bowling by Lever and Foster. These were the moments of terror, all right. The fifth wicket fell at 21.

It was that of Zaheer, who is in no sort of form at present, though no doubt he will recapture it majestically one day soon. He has simply had too much cricket. Although no further disasters occurred, Essex (barring rain, which is not impossible) should have little to do tomorrow.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 327 for 8 dec (P Bainbridge 134 not out, A W Stovold 53; Bowling: Lever 26-6-72-2, Foster 23-2-76-1; Turner 14-2-43-0; Acfield 38-11-96-2, Gooch 7-2-26-1)
Second Innings
A V Stovold b Foster 0
P Romaines c Turner b Foster 10
*C W J Athey c Foster b Lever 4
Zaheer Abbas b Lever 6
P Bainbridge l-b-w b Lever 0
A J Wright not out 25
†R C Russell not out 10
Extras (l-b 4) 4
Total (5 wkts) 59
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–5, 2–12, 3–20, 4–20, 5–21

ESSEX: First Innings
G A Gooch l-b-w b Trembath [illegible]
C Gladwin c Wright b Graveney [illegible]
*K W R Fletcher not out [illegible]
K S McEwan not out [illegible]
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 7) [illegible]
Total (2 wkts dec, 84.5 overs) [illegible]
B R Hardie, P J Pritchard, S Turner, †D East, N A Foster, J K Lever and D L Acfield did not bat
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–83, 2–170
BOWLING: Sainsbury 17-3-62-0; Bainbridge 11-0-46-0; Trembath 16.5-4-65-1, Graveney 15-3-43-1; Athey 4-0-20-0.
Bonus points: Gloucestershire 4, Essex 6.
Umpires: W E Alley and K E Palmer

OTHER COUNTY SCOREBOARDS

Northants v Kent

AT NORTHAMPTON

KENT: First Innings
N R Taylor l-b-w b Walker 22
M R Benson l-b-w b Mallender 45
*C J Tavaré c and b Steele 45
D G Aslett l-b-w b Wild 10
C S Cowdrey b Wild 6
G W Johnson b Steele 45
R M Ellison not out 38
†A P Knott not out 13
Extras (b 5, l-b 8, w 1, n-b 12) 26
Total (6 wkts, 95 overs) 250
D L Underwood, T M Alderman and K B S Jarvis did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–56, 2–99, 3–118, 4–126, 5–174, 6–221.
BOWLING: Mallender 20-5-56-1; Griffiths 25-8-55-0; Walker 20-3-56-1; Wild 11-3-24-2; Steele 19-10-33-2.

Second Innings
N R Taylor not out 29
M R Benson c Steele b Walker 32
*C J Tavaré 1
Extras (b 2, n-b 3) 5
Total (1 wkt) 67
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–63.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings
G Cook l-b-w b Ellison 40
W Larkins c Knott b Alderman 12
R J Boyd-Moss c Knott b Jarvis 2
D J Wild l-b-w b Alderman 3
D J Capel b Ellison 2
R J Bailey c Benson b Alderman 35
D S Steele c Johnson b Ellison 0
†D Ripley not out 18
N A Mallender l-b-w b Ellison 7
A Walker l-b-w b Alderman 0
B J Griffiths b Alderman 0
Extras (l-b 3, w 1, n-b 1) 5
Total (49.5 overs) 124
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–18, 2–29, 3–42, 4–49, 5–79, 6–79, 7–102, 8–115, 9–124, 10–124.
BOWLING: Jarvis 13-3-43-1; Alderman 15.5-6-34-5; Ellison 14-6-22-4; Cowdrey 7-1-20-0.
Bonus points: Northamptonshire 2, Kent 7.
Umpires: J W Holder and B J Meyer.

Warwickshire v Sussex

AT EDGBASTON

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings
K D Smith c Gould b le Roux 0
R I H B Dyer l-b-w b Greig 26
A I Kallicharran l-b-w b le Roux 5
D L Amiss c Barclay b Waller 94
†G W Humpage run out 14
P A Smith st Gould b Waller 57
A M Ferreira c Barclay b Waller 10
C Lethbridge not out 14
C M Old c Gould b Waller 3
S Wall not out 2
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 1) 2
Total (8 wkts dec, 85 overs) 227
*N Gifford did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–5, 3–79, 4–96, 5–181, 6–207, 7–216, 8–220.
BOWLING: le Roux 5-2-16-2; Reeve 17-7-31-0; C M Wells 12-4-33-0; Greig 12-2-42-1; Waller 34-10-72-4; Barclay 14-3-31-0.

SUSSEX: First Innings
G D Mendis c Wall b P A Smith 24
A M Green c and b Gifford 46
P W G Parker b Wall 2
A P Wells not out 33
C M Wells run out 5
Extras (l-b 7, w 1, n-b 4) 12
Total (4 wkts, 38.3 overs) 122
*J R T Barclay, I A Greig, D A Reeve, †I J Gould, G S le Roux and C E Waller to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–32, 2–69, 3–105, 4–122.
Bonus points: Warwickshire 3, Sussex 3
Umpires: H D Bird and D R Shephard

UNDER 25 COMPETITION
Chigwell: Middlesex 188 for 8 (B Lemmon 4 for 35); Essex 104. Middlesex won by 84 runs.
SHEFFIELD: Derbyshire 140 (C Pickles 6 for 23); Yorkshire 144 for 6. Yorkshire won by 4 wickets.

Glamorgan v Somerset

AT CARDIFF

GLAMORGAN: First Innings
J A Hopkins run out 8
A L Jones c Turner b Davis 11
G C Holmes l-b-w b Davis 1
Javed Miandad c Turner b Crowe 24
R C Ontong not out 97
H Morris b Palmer 6
J F Steele c Turner b Crowe 15
†T Davies b Crowe 0
J G Thomas b Dredge 17
*M W W Selvey c Crowe b Lloyds 8
S R Barwick b Crowe 3
Extras (b [illegible], l-b 11, w 2, n-b 4) [illegible]
Total (93 overs) 211
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–8, 2–11, 3–24, 4–55, 5–82, 6–146, 7–146, 8–182, 9–195, 10–211
BOWLING: Davis 17-7-34-2; Dredge 19-6-45-1; Palmer 17-3-44-1; Crowe 17-5-37-4; Marks 16-8-16-0; Lloyds 7-4-9-1.
Bonus points: Glamorgan 6, Somerset 5
Umpires: J Birkenshaw and A G T Whitehead.

SOMERSET: FIRST INNINGS 187 (J G Thomas 5 for 58)
Second Innings
P M Roebuck l-b-w b Barwick 1
N A Felton c sub b Thomas 15
J G Wyatt b Selvey 11
M D Crowe c Holmes b Ontong 74
B C Rose not out 73
J W Lloyds not out 3
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 5) 8
Total (4 wickets) 185
*V J Marks, G V Palmer, M R Davis, †S J Turner and C H Dredge to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–8, 2–20, 3–31, 4–176.

Hampshire v Lancashire

AT PORTSMOUTH

LANCASHIRE: First Innings
J A Ormrod c Parks b Tremlett 51
D W Varey c Parks b Reifer 61
S J O'Shaughnessy c Pocock b Connor 26
N H Fairbrother l-b-w b Jesty 14
D P Hughes b Connor 8
*J Abrahams c Parks b Tremlett 67
M Watkinson b Connor 45
J Simmons not out 1
Extras (b 1, l-b 15, n-b 9) 25
Total (7 wkts dec) 298
N V Radford, D J Makinson and †J Stanworth did not bat.
Score at 100 overs: 255 for 5.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–110, 2–136, 3–162, 4–177, 5–181, 6–290, 7–298.
BOWLING: Connor 45-15-95-3; Tremlett 24-7-46-2; Reifer 25-3-68-1; Jesty 10-0-34-1; Cowley 1-0-1-0; Smith 1-0-9-0.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Ampleforth 135, Dulwich 88-3; *Bishop Vesey's 118, Worcester RGS 119-3; *Clifton 231-8 dec, Free Foresters 188-5; *Colchester RGS 114, St Albans 23-2 (abandoned rain); *Enfield GS 166-5 dec, VRA (Amsterdam) 39; Haberdashers' Aske's 205-5 dec, *All Hallows 206-5; *John Fisher 169-5 dec, Sutton Manor 43; King's, Macclesfield 169-8 dec, *Nottingham HS 171-7; *Lancing 99, Free Foresters 100-7; MCC 184-5 dec, *St Paul's 185-3; *Marling 172, Plymouth 59; Old Bedfordians 207-7 dec and 207 dec, *Bedford 221-8 dec and 132-8; Old Hurst Johnians 140, *Hurstpierpoint 101-8; OKS 213-7 dec and 121-8 dec, *King's Canterbury 188-7 dec and 145-4; Old Ruthinians 221-9 dec, *Ruthin 209-9; Old Tonbridgians 236-5 dec, *Tonbridge 205-8 (Owen-Browne 105) *Pocklington 254-2 dec, (R T Nuttall 144 n o), Denstone 157-8. Ratcliffe 188-8 dec, *King's Gloucester 60; Rugby Meteors 204-6 dec, *Rugby 167-5; St Benedict's, Ealing 171, *Tiffin 175-5; *Stamford 203-8 dec, Bishop's Stortford 204-5; Sussex Schools XI 226, *Brighton College 165-5; *Trinity, Croydon 194-8 dec, Reigate GS 152-8; Wallington HS 140, *Chislehurst & Sidcup 148-3; Wellington (berks) 174 and 122, *Haileybury 145 and 152-9; Edinburgh Academy 226-8 dec, *Pocklington 227-3. Framlingham Festival (Limited overs): Berkhamsted 194-8, Kimbolton 193 (S. Hunt 6-49), St Lawrence, Ramsgate 115-8, Framlingham 116-2.
* home team

Irish in charge

A fifth-wicket partnership of 12[illegible] runs between Prior (76) and Patterson (49) put Ireland firmly in control yesterday in their three-day international against Wales in Dublin which ends today.

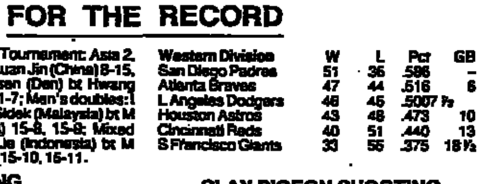
SCORES: Wales: First innings: 178 (C Ellis 52, P Lawlor 52; P O'Reilly 18-3-46-4, Monteith 15.2-4-47-4) and 57 for 4; Ireland 320 (J A Prior 76, J F Short 69; L Williams 37.3-11-75-5; G P Ellis 32-14-69-3).

England ahead

England's women cricketers are in a strong position in the second international against New Zealand at Worcester. A superb 96 from Janette Brittin gave England a first innings lead of 46.

SCORES: New Zealand 225 for 8 dec (Rattray 57 not out) and 38 for no wkt; England 271 for 6 dec (J Brittin 96, J Edney 51 not out).

FOR THE RECORD



ATHLETICS

LEIPZIG: Women's discus: M Opitz 72.32 metres (EG record)
BERKELEY: Women's shot: G Martin (Aus) 64ft 9¼in (19.74m) (Commonwealth record).
HENSON: AAA Decathlon Championship: 1, K Atkinson (Stoke) 7,451 pts (Rep Ireland record; 2, K Hayford (Bexley) 7,413; 3, B Curtin (Ire) 7,123. Juniors: J Garner (Harringey) 6,846 pts
WALNUT, California. Hammer: 1, W Green (US) 76 50m (US record); 2, G Urlando (It) 76.48m; 3, D Hogarty (Ireland) 76.32m (Irish record); 4, S Mirolushi (Jap) 75.84m (Japanese record). Woman. Discus: 1, R Stalman (Neth) 71.22m (US all-comers' record)

BADMINTON

GRAND PRIX STANDINGS: 1, M Frost (Den) 1,365pts, 2, J P Nierhoff (Den) 730; 3, I Sugiarto (Indonesia) 655; 4, P Padukone (India) 610; 5, S Baddeley (Eng) 530, 6, Liem Swie King (Indonesia) 420; 8, N Yates (Eng) 345; 10 S Butler (Eng) 325 Women's singles: 1, H Troke (Eng) 1,050pts; 2, K Larsen (Den) 1,045; 3, Li Lingwei China) 560; 4, Ivana Lie Ing Hoa (Indonesia) 520; 5, K Beckman (Eng) 470; 7, S Podger (Eng) 395.

IPOH: Malaysian Open Championships: Men's Singles: Semi-finals: I Sugiarto (Indo) bt M Sidek (Mal), 15-8, 15-8; M Frost (Den) bt P Padukone (India), 15-13, 15-3. Final: Sugiarto bt Frost, 15-9, 15-4. Women's singles: Semi-finals: Li Lingwei (China) bt Guan Wizhen (China), 11-8, 11-3; Wu Jainqui (China) bt K Larsen (Den), 11-7, 11-6. Final: Li lingwei bt Wu Jianqui, 6-11, 11-8, 11-8. Men's Doubles: Semi-finals: Lee Duk Chuen and Kim Moon Soo (S Kor) bt S Fladberg and J Helledie (Den), 15-11, 15-7; Razif and Jalani Sidek (Mal) bt M Dew and S Baddeley (Eng), 13-15, 15-4, 15-8. Final: Lee Duk Chuen and Kim Moon Soo bt Razif and Jalani Sidek 15-6, 12-15, 15-10. Women's Doubles: Semi-finals: C Magnusson (Swe) and G Clark (Eng) bt N Perry and J Webster (Eng). 12-15, 18-16, 15-7; Wu Jianqui and Guan Wizhen (China) bt G Gilkes and K Beckman (Eng), 5-15, 17-15, 15-4; Final: Wu Jiaqui and Guan Weizehn bt Magnussom and Clark, 15-10, 15-13. Mixed Doubles: Final: M Dew and G Clark (Eng) bt N Tier and G Gowers (Eng), 15-6, 15-5.

SINGAPORE, International Tournament: Asia 2, Europe 2. M Frost (Den) bt Luan Jin (China) 8-15, 15-4, 15-6; Women: K Larsen (Den) bt Hwang Hai Young (S Korea) 11-5, 11-7; Men's doubles: I Sugiarto (Indonesia) and J Sidek (Malaysia) bt M Dew and S Baddeley (Eng) 15-8, 15-8; Mixed doubles: C Hadinata and Lie (Indonesia) bt M Dew and G Gilks (Eng) 2-15, 15-10, 15-11.

BOXING

KINGSTON, New York: WBC light-welterweight championship: Billy Costello (US) bt Ronnie Shields (US) pts.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE:
New York Yankees 4, Kansas City Royals 1; Detroit Tigers 6, Minnesota Twins 2; Baltimore Orioles 6, Chicago White Sox 4; Toronto Blue Jays 6, Oakland A's 3; California Angels 7, Milwaukee Brewers 6; Boston Red Sox 11, Seattle Mariners 3; Cleveland Indians 5, Texas Rangers 4.

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit Tigers	60	28	.682	–
Toronto Blue Jays	53	35	.602	7
Baltimore Orioles	50	40	.556	11
Boston Red Sox	43	45	.489	17
New York Yankees	41	46	.471	18½
Milwaukee Brewers	40	50	.444	21
Cleveland Indians	36	50	.419	23

Western Division	W	L	Pct	GB
California Angels	47	43	.522	–
Chicago White Sox	45	44	.506	1½
Minnesota Twins	44	44	.500	2
Oakland A's	44	48	.478	4
Seattle Mariners	42	50	.457	6
Kansas City Royals	39	48	.448	6½
Texas Rangers	39	52	.429	8½

NATIONAL LEAGUE:
Atlanta Braves 8, New York Mets 3; San Diego Padres 5, St Louis Cardinals 1; Chicago Cubs 4, Los Angeles Dodgers 1; Pittsburgh Pirates 9, San Francisco Giants 3; Cincinnati Reds 3, Montreal Expos 2; Houston Astros 3, Philadelphia Phillies 2.

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct	GB
New York Mets	50	35	.588	–
Chicago Cubs	51	37	.580	½
Philadelphia Phillies	48	40	.545	3½
Montreal Expos	44	44	.500	7½
St Louis Cardinals	44	46	.489	8½
Pittsburgh Pirates	37	52	.416	15

Western Division	W	L	Pct	GB
San Diego Padres	51	36	.586	–
Atlanta Braves	47	44	.516	6
L Angeles Dodgers	46	45	.5007	½
Houston Astros	43	48	.473	10
Cincinnati Reds	40	51	.440	13
S Francisco Giants	33	55	.375	18½

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

BEVERLEY: Grand Prix: 1, S Murton (Norfolk) 197 out of 200; 2, C Little (S Yorkshire) 196; 3, W Sykes (Suffolk) 195 (after shoot-off)
INVERMORISTON: Olympic Trap: Selection shoot: 1, Peter Croft (W Midlands) 198 out of 200; 2, P Boden (Warwickshire) 193 (after shoot-off); 3, M Girvan (Scotland) 193.

TENNIS

NEWPORT, Rhode Island Grand Prix Tournament: V Amritraj (India) bt T Mayotte (US) 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.
GRAND PRIX STANDINGS: 1 J McEnroe (US) 1,980 pts; 2 I Lendl (Cz) 1,682; 3 J Connors (US) 1,653; 4 A Gomez (Ec) 880; 5 M Wilander (Swe) 858; 6 H Sundstrom (Swe) 854; 7 Y Noah (Fr) 739; 8 T Smid (Cz) 727; 9 J Arias (US) 642; 10 J Kriek (US) 502.
BASTA: Swedish Open: J Svensson (Swe) bt J Lopez Maeso (Sp) 7-6, 6-4; J Naurati (Cz) bt J urlin (US) 6-2, 6-4; C Mezzadri (It) bt F Rocchi (It) 7-6, 1-6, 6-4.
DAVIS CUP: European zone B: Spain bt Ireland 4-1 (in Virgo) (Spanish names first: J Aguilera bt M Doyle 6-3, 6-0, 6-3; E Sanchez bt S Sorensen 6-3, 6-0, 6-4; S Casa; and E Sanchez bt M Doyle and S Sorensen 6-4, 6-0, 6-4; J Aguilera lost to S Sorensen 3-6, 1-6; E Sanchez bt M Nugent 6-0, 6-1. Hungary lead Belgium 2-1 (in Brussels).
STUTTGART, Grand Prix Tournament: Teltscher (US) bt T Gullikson (US) 2-6, 7-5, 7-6; A Maurer (WG) bt T Gullikson (US) 2-6, 7-5, 7-6; S Davis (US) bt A Ganzabal (Arg) 5-7, 6-4, 6-4; P Elter (WG) bt M Bauer (WG) 6-0, 6-0.
SAO PAULO: Federation Cup: Qualifying matches: Colombia 2, Indonesia 1; S Korea 3, Zimbabwe 0; Venezuela 3, Portugal 0; Chile 3, Philippines 0.

CYCLING

COPPER MOUNTAIN Tour of Colorado: Third stage (125 km): 1, A Grewal (US) 3hr 31min 51sec (30sec bonus); 2, D Shapiro (US) at 31sec; 3, J Pierce (US) at 31sec. Overall: 1, Shapiro 5:37:02; 2, Grewal at 2:15; 3, Pierce at 3:44. Women's third stage (50 km): 1, C Carpenter (US) in 58:48 (30sec bonus); 2, J Longo (Fr) same time; 3, G Robic-Brunet (Can) same time. Overall: 1 Carpenter, 2:27:31; 2, Longo, at 27sec; 3 Canins (It) at 37sec.

FOOTBALL

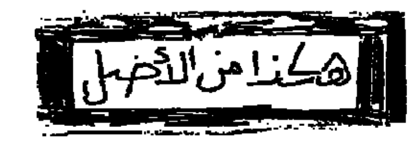
WORLD CUP: African zone: Group one qualifying match: First leg: Malawi 1, Mauritius 0; Group two: Second leg: Morocco 4, Sierra Leone 0 (Morocco win 5-0 on aggregate); Group three: second leg: Senegal 1, Angola 0 (aet: agg 1-1; Angola win 5-4 on penalties).

GOLF

GLENEAGLES: Dunhill cup (GB v Japan): FOUR BALL: P. Oosterhuis and N. Faldo lost to I. Aoki and N. Ozaki 3 and 2; A. Jacklin and S. lyle halved with T. Nakajima and M. Kuramoto; H Clark and M. James bt S. Fujiki and H. Shigenobu 7 and 6; S. Torrence and B. Gallacher lost to T. Ozaki and K Arai 2 and 1. FOURSOMES: Jacklin and Lyle halved with T. Ozaki and Shigenobu; Clark and James lost to Kuramoto and Arai 2 and 1; Oosterhuis and Faldo bt Nakajima and N. Ozaki 1 hole; Torrence and Galacher lost to Aoki and Fujiki 2 holes. First day score: GB 6 pts Japan 10.
EL SALER, Spain: European Women's under-22 championship: England bt Spain 4-3. FOURSOMES: P Grice and J Brown lost to C Alonso and L Barbeito 3 and 2; L Davies and P Johnson bt M Navarro and M Camponales 2 and 1. SINGLES: Grice bt M Abitbol 9 and 8; Davies lost to Navarro 5 and 4; L Percival lost to Camponales 2 and 1; Johnson bt Alonso 4 and 2; Brown bt Barbeito 2 and 1. England finished third.

Powerboats

Round Britain Offshore race: Second leg (Falmouth to Fishguard): 1, White Iveco (E Buzzi, Italy) 4hr 46min 51sec; 2, Ego Lamborghini (R Della Valle) 4-51-46; 3, John Philip Tuba (S Whitmore, USA) 5-13-0. Overall: 1, White Iveco 8hr 21min 01sec; 2, Ego Lamborghini 8-49-03; 3, Double Two Shirts 10-46-08.



CRICKET

Marshall speeds England towards a hasty and inglorious surrender

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

HEADINGLEY: West Indies beat England by eight wickets.

With scarcely a flicker of defiance, England lost the third Test match against West Indies, sponsored by Cornhill, and the series with it. Needing 128 to win, West Indies got them for two wickets, their opening pair being out after making 106 together. It was, amazingly enough, the first time in 10 Test matches that West Indies have conceded as many as two second innings wickets.

Only once before, against Australia in 1921, have England lost the first three Tests of a five-match series at home. That was in the aftermath of the Great War. They are suffering now from the ravages of the Test and County Cricket Board's ban. If, inevitably, this takes something from the West Indians' achievement, theirs is still a tremendous record. Twice now, here and at Lord's, they have finished by winning much as they pleased, after being temporarily under pressure in England's second innings.

England's performance from the moment that Gower was out on Saturday evening until Richards made the winning hit yesterday afternoon was as poor as anything I can remember from them. They lost their last seven second innings wickets for 55 runs and looked like a job lot in the field.

Willis alone bowled 10 no-balls and in the last half hour the match, three catches were dropped. There was no suggestion from this, even so, that had West Indies needed, say, 250 to win, they would have been embarrassed.

Congratulations to them on their victory. They have done with high skill and the dash which comes so instinctively to them what they came here for. The Man of the Match this time was Gomes. It could equally have been Marshall, who, still with his left hand in plaster, finished with seven for 53 in England's second innings. Yesterday he bowled mostly below his full pace, pitching the ball up and leaving his natural movement, combined with a somewhat uneven bounce, to do the rest.

The contrast between the bowling, catching and batting of the two sides was again depressingly stark. Whereas the match ended with Gower putting down the simplest of chances at first slip, the morning had started with Lloyd holding an absolute beauty there. For the fifth time in his six innings in the series, Downton sold his wicket dearly, not least because he was old-fashioned enough to play with a straight bat.

When West Indies went in 80 minutes before lunch, Willis, as in the first innings, was very costly. No fewer than 163 runs came off his 26 overs in the match. With two crashing drives Greenidge promptly put an end to any hope that Willis might reproduce his heroics of 1981. Now that the series is lost, the selectors may well decide to end a splendid Test career, which has brought him 325 wickets for England.

Botham has gone from one extreme to the other. Since his eight for 103 in West Indies' first innings at Lord's, he has taken none for 162 in 28 overs. Yesterday Gower did not even think it worth bringing him on, of itself a sad commentary. The captain chose instead to keep Willis going until lunch, by when, after 15 overs, West Indies were 74 for 0.

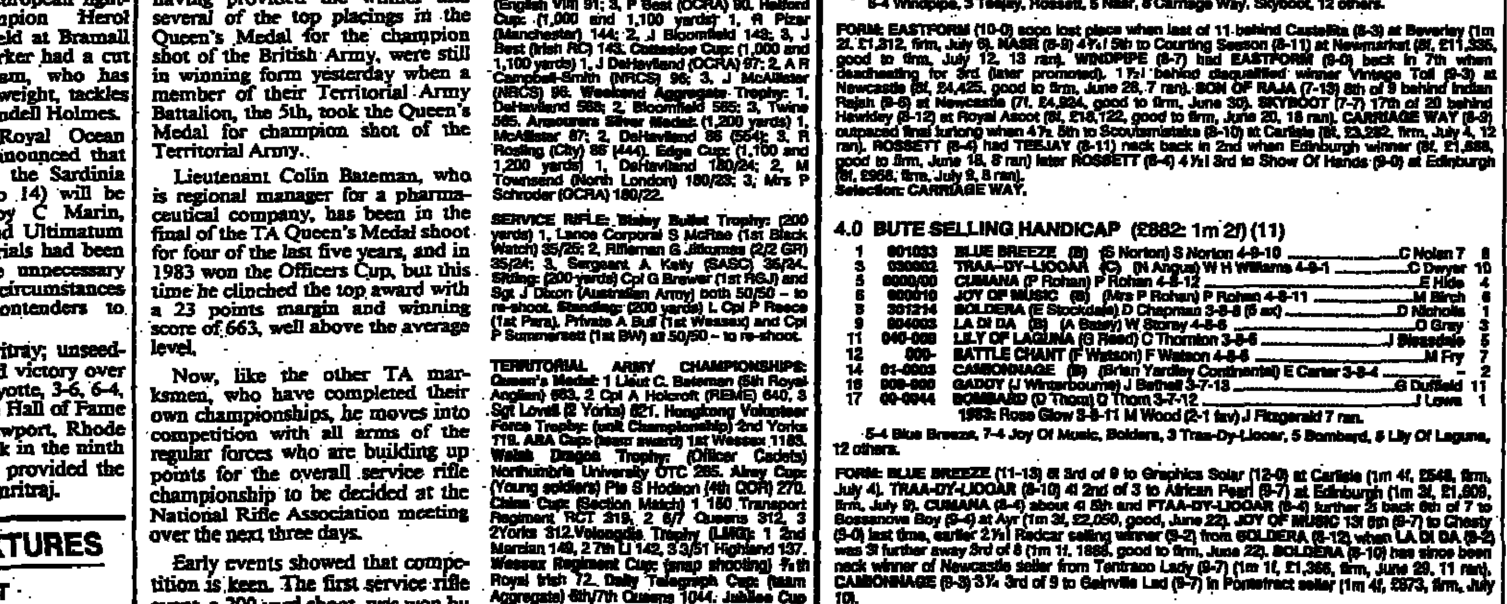
England would benefit, I believe, from a more animated attitude from Gower. When his own shoulders sag, so do the side's. Cook, to his credit, picked up the two wickets to fall and should have had the great Richards as well, Allott at mid-on failing to hold on to a firm, low drive that went straight to him. It was also off Cook that Botham, from too upright a position, dropped Haynes at slip. Soon afterwards Haynes was, in fact, well caught at extra cover by Fowler throwing himself forward, and Greenidge was then caught at forward short leg off bat and pad.

Pringle bowled the occasional good ball, as when he should have had Gomes caught by Gower; so, to be fair, did Willis and Allott. But the rather subdued celebrations on the West Indian balcony when all was over reflected what many felt. England, just when they need to be at their strongest, are sadly weak. Still, in 1921 they saved a whitewash, which gives them something still to play for.

Lloyd should be playing next month

A Birmingham specialist has given Andy Lloyd, the Warwickshire and England opener clearance to begin net and fielding practice. Lloyd, who injured his right eye when struck by a bouncer from Malcolm Marshall in the first test on June 14, expects to be playing again within a month.

"It could be two weeks," He said. "I still have a few blurred patches but my eye is continuing to improve." Lloyd, who will miss the Benson and Hedges cup final on Saturday, will have a further check up in ten days time.



Happiness is a wicket: Allot is out, Marshall celebrates

Scoreboard

ENGLAND: First innings 270 (A J Lamb 100; M A Holding 4 for 70)

Second Innings

G Fowler c and b Marshall	50
B C Broad c Baptiste b Marshall	2
V P Terry l-b-w b Garner	1
*D I Gower c Dujon b Harper	43
A J Lamb l-b-w b Marshall	3
I T Botham c Dujon b Garner	14
†P R Downton c Dujon b Marshall	27
R G B Cook c Lloyd b Marshall	0
D R Pringle l-b-w b Marshall	2
P J W Allott l-b-w b Marshall	4
R G D Willis not out	5
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 2)	8
Total	159

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–10, 2–13, 3–104, 4–106, 5–107, 6–135, 7–138, 8–140, 9–146, 10–159.

BOWLING: Marshall 26-9-53-7; Garner 16-7-37-2; Holding 7-1-31-0; Harper 16-8-30-1.

WEST INDIES: First Innings 302 (H A Gomes 104 not out, M A Holding 59; P J Allott 6 for 61)

Second innings

C G Greenidge c Terry b Cook	49
D L Haynes c Fowler b Cook	43
H A Gomes not out	43
I V Richards not out	2
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 13)	15
Total (2 wkts)	131

*C H Lloyd, †P J Dujon, E A Baptiste, R A Harper, M A Holding, J Garner and M D Marshall did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–106, 2–108.

BOWLING: Willis 8-1-40-0; Allott 7-2-24-0; Cook 9-2-27-2; Pringle 8.3-2-25-0.

Umpires: D J Constant and D G L Evans

IN BRIEF

Parker pulls out of contest with Graham

Curtis Parker of the United States, has pulled out of his contest against the former European light-middleweight champion Herol Graham from Sheffield at Bramall Lane on Sunday. Parker had a cut eye and now Graham, who has moved up to middleweight, tackles another American, Lindell Holmes.

YACHTING: The Royal Ocean Racing Club have announced that the British team for the Sardinia Cup (September 2 to 14) will be Constance, owned by C Marin, Panda (P Whipp), and Ultimatum (J Lewis). Selection trials had been planned, but became unnecessary when a variety of circumstances forced the other contenders to withdraw.

TENNIS: Vijay Amritraj, unseeded, had an unexpected victory over the top seed, Tim Mayotte, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4, in the final of the Hall of Fame Championship, at Newport, Rhode Island. A service break in the ninth game of the third set provided the winning margin for Amritraj.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

County Championship (11.0)
CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Somerset
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Essex
PORTSMOUTH: Hampshire v Lancashire
LORD'S: Middlesex v Yorkshire
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Kent
THE OVAL: Surrey v Derbyshire
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Sussex

Other Match
DUBLIN: Ireland v Wales (10.30 to 4.30)

Womens International Match
WORCESTER: England v New Zealand

Under 25 Competition
Swansea: Glamorgan v Gloucestershire; Canterbury: Kent v Hampshire; Leicester: Leicestershire v Middlesex; Norbury: Surrey v Sussex; Hull: Yorkshire v Lancashire

Minor Counties Championship
Toft: Cheshire v Oxfordshire

OTHER SPORT
ATHLETICS: Edinburgh Games (at Meadowbank).
CROQUET: Open Championships (at Hurlingham).
TENNIS: Frinton-on-Sea Tournament.
BOWLS: World championships (at Aberdeen).
GOLF: English Women's county finals (at Lindrick).
SPEEDWAY: Meetings at Milton Keynes and Weymouth (both 7.30).

SHOOTING

Top-dog Terrier is a Royal Anglian

By Our Rifle Shooting Correspondent

The Royal Anglian Regiment, having provided the winner and several of the top placings in the Queen's Medal for the champion shot of the British Army, were still in winning form yesterday when a member of their Territorial Army Battalion, the 5th, took the Queen's Medal for champion shot of the Territorial Army.

Lieutenant Colin Bateman, who is regional manager for a pharmaceutical company, has been in the final of the TA Queen's Medal shoot for four of the last five years, and in 1983 won the Officers Cup, but this time he clinched the top award with a 23 points margin and winning score of 663, well above the average level.

Now, like the other TA marksmen, who have completed their own championships, he moves into competition with all arms of the regular forces who are building up points for the overall service rifle championship to be decided at the National Rifle Association meeting over the next three days.

Early events showed that competition is keen. The first service rifle event, a 200 yard shoot, was won by Lance Corporal S. Mcrae of the 1st Black Watch after a three man tie.

MATCH RIFLE: Wimbledon Cup (1,100 yards) 1, G Twine (English VIII) 98; 2, J Bloomfield (English VIII) 91; 3, P Best (OCRA) 90. Halford Cup: (1,000 and 1,100 yards) 1, R Pizer (Manchester) 144; 2, J Bloomfield 143; 3, J Best (Irish RC) 143. Cottesloe Cup (1,000 and 1,100 yards) 1, J DeHavilland (OCRA) 97; 2, A R Campbell-Smith (NRCS) 96; 3, J McAllister (NRCS) 96. Weekend Aggregate Trophy: 1, DeHavilland 588; 2, Bloomfield 585; 3, Twine 585. Armourers Silver Medal: (1,200 yards) 1, McAllister 87; 2, DeHavilland 86 (564); 3, R Rosling (City) 86 (444). Edge Cup: (1,100 and 1,200 yards) 1, DeHavilland 180/24; 2, M Townsend (North London) 180/23; 3, Mrs P Schroder (OCRA) 180/22.

SERVICE RIFLE: Bisley Bullet Trophy: (200 yards) 1, Lance Corporal S McRae (1st Black Watch) 35/25; 2, Rifleman G Jitkumas (2/2 GR) 35/24; 3, Sergeant A Kelly (SASC) 35/24. Sitting: (200 yards) Cpl G Brewer (1st RGJ) and Sgt J Dixon (Australian Army) both 50/50 – to re-shoot. Standing: (200 yards) L Cpl P Reece (1st Para), Private A Bull (1st Wessex) and Cpl P Summersett (1st BW) at 50/50 – to re-shoot.

TERRITORIAL ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS: Queen's Medal: 1 Lieut C. Bateman (5th Royal Anglian) 663, 2 Cpl A Holcroft (REME) 640, 3 Sgt Lovell (2 Yorks) 621. Hongkong Volunteer Force Trophy: (unit Championship) 2nd Yorks 719. ABA Cup: (team award) 1st Wessex 1185. Welsh Dragon Trophy: (Officer Cadets) Northumbria University OTC 265. Alsey Cup: (Young soldiers) Pte S Hodson (4th QOR) 270. China Cup: (Section Match) 1 150 Transport Regiment RCT 319, 2 6/7 Queens 312, 3 2Yorks 312. Volunteer Trophy (LMG): 1 2nd Mercian 149, 2 7th LI 142, 3 3/51 Highland 137. Wessex Regiment Cup: (snap shooting) 7th Royal Irish 72. Daily Telegraph Cup: (team Aggregate) 6th/7th Queens 1044. Jubilee Cup (SMG Championship): 1 Cpl P Savides (4th RGJ) 360, 2 Sgt B Thompson (10th Para) 360, 3 Col Sgt B Edgecumbe (7th LI) 357.

TENNIS

Leconte to test Borg

Stuttgart (AFP) – Bjorn Borg's return to grand prix tennis here tomorrow after nearly 16 months in semi-retirement will pit him against the last man to beat him in proper competition – Henri Leconte, of France.

The left-handed Leconte returned to action after a month's absence with a shoulder injury to achieve a straight sets victory over the French Open Champion Ivan Lendl, in the opening singles of France's 3-2 Davis Cup quarter-final defeat in Czechoslovakia at the weekend.

ATLANTA: United States bt Argentina 5-0 (US names first: J McEnroe bt J Clerc 6-4, 6-0, 6-2; J Connors bt M Jaite 6-3, 6-4, 10-8; J McEnroe and P Fleming bt J Clerc and M Jaite 7-5, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1); J Connors bt J Clerc 6-8, 6-2; McEnroe bt Jaite 6-3, 6-4.

HRADEC KRALOVE: Czechoslovakia beat France 3-2 (Czech names first: I Lendl lost to H Leconte 3-6, 6-8, 4-6; T Smid bt G Forget 6-4, 2-6, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4; P Slozil and T Smid bt H Leconte and P Portes 6-2, 5-7, 7-5, 4-6, 6-2; I Lendl bt G Forget 11-9, 6-4, 6-2; T Smid lost to H Leconte 3-6, 3-6.

BRISBANE: Australia bt Italy 5-0 (Australian names first: P Cash bt C Panatta 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4; J Fitzgerald bt G Ocleppo 6-3, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1; M Edmondson and P McNamee bt G Ocleppo and C Panatta 3-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-3; Fitzgerald bt Panatta 6-4, 8-10, 6-2; Cash bt Ocleppo 9-7, 6-4.

BASTAAD: Sweden bt Paraguay 4-1 (Swedish names first: H Sundstrom bt V Pecci 6-3, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4; A Jarryd bt F Gonzalez 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; A Jarryd and S Edberg lost to V Pecci and F Gonzalez 2-6, 6-8, 6-4, 1-6; H Sundstrom bt F Gonzalez 6-3, 6-1, 6-2; A Jarryd bt O Napout 6-3, 6-0.

EUROPEAN ZONE A: USSR are tied 2-2 with Austria (in Jurmala).

EUROPEAN ZONE B: Spain bt Ireland 4-1 (in Virgo) (Spanish names first: J Aguilera bt M Doyle 6-3, 6-4, 6-3; E Sanchez bt S Sorensen 6-3, 6-0, 6-4; S Casal and E Sanchez bt M Doyle and S Sorensen 6-4, 6-0, 6-4. J Aguilera lost to S Sorensen 3-6, 1-6; E Sanchez bt M Nugent 6-0, 6-1. Hungary lead Belgium 3-1 (in Brussels).

RACING: BAYNOUN TAKES ON ALPHABATIM IN GEOFFREY FREER STAKES AT NEWBURY



Steve Cauthen collects on The Villain at Leicester. Photograph: Chris Cole.

Cauthen riding high for title

By John Karter

The hot streak that has made Steve Cauthen an odds-on favourite for the Jockeys' Championship with some bookmakers shows no sign of cooling down. During the last 48 hours, in fact, the opposite has been the case and Lester Piggott, who said recently that he would not "kill himself" to regain the title, must be wondering whether it is worth the effort of slogging up and down the country in the wake of his young rival.

Four winners at York on Saturday and another at Frankfurt on Sunday were followed yesterday by two successes from just two mounts at Leicester. Perhaps others could have won on both The Villian and Borushka, but in both cases Cauthen showed that if it is true fear travels down the reins then so, too, does confidence.

Despite the presence of Cauthen on his back, The Villian was allowed to start at 10-1 for the Belvoir Castle Handicap. Two furlongs out, having made the running, "the Kid", as Cauthen was known during his early rise to fame in the States, had to contend with a storming challenge from a certain determined Irish kid, Seamus O'Gorman, riding Mailman.

Young O'Gorman had gained the first win of his career from his very first ride on the same horse at Haydock Park nine days previously and as he drove Mailman into a narrow lead over The Villain it looked as though victory number two was in the bag.

Cauthen, however, had merely been watching the cards and, quite content to let O'Gorman play his king he then produced his ace and pushed The Villain back into the lead again to win without recourse to his whip.

It was almost the same story on Borushka in the Mountsorrel Stakes, although if anything slightly easier. Cauthen again made the running and had plenty up his sleeve to repel the thrusts of Snow Tree and Borodino.

Mark Wilkinson, who is assistant to Fulke Johnson Houghton, Borushka's trainer, after recalling that he had ridden Rugy to victory here in a hunter chase in February, said that there were no specific plans for the well bred Borushka, but did have news of some of Johnson Houghton's better known names.

Kirman disappointed the stable badly at Newmarket behind Head For Heights but that form should be ignored because Kirmann collided hard with the rail during the race and returned with a nasty mark on his side. He is fine now and may run next in the Gordon Stakes at Goodwood.

The stable's St Leger hope, Baynoun, is likely to take on Alphabatim in the Geoffrey Freer Stakes at Newbury before possibly meeting that rival again at Doncaster.

Piggott poised for long-range treble

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Lester Piggott appears to have an excellent chance of winning the day's two main races for two-year-olds on Mr Jay-Zee (3.0 Ayr) and Homo Sapien (8.5 Leicester.) Mr Jay-Zee faces the harder task in the Strathclyde Stakes on the Scottish course but following that enormously promising run at Newmarket last week he should prove capable of beating his opposition at these weights.

Apart from actually winning his first race Mr Jay-Zee could hardly have shaped better on his debut than he did when running Pacific Mail to three-quarters of a length in the Bernard van Cutsem Stakes. Clearly the significance of that performance has not escaped Piggott, who was aboard Pacific Mail that day.

Another Piggott mount, Nasr, trained like Mr Jay-Zee at Newmarket by Neville Callaghan, is not without a good chance of winning the Souter Johnnie Handicap Stakes either after running so well at Newmarket last Thursday in the race won by that much-improving three-year-old Courting Season.

Tropical Way, another horse who ran well in defeat on the July course last week, also looks capable of picking up swift compensation in the Kirkoswald Stakes. Judged on the way that he was running on at the end of the King George V Handicap at Royal Ascot before that Tropical Way will appreciate the slightly longer distance of today's race.

After riding at Ayr, Piggott will fly to Leicester to partner Homo Sapien for Henry Cecil in the Worksop Manor Stakes. Apparently, it would have been difficult to exaggerate the ease with which Homo Sapien won his first race at Nottingham earlier this month, so he is likely to remain unbeaten even though he is opposed by Raabihah, an easy winner at Chepstow first time out.

Axe Valley (7.10) who did this column a good turn at Lingfield on Saturday when landing the nap at 4-1, looks capable of giving a repeat performance in the Radio Leicester Nursery.

Paul Cole's filly has been rated on her winning form at Warwick in April. While that did not amount to much at the time Axe Valley is obviously held in higher esteem by her successful trainer as she was an intended runner for the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot. Unfortunately, she had to be withdrawn down at the start that day after her bridle had broken.

Saturday's victory, in what was the first handicap for two-year-olds run this season, was some consolation and the way she won by three lengths on a tight rein at Lingfield pointed to her being able to win again despite a 7lb penalty.

Clearly Axe Valley has inherited much of the speed of her sire, Royben, who won the Portland Handicap at Doncaster in his prime and then defied his penalty in the Ayr Goldcup. Today the hard core of my nap's opposition comprises Landspeed and Ernie Bilko who have both run well against the redoubtable provideo, and King of California who has won three races in a row. At these weights Ernie Bilko could easily be the one to cause Richard Quinn, on Axe Valley, most anxiety.

After running well over a mile in all her races this season Last Card may well appreciate the slightly shorter distance of the Armada Fillies Handicap at Leicester while Racemosa, who was given the slip by Kad'em at Nottingham recently, can pick up a well-deserved consolation prize in the Piper Champagne Handicap.

Finally the best bets at Folkestone this afternoon would appear to be Scintillo to win the Chris Tavare Stakes and Geovale to beat High Morale in the Derek Underwood Stakes. Geovale was not disgraced, although beaten, at Yarmouth a fortnight ago because his conqueror on that occasion was Sheraz's steadily improving half-brother, Shernazar.

Course specialists

AYR

TRAINERS: J Hindley 28 winners from 95 runners, 29.5%; J Watts 34 from 122, 27.9%; B Hills 13 from 60, 21.7%.
JOCKEYS: S Cauthen 18 winners from 61 mounts, 29.5%; G Duffield 25 from 130, 19.2%; J Lowe 27 from 187, 14.4%.

FOLKESTONE

TRAINERS: G Harwood 35 winners from 91 runners, 38.5%; M Jarvis 9 from 43, 20.9%; G Lewis 11 from 58, 19.2%.
JOCKEYS: G Starkey 28 winners from 105 mounts, 26.7%; B Taylor 14 from 75, 18.7%; P Waldron 9 from 61, 14.8%.

LEICESTER

TRAINERS: H Cecil 31 winners from 76 runners, 40.8%; M Stoute 30 from 85, 34.9%; B Hobbs 18 from 94, 19.1%.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott 46 winners from 146 mounts, 31.5%; P Cook 31 from 194, 16.0%; W Swinburn 16 from 113, 14.2%.

AYR

GOING: good
Draw: 7f, over low numbers best

2.30 ALLOWAY MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (2-y-o: £931: 5f) (6 runners)

2 4 DELTA WIND (G Thorpe) W Musson 8-11 .... Geraldine Thorpe 7 5
3 02 ELLEL (Mrs A Birkett) E Weymes 8-11 .... E Guest 5 3
4 4 ILFET (K Al-Said) J Hindley 8-11 .... M Hills 2
9 PLEASING THOUGHT (R Sangster) B Hills 8-11 .... S Cauthen 4
10 0 QUICK FAN (Mrs R Rogers) B Hanbury 8-11 .... J Mercer 6
11 4 ROMANTIC AIR (BF) (Mrs S Brook) S Norton 8-11 .... J Lowe 1
1983: Wow Wee Woo 8-8 D McKeown (5-1) E Witts 6 ran.

5-2 Ellel, 100-30 Pleasing Thought, 4 Delta Wind, 5 Ilfet, 8 Quick Fan, 12 Romantic Air.

FORM: DELTA WIND (8-11) ran on well when 9½l 4th to Love In Spring (8-11) at Pontefract (5f, £1,441, firm, June 265, 9 ran). ELLEL (8-11) head 2nd to Odd Man Out (9-0) at Ayr (5f, £951, good, May 26, 13 ran). ILFET (8-11) 10½l 4th of 13 to Reyah (8-11) at Yarmouth (6f, £1,386, firm, July 3). QUICK FAN (8-11) showed speed when 10th to useful Silver Dollar (8-11) at Ascot (6f, £6,700, firm, June 23, 11 ran). ROMANTIC AIR (8-11) 4l 4th of 5 behind Embroideress (8-11) at Pontefract (5f, £969, firm, July 9).
Selection: ELLEL.

Ayr selections

By Mandarin
2.30 Quick Fan. 3.0 Mr Jay-Zee. 3.30 Nasr. 4.0 Traa-Dy-Liooar. 4.30 Quality Chorister. 5.0 Tropical Way.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Ilfet. 3.0 Mr Jay-Zee. 3.30 Nasr. 4.0 Bombard. 4.30 Quality Chorister. 5.0 Misty Halo.

3.0 STRATHCLYDE STAKES (2-y-o: £3,993: 6f) (8)

2 122241 CORNWALL (D) (R Bonnycastle) B Hills 9-3 .... S Cauthen 7
3 114122 JOLLY BUSINESS (Mrs V Lewis) A Ingham 9-0 .... C Dwyer 8
4 222234 PERSIAN PLEASURE (B) (B Sutton) R Boss 9-0 .... G Duffield 3
5 112032 COINCIDENTAL (G Martin) M Lambert 8-11 .... M Birch 1
6 3211 GREEMONT (C,D) (R Sangster) J W Watts 8-11 .... B Thomson 4
7 01 KIP (Mrs A Hollest) D Thom 8-11 .... NON-RUNNER 6
11 CHANCE IN A MILLION (D Hodgson) J S Wilson 8-8 .... B Wardrope 5
15 2 MR JAY-ZEE (J Zwirn) N Callaghan 8-8 .... L Piggott 2
1983: Brega Boy 9-0 R P Elliott (100-30) T Fairhurst 6 ran.

11-8 Mr Jay-Zee, 7-2 Jolly Business, 9-2 Coincidental, 6 Persian Pleasure, 8 Cornwall, 12 others.

FORM: CORNWALL (8-11) beat solitary rival Yi Oyston (9-2) by 1½ at Newcastle (6f, £4,542, good to firm, June 27). Earlier COINCIDENTAL (9-7) had CORNWALL (9-3) 2¾l back in 4th when 1½l 2nd to Pennine Walk (9-7) at York (6f, £3,501, good to firm, June 16, 6 ran). JOLLY BUSINESS (9-7) 2l 3rd to Vaigly Oh (9-3) at Windsor (5f, £2,281, good to firm, July 9, 10 ran). PERSIAN PLEASURE (9-2) 7½l 4th to Prince Sabo (8-11) at Newmarket (5f, £4,880, good to firm, July 10, 5 ran). GREEMONT (9-2) ran on to beat Letby (8-11) ½l at Newcastle (7f, £2,203, good to firm, June 29, 8 ran). KIP (8-11) neck winner form Stamping Ground (9-5) at Leicester (6f, £2,262, good to firm, June 11, 18 ran). MR JAY-ZEE (8-7) ¾l 2nd of 7 behind Pacific Mail (8-11) at Newmarket (7f, £4,776, good to firm, July 11).
Selection: MR JAY-ZEE.

3.30 SOUTER JOHNIE HANDICAP (£2,511: 1m) (8)

3 128000 EASTFORM (D) (W Swiers) D Chapman 4-9-8 .... D Nicholls 4
4 0-31000 NASR (D,B) (Yahya Nasib) N Callaghan 3-9-6 .... L Piggott 5
5 120-112 WINDPIPE (C,D) (Duke of Sutherland) J W Watts 6-9-1 .... B Thomson 2
6 323400 SON OF RAJA (B Peters) J Bethell 4-9-1 .... J Matthias 7
8 000030 SKYBOOT (Mrs B Robinson) C A Bell 5-8-9 .... J Lowe 1
9 004102 CARRIAGE WAY (D) (R Reynolds) R Stubbs 10-8-5 .... G Brown 7 3
10 000222 TEEJAY (D,B) (BF) (J Ogden) M Camacho 5-8-1 .... N Connorton 6
13 000013 ROSSETT (D) (Mrs S Craig) T Craig 5-7-9 .... A Mackay 8
1983: Danish Express 4-8-6 M Birch (5-1) M H Easterby 8 ran.

5-4 Windpipe, 3 Teejay, Rossett, 5 Nasr, 8 Carriage Way, Skyboot, 12 others.

FORM: EASTFORM (10-0) soon lost place when last of 11 behind Castelita (8-3) at Beverley (1m 2f, £1,312, firm, July 6). NASR (8-9) 4½l 5th to Courting Season (8-11) at Newmarket (6f, £11,335, good to firm, July 12, 13 ran). WINDPIPE (8-7) had EASTFORM (9-0) back in 7th when deadheating for 3rd (later promoted), 1½l behind disqualified winner Vintage Toll (9-3) at Newcastle (8f, £4,425, good to firm, June 28, 7 ran). SON OF RAJA (7-13) 8th of 9 behind Indian Rajah (9-6) at Newcastle (7f, £4,924, good to firm, June 30). SKYBOOT (7-7) 17th of 20 behind Hawkley (8-12) at Royal Ascot (8f, £13,122, good to firm, June 20, 18 ran). CARRIAGE WAY (8-3) outpaced final furlong when 4½ 5th to Scoutsmistake (8-10) at Carlisle (6f, £3,282, firm, July 4, 12 ran). ROSSETT (8-4) had TEEJAY (8-11) neck back in 2nd when Edinburgh winner (6f, £1,888, good to firm, June 18, 8 ran) later ROSSETT (8-4) 4½l 3rd to Show Of Hands (9-0) at Edinburgh (6f, £956, firm, July 9, 8 ran).
Selection: CARRIAGE WAY.

4.0 BUTE SELLING HANDICAP (£882: 1m 2f) (11)

1 001033 BLUE BREEZE (B) (S Norton) S Norton 4-9-10 .... C Nolan 7 8
3 030002 TRAA-DY-LIOOAR (C) (N Angus) W H Williams 4-9-1 .... C Dwyer 10
5 0000/00 CUMANA (P Rohan) P Rohan 4-8-12 .... E Hide 4
6 000010 JOY OF MUSIC (B) (Mrs P Rohan) P Rohan 4-8-11 .... M Birch 6
8 301214 SOLDERA (E Stockdale) D Chapman 3-8-8 (5 ex) .... D Nicholls 1
9 004003 LA DI DA (B) (A Basey) W Storey 4-8-6 .... O Gray 3
11 040-003 LILY OF LAGUNA (G Reed) C Thornton 3-8-6 .... J Bleasdale 5
12 000- BATTLE CHANT (F Watson) F Watson 4-8-6 .... M Fry 7
14 01-0005 CARBONNAGE (B) (Brian Yardley Continental) E Carter 3-8-4 .... – 2
16 000-000 GADDY (J Winterbourne) J Bethell 3-7-13 .... G Duffield 11
17 00-0044 BOMBARD (D Thom) D Thom 3-7-12 .... J Lowe 1
1983: Rose Glow 3-8-11 M Wood (2-1 fav) J Fitzgerald 7 ran.

5-4 Blue Breeze, 7-4 Joy Of Music, Soldera, 3 Traa-Dy-Liooar, 5 Bombard, 8 Lily Of Laguna, 12 others.

FORM: BLUE BREEZE (11-13) 6l 3rd of 9 to Graphics Solar (12-0) at Carlisle (1m 4f, £548, firm, July 4). TRAA-DY-LIOOAR (8-10) 4l 2nd of 3 to African Pearl (8-7) at Edinburgh (1m 3f, £1,609, firm, July 9). CUMANA (8-4) about 4l 5th and TRAA-DY-LIOOAR (8-4) further 2l back 6th of 7 to Bossanova Boy (9-4) at Ayr (1m 3f, £2,050, good, June 22). JOY OF MUSIC 13l 5th (8-7) to Chesty (9-0) last time, earlier 2½l Redcar selling winner (9-2) from SOLDERA (8-12) when LA DI DA (8-2) was 3l further away 3rd of 8 (1m 1f, £865, good to firm, June 22). SOLDERA (8-10) has since been neck winner of Newcastle seller from Tentraco Lady (9-7) (1m 1f, £1,366, firm, June 29, 11 ran). CARBONNAGE (8-3) 3¼ 3rd of 5 to Gainville Lad (9-7) in Pontefract seller (1m 4f, £973, firm, July 10).
Selection: CUMANA.

4.30 DUMFRIES HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,250: 7f) (7)

2 3413-00 BAMBA (C,D) (Lord Howard de Walden) E Weymes 9-7 .... E Guest 5 6
4 01-00 SOIXANTE QUINZE (B) (Mrs J Hamilton) J W Watts 9-4 .... B Thomson 7
6 043214 MASTER DRIVER (A Crawford) Denys Smith 9-1 .... M Fry 4
7 40-01 MOUNT TUMBLEDOWN (Racegoers Club) C Thornton 8-1 .... J Bleasdale 2
12 000-002 ALLGATE (P Savill) R Thompson 8-5 .... – 5
13 000-0 MARION'S DREAM (P Rich) D Thom 8-4 .... J Lowe 1
16 23-44 QUALITY CHORISTER (Quality Castings) M Prescott 8-0 .... G Duffield 3
1983: King Of Rock 9-1 G Sexton (5-2 jt-fav) P Haslam 7 ran.

7-4 Master Driver, 9-4 Mount Tumbledown, 4 Quality Chorister, 7 Bamba, 10 Allgate, 16 others.

FORM: BAMBA (8-7) over 7l last of 17 to Scarlet O' Hariot (9-0) at York (6f, £4,194, good to firm, May 15). SOIXANTE QUINZE (9-4) weakened 2f out when over 16l last of 9 to Roman Quest (9-4) at Ayr (7f, £2,134, good, June 22). MASTER DRIVER (7-7) not reach leaders when 3½l 4th of 8 to Super Trip (8-5) at Haydock (7f, £4,155, firm, July 7). MOUNT TUMBLEDOWN (8-10) all out to hold on by short head from First Pleasure (8-5) over a mile at Beverley (£1,518, firm, June 13, 14 ran). ALLGATE (8-8) ran on when ¾l 2nd of 18 to Season's Greeting (8-6) in Leicester seller (7f, £875, good to firm, June 18). QUALITY CHORISTER (7-10) one-paced 4th, beaten only 2l to Nazeeh (9-7) at Warwick (7f, £2,554, good, June 23, 18 ran).
Selection: QUALITY CHORISTER.

5.0 KIRKOSWALD STAKES (£1,716: 1m 5f) (5)

1 12-1212 MISTY HALO (D) (BF) (Mrs C Phillipson) M Prescott 5-9-9 .... G Duffield 3
7 321223 TROPICAL WAY (B Coates) P Walwyn 3-8-12 .... J Mercer 1
10 0 BOBBY BURNS (Lady Bolton) J W Watts 3-8-9 .... N Connorton 2
11 0 HIGHLANDS (G Childs) F Watson 3-8-0 .... M Hills 4
13 2-84202 LADY SEVILLE (J Bianchi) Denys Smith 3-7-11 .... M Fry 5
1983: Absaroke 3-8-7 E Hide (3-1) G Pritchard-Gordon 6 ran.

8-11 Tropical Way, 3 Misty Halo, 5 Lady Seville, 12 Bobby Burns, Highlands.

FORM: MISTY HALO (9-8) 1½l 2nd of 11 to Chesty (9-0) in slowly run Ripon ladies race (1m 4f, £861, firm, June 27). TROPICAL WAY (8-2) one-paced 3rd of 11, beaten 4l, to Chaumiere (8-11) at Newmarket (1m 2f, £5,880, good to firm, July 11). HIGHLANDS (9-0) 8½l 5th of 7 to Empress Catherine (8-11) at Hamilton (1m 4f, £781, good, June 1). LADY SEVILLE (8-11) neck 2nd to Altana (8-11) in Catterick maiden (1m 4f, £593, firm, July 12, 11 ran).
Selection: MISTY HALO.

FOLKESTONE

GOING: good to firm
Draw: 5, 6f low numbers best

1.45 CHRIS TAVARE MAIDEN STAKES (3-y-o: £547: 6f) (15 runners)

2 0-00 INDIAN SAHIB G Hunter 9-0 .... P Robinson 15
3 0042 MUMMY'S MAGASAS (B) C Benstead 9-0 .... B Rouse 18
5 0000 ROYAL ACADEMY ARMS B Gubby 9-0 .... NON-RUNNER
7 20-2 SCINTILLO B Hobbs 9-0 .... G Baxter 10
8 30-30 SIR JOSHUA WYLEY N Gaselee 9-0 .... R Hills 7
10 0-0 TACHERON M Haynes 9-0 .... I Jenkinson 3
12 40-00 WHIRLABOUT D Hanley 9-0 .... S Whitworth 5 6
16 000 CWRLE G Lewis 8-11 .... P Waldron 12
17 40-00 EXACTLY LIKE YOU F Durr 8-11 .... G Starkey 14
18 0 FLIGHT MUSIC A Stewart 8-11 .... T Ives 5
19 00 GEMGEM C Sparse 8-11 .... N Day 8
20 00-0 GOLDEN OCTOBER M Jarvis 8-11 .... B Raymond 9
21 0 KERRY'S COURT J Scallan 8-11 .... R Cochrane 11
22 LAMORNA LADY A Pitt 8-11 .... G Sexton 13
24 0-030 PICKLE PEACHES B Hills 8-11 .... R Street 2
1983: Saxham Breck 9-0 G Baxter (20-1) F Durr 17 ran.

5-2 Scintillo, 7-2 Mummy's Magasas, 9-2 Pickled Peaches, 8 Exactly Like You, 10 Sir Joshua Wyley, Golden October, 12 Cwrle, 16 others.

Folkestone Selections

By Mandarin
1.45 Scintillo. 2.15 Geovale. 2.45 Crooners Grand. 3.15 Monclare Trophy. 3.45 Milton Burn. 4.15 One Better.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Scintillo. 2.15 Geovale. 2.45 Crooners Grand. 3.45 Starwind. 4.15 One Better.

2.15 DEREK UNDERWOOD STAKES (£571: 1m 7f 100yd) (11)

1 000-0 BURGLARS WALK M Blanshard 4-9-0 .... R Cochrane 2
3 0000 GOLD INLAY J Jenkins 4-9-0 .... – 9
5 0- KINGKAID A Pitt 5-9-0 .... R Berry 7
9 3212 GEOVALE L Cumani 3-8-12 .... D McHargue 1
10 2221 HIGH MORALE J Winter 3-8-12 .... T Ives 4
11 0-1 JONIX P Kelleway 3-8-12 .... Gay Kelleway 5 10
14 JIM'S DARLEEN W G Turner 4-8-11 .... K Williams 3
17 0300 BARRANCA R Smyth 3-8-2 .... S Whitworth 5 11
19 00 BE MY LUCK M Jarvis 3-8-2 .... B Raymond 5
28 0-042 CORAL HEIGHTS C Brittain 3-7-13 .... P Robinson 6
30 34 MAGIC QUEEN G Harwood 3-7-13 .... B Rouse 8
1983: Star Fleet 5-9-0 P D'Arcy (100-30) P Kelleway 5 ran.

9-4 Magic Queen, 3 Geovale, 7-2 High Morale, 5 Jonix, 8 Coral Heights, 12 Be My Luck, 20 others.

2.45 GODFREY EVANS SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £819: 5f) (7)

1 0 CHIN CHIN CHEERIO R Hannon 8-11 .... A McGlone 1
2 00 CROONERS GRAND W Musson 8-11 .... P Waldron 3
3 RICK-O-SHAW A Pitt 8-11 .... B Rouse 7
4 SECRET SQUIRREL (B) P Butler 8-11 .... S Cottle 4
5 000 SHAMIM'S PRIDE D Jermy 8-11 .... I Johnson 6
6 000 SUDAN PARK M Salaman 8-11 .... W Williams 7 2
6 000 CREETOWN LADY G Hunter 8-8 .... G Starkey 5
1983: James Edward 8-11 B Jago (9-2) R Howe 5 ran.

7-4 Creetown Lady, 5-2 Chin Chin Cheerio, 3 Rick-O-Shaw, 8 Crooners Grand, 12 Sudan Park, 16 others.

3.15 FRIENDS OF FOLKESTONE HANDICAP (amateurs: £955: 1m 2f) (10)

5 0024 THE WARRIOR A Ingham 4-12-0 .... Brooke Sanders 6
8 0002 MONCLARE TROPHY (C,D) A Pitt 5-11-11 .... R Hutchinson 4
12 0-000 NICELY NICELY (B) S Mellor 3-11-3 .... Elain Mellor 4 10
14 00-00 STEADY DUDLEY (B) J Scallan 4-11-0 .... – 2
15 0-000 HELVIC D Wintle 5-10-12 .... – 3
16 0-000 BULANDSHAR D Jermy 5-10-11 .... Anne Levy 4 8
17 0/000 FIRE CHIEFTAIN M Madgwick 6-10-11 .... D Madgwick 4 1
18 00 MARICAL OF PALMA P Butler 9-10-11 .... Eileen Butler 4 7
19 0-000 HOT ANNA (B) P Felden 5-10-11 .... Julie Felden 9
1983: Acushla Macree 6-10-13 G Johnson-Houghton (7-1) R Houghton 10 ran.

15-8 Monclare Trophy, 5-2 The Warrior, 6 Joli Wasfi, 8 Helvic, 12 Hot Anna, Nicely Nicely, Fire Chieftain, 20 others.

3.45 COLIN COWDREY HANDICAP (£1,050: 1m 4f) (8)

1 2-002 STARWIND J Winter 3-9-10 .... B Raymond 8
2 0-004 BALUCHI M Blanshard 3-9-9 .... N Adams 7 7
6 3200 ROYAL CRACKER G Harwood 3-9-5 .... G Starkey 3
7 142-1 ROCKETONE (C,D) C Benstead 6-9-5 (7 ex) .... B Rouse 2
8 0002 GLENHAWK M Ryan 9-9-4 .... P Robinson 6
9 4103 MILTON BURN (D) D Hanley 3-9-2 .... S Whitworth 5 1
12 0000 LADY KAMINA (C) P D Haynes 5-8-10 .... N Dawe 5 4
13 00-32 HAMPSHIRE (B) A Pitt 10-8-5 .... A McGlone 5
1983: Santella King 3-9-0 G Starkey (4-5 fav) G Harwood 10 ran.

3 Royal Cracker, 7-2 Starwind, 9-2 Rocketone, 6 Hampshire, 8 Glenhawk, 10 Milton Burn, 12 Baluchi, 16 Lady Kamina.

4.15 LESLIE AMES HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,208: 7f) (8)

7 0104 MOONDAWN (D) M Usher 9-7 .... A McGlone 2
8 0442 ONE BETTER J Winter 9-3 .... B Taylor 5
9 1003 TOM FORRESTER (C) A Pitt 9-3 .... B Rouse 6
14 0000 STORMCHASER (C) H Beasley 8-12 .... R Cochrane 7
16 002 TREMBLANT R Smyth 8-9 .... S Whitworth 5 3
17 0000 OAMAR C Benstead 8-9 .... G Starkey 6
21 00-00 FULAASA PRINCE G Pritchard-Gordon 8-6 .... R Hills 8
25 0-000 CANONESS K Cunningham-Brown 8-2 .... R Street 4
1983: Trumps 8-7 R Fox (7-2) B Swift 9 ran.

5-4 Tremblant, 5-2 One Better, 5 Tom Forrester, 8 Moondawn, 10 Stormchaser, 33 others.

LEICESTER

GOING: good to firm
Draw: no advantage

6.45 WESTON SELLING STAKES (£791: 1m) (16 runners)

2 0000 HAGEN'S BARGAIN F Yardley 4-9-2 .... S Keightley 3
3 00/0-0 MODERN MAN J Bradley 4-9-0 .... Pat Eddery 11
4 /00-00 FEARLESS MOVER D Wintle 4-8-11 .... D Dineley 10
5 004-0 FLOWERFARM (B) J Bradley 4-8-11 .... T Quinn 4
6 0003 FORGE CLOSE M Blanshard 3-8-11 .... J Reid 14
8 -4023 JUDY'S DOWRY W Wharton 3-8-8 .... W Wharton 5
12 0030 GOLD TOBY P Felgate 3-8-3 .... M Miller 7
13 0000 BALMENOCH C Austin 3-8-0 .... P Bradwell 2
14 000 B J MOON M Salaman 3-8-0 .... J Williams 12
15 0 CABRIOLET D Ringer 3-8-0 .... P D'Arcy 15
17 0-00 GO WORKING P Felgate 3-8-0 .... T Williams 5 9
19 0422 JOHNNY SOME BODY C Wildman 3-8-0 .... L Piggott 8
20 00- LORNA-BLY W Clay 3-8-0 .... – 16
21 0-002 MISS WENDY (BF) J Sutcliffe 3-8-0 .... M L Thomas 6
25 00-00 TARTEEN W Guest 3-8-0 .... G Dickie 7 13
26 00-00 VIDEO LAD R Hollinshead 3-8-0 .... W Ryan 3 1
1983: Prince's Heir 3-7-12 T Quinn (7-2) P Cole 10 ran

9-4 Miss Wendy, 3 Judy's Dowry, 7-2 Johnny Some Body, 11-2 Forge Close, 8 Gold Toby, 12 Video Lad, 14 others.

Leicester selections

By Mandarin
6.45 Miss Wendy. 7.10 AXE VALLEY (nap). 7.35 Racemosa. 8.5 Homo Sapien. 8.35 Last Card. 9.5 Nippon Riva.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.45 Cabriolet. 7.10 King Of California. 7.35 The Friend. 8.5 Homo Sapien. 8.35 Last Card. 9.5 Watch Tower.

By Michael Seely
7.10 AXE VALLEY (nap). 8.5 Homo Sapien. 8.35 Last Card.

7.10 RADIO LEICESTER NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,239: 5f) (8)

3 012 LANDSPEED (CD) P Felgate 9-7 .... M Miller 3
8 11 AXE VALLEY (D) P Cole 9-4 (7 ex) .... T Quinn 5
9 2111 KING OF CALIFORNIA (D) N Callaghan 8-10 (7 ex) .... Pat Eddery 8
10 3210 JOHNNY FORTUNE (D) R Hollinshead 8-9 .... S Perks 4
11 113 ERNIE BILKO (D) C Tinkler 8-7 .... L Charnock 1
12 140 DOPPIO (D) G Blum 8-7 .... L [illegible]ggott 6
13 4303 QUALITAIR FLYER K Stone 8-4 .... W Ryan 3 7
16 010 GLAZEPTA TOWN C Miller 7-7 .... T Williams 5 2
1983: Joeysan 8-4 T Ives (9-4) W O'Gorman 9 ran

7-4 Axe Valley, 3 King Of California, 5 Johnny Fortune, 6 Ernie Bilko, Landspeed, 10 Qualitair Flyer, 12 others.

7.35 PIPER CHAMPAGNE HANDICAP (£2,372: 1m 4f) (6)

1 -2111 THE FRIEND (B) (CD) Thomson Jones 5-10-1 (4 ex) .... T Heller 5 3
6 3340 ARDOONY R Hollinshead 6-8-11 .... W Ryan 3 4
10 0000 BURBRIDGE DANCER P Felgate 3-8-5 .... – 6
12 -0023 RACEMOSA (BF) R Smyly 3-8-3 .... R Curant 1
15 0003 LAWNSWOOD AVENGER D Nicholson 3-7-9 .... M L Thomas 5
18 0300/ FALGORA B Paling 4-7-7 .... T Williams 5 2
1983: Glenhawk 7-9-2 P Robinson (9-4 fav) M Ryan 11 ran

6-4 The Friend, 7-2 Racemosa, 4 Lawnswood Avenger, 6 Ardoony, 10 Burbridge Dancer, 16 Falgora.

8.5 WORKSOP MANOR STAKES (2-y-o: £2,372: 6f) (4)

3 11 RARE STAMP (D) D Sasse 9-6 .... Pat Eddery 1
4 1 HOMO SAPIEN (D) H Cecil 9-4 .... L Piggott 2
6 3340 EDWIN'S PRINCESS K Ivory 9-1 .... P Robinson 3
8 1 RAABIHAH (D) Thomson Jones 8-12 .... A Murray 4
1983: Jack Tar 9-2 E Johnson (10-11 fav) K Brassey 5 ran

10-11 Homo Sapien, 11-4 Raabihah, 100-30 Rare Stamp, 14 Edwin's Princess.

8.35 ARMADA FILLIES HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,418: 7f) (11)

2 2-003 REAL SILVER B Hobbs 9-7 .... G Baxter 9
3 -0404 LALA (B) D Laing 9-7 .... J Reid 7
5 0000 YOU LOVE ME R Hollinshead 9-2 .... W Ryan 3 3
8 -0002 GAZELLE D'OR R Smyth 9-1 .... S Whitworth 5 1
11 2320 SALALA (BF) B Hanbury 8-10 .... B Raymond 5
15 03-0 DOMINION BLUE J Spearing 8-7 .... P Cook 4
16 003 LAST CARD M Stoute 8-7 .... W R Swinburn 8
17 000-0 WHEN I DREAM G Balding 8-6 .... Pat Eddery 11
18 0030 GLINT OF SILVER R Sheather 8-5 .... T Williams 5 6
22 0000 LITTLE MIN W Guest 8-1 .... M L Thomas 10
23 0-000 L'AFFAIRE DISCREET D Dale 8-0 .... M Miller 2
1983: No corresponding race.

5-2 Last Card, 4 Gazelle D'Or, 9-2 Salala, 5 Glint Of Silver, Real Silver, 13-2 Lala, 8 others.

9.5 WIGSTON STAKES (2-y-o colts & geldings: £826: 7f) (10)

2 01 MAGIC EYE (D) G Hunter 9-2 .... Pat Eddery 4
5 00 GWILLIM ENTERPRISE P Felgate 8-11 .... M Miller 10
6 0 HUNTERS FEN R Hollinshead 8-11 .... S Perks 2
9 222 NIPPON RIVA D Laing 8-11 .... J Reid 3
10 0 OUR LORD M Jarvis 8-11 .... B Raymond 6
12 020 QUALITAIR BOY K Stone 8-11 .... T Williams 5 8
14 0 STRAWLY R Whitaker 8-11 .... J H Brown 5 7
15 0 VAGUELY ARTISTIC N Vigors 8-11 .... P Cook 5
17 40 WATCH TOWER M Stoute 8-11 .... W R Swinburn 9
18 MUSLEY BANKER C Tinkler 8-8 .... L Charnock 1
1983: Bourbonien 9-2 L Piggott (30-100 fav) H Cecil 8 ran.

7-4 Magic Eye, 5-2 Nippon Riva, 9-2 Watch Tower, 6 Our Lord, 8 Qualitair Boy, 10 Vaguely Artistic, 14 others.

Ayr results

Going: Good

2.30 (5f) 1, Winning Mark (M Fry, 3-1 fav); 2, Imogen (4-1); 3, Ballyarry (25-1). 4l, 11. 7 ran. Denys Smith. TOTE: £2.80; £1.60, £1.70. DF: £8.60. CSF: £13.67. 1m 03. 13 sec., bought in 2,100gns.

3.0 (6f) 1, Bold Haze (N Connorton, 8-1); 2, Castle Tweed (11-2); 3, Nobills (20-1). Aristocrat Velvet (9-1 fav) nk, 2l. 15 ran. J Watts. TOTE: £19.20; £5.60, £2.60, £14.10. DF: £79.60. SCF: £55.18. 1m 15.19 sec., Stewards inquiry placings remained unaltered.

3.30 1, Noorion (P Robinson, 6-1); 2, Forward (5-1); 3, Voyant (9-1). Wagoner (9-4 fav). ¾l, 6l. 10 ran. C Brittain. TOTE: £6.50; £1.10, £1.60, £2.50. DF: £11.60. CSF: £34.20. Tricast: £243.51. 3m 14.06 sec.

4.0 (1m 3f) 1, Olivian (N Connorton, 13-8 fav); 2, State Budget (8-1); 3, Clunk Click (20-1). 7nk, ¾l. 7 ran. NR: Nonpareil. J W Watts. TOTE: £2.10; £1.60, £4.50. DF: £9.90. CSF: £13.36. 2m 2l 54sec.

4.30 (1m) 1, Gilgit Pale (B Thomson, 4-5 fav); 2, Misha (33-1); 3, Nijinsky Sentiment (5-1). 2l, 1½l. 8 ran. NR: Mystic Box. J Hindley. Tote: £1.90; £1.20, £3.30, £2.20. DF: £23.10. CSF: £24.31

5.0 (5f) 1, Russian Winter (C Dwyer) (4-1); 2, King Charlemagne (6-4 fav); 3, Fairgreen (8-1). 1l, 1l. 7 ran. A W Jones. Tote: £3.80; £1.60, £1.70. DF: £2.40. CSF: £10.58.

Leicester

Going: Good to firm

2.15 1, Miss Business (W R Swinburn, 3-1 fav); 2, Navana (8-1); 3, Lake Hamilton (5-1). 1l, 2l. 8 ran. N Tinkler. TOTE: £4.40; £1.80, £2.10, £2.20. DF: £11.80. CSF: £20.43. Bought in 900gns.

2.45 (1m) 1, Camden Lad (S Perks, 7-1); 2, Marguerita Time (20-1); 3, Tender Seeker (13-2). Rocabay Blue (11-10 fav). 2l, 1¼l. 11 ran. TOTE: £9.70; £2.50, £2.10, £1.50. DF: £41.00. CSF: £120.96. TRICAST: £871.71.

3.15 (1m 2f) 1, The Villain (S Cauthen 10-1); 2, Miss Kutz Beach (5-1); 3, Mailman (9-4 fav). ¾l, 2l. 8 ran. R Armstrong. TOTE: £9.10; £1.30, £1.70, £1.80. DF: £20.40. CSF: £55.09.

3.45 (1m 4f) 1, Borushka (S Cauthen, 8-13 fav); 2, Borodino; 3, Snow Tree (7-2). 1½l, ½l. 7 ran. R Houghton. Tote: £1.40; £1.10, £2.40. DF: £2.60. CSF: £4.14.

4.15 (7f) 1, Lady Tippins (Paul Eddery 11-2); 2, Lightning Legacy (15-2); 3, Duber Spring (4-1 jt-fav). Plaints (4-1 jt-fav). ½l, 2½l. 16 ran. NR: Dafada. H Cecil. Tote: £4.50; £1.40, £2.40, £2.10. DF: £16.40. CSF: £42.48.

4.45 (5f) 1, Rapid Miss (P Bloomfield, 7-2 jt-fav); 2, Brentex (7-2 jt-fav); 3, Lochmore (11-2). 1l, 1½l. 10 ran. Mrs N Macauley. Tote: £3.40; £1.30, £1.50, £2.00. DF: £3.40. CSF: £14.32. Tricast: £54.72.
PLACEPOT: £6.40.

Blinkered first time

AYR: 4.30 Soixante Quinze.
LEICESTER: 8.35 Lala.
FOLKESTONE: 2.45 Secret Squirrel. 3.15 Nicely Nicely.

An American bespeaks the glory of the knickerbockers




Ancient and modern: two of the royals of the game, Vardon the pace-setter and Watson the challenger

Made to measure for Huckleberry

There is something intangible about the career of Tom Watson, who has been the best golfer in the world for a decade. He is searching for that something special which will merit the same modern-day reverence reserved for Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus. He must create his own little piece of history to be for ever embroidered in the romantic lore of the game.

His moment arrives this week at St Andrews. He is on the threshhold of equalling the imperturbable Harry Vardon's record of six Open Championships. The money no longer matters: "winning is what counts", he says. The fame is not wholly important to him: "We contribute something to life, and to entertainment, but doctors contribute much more and go unnoticed."

Even so, Watson has the power within him to set a standard nobody will ignore. He has won his fair share of skirmishes. He has won private battles like his second Open success which followed an astonishing head-to-head encounter with Nicklaus and Turnberry. This time he can break down a barrier which has survived two world wars. Vardon's record has stood since 1914 when he won his last Open at Prestwick.

A victory at St Andrews, the home of golf, would mean that Watson has won on all the Scottish courses which have been used in his time. He succeeded at Carnoustie (1975), Turnberry (1977), Muirfield (1980) and Royal Troon (1982) before finally breaking through among the sassenachs at Royal Birkdale last year.

Tha magnitude of his achievements can be measured by the comments of one respected golf author some five years ago who suggested that "Vardon's record is expected to be exceeded shortly after St Andrews is ploughed under to make way for a ball park."

To be compared with the greats of today, with Nicklaus and company means much to Watson; but to be linked with the past, with the names of Vardon and Taylor and Braid, is to be part of the game's history.

Vardon's background was, of course, unlike that of Watson. The son of a gardener, Vardon played his first shots with a club which consisted of a blackthorn branch as a shaft, an oak branch as a head and a strip of tin as a face. He used a white marble for a ball.

At the age of six Watson struck his first shot, in considerably more affluent surroundings, with ancient clubs shortened by his father. At weekends he would caddie for his father's friends; and he learnt much, it at times, in a peculiar manner.

His father's temperament on the course sometimes led to a club leaving his hands in sheer desperation. The story goes that one day his partners watched such an incident and then threw their clubs at Watson senior and chased him off the course. So Watson junior learnt the need to stay cool in a crisis and locked the knowledge away in his memory bank.

But he was no cherub himself. He was once suspended from school for smoking at a dance. And he earned the name of Huckleberry Dillinger. That, however, was fitting for the freckle-faced youngster who had a mop of reddish hair and the nerve to try anything.

Initially, his studies at Stanford University, where he graduated in psychology, were to take him towards a career in insurance. "After four years I realized golf was my only talent," he says.

The careers officer would have been proud of Watson's decision. He is a marvellous technician on the course and an equally marvellous ambassador off it. The arms might resemble those of a stevedore but through the hands and wrists he generates a faultless rhythm. From the legs come the power to drive the ball like a rifle bullet. Yet through the soles of his feet he can walk a green and learn its undulations. His touch on and around the greens is as silky as they come.

But it is his modesty which remains unaltered. He has not been spoilt by fame. He enjoys life, the occasional whisky, the informal chat, too much to be condemned to abnormality created by stardom. Before the start of a round in the United States Open four years ago he found time to visit a bedridden member of the Baltusrol club. Last month, again at a US Open, he left Winged Foot during his preparations to fly to the west coast for the funeral of a friend's father.

He continues to live in fairly modest surroundings in Kansas City, where he was born, with his wife, daughter and son. There he helps to organize an annual exhibition for a local hospital which raises thousands of dollars.

As Nicklaus says: "He is self-confident and tremendously determined. He is also a very pleasant and level-headed chap who will never allow success to change his personality or destroy his sense of values."

Watson, however, is crystal clear about his mission this week: he is in the "auld grey toon" this week shopping for an important piece of history. "I came here to defend in 1978," he says, "and I could have won; but the Old Course got me. Since then I've learnt to appreciate it and to appreciate links golf. Now I'd like a little bit of revenge on St Andrews."

Mitchell Platts

Watson's record

Tom Watson has won five British Opens, two United States Masters and one US Open in 10 years. Only the US PGA Championship has eluded him. Since 1975, when he won his first Open in a play-off at Carnoustie, he has won eight major championships. Nicklaus (five) and Ballesteros (three) only marginally challenge him.

Watson became the first golfer in history to lead the American money list four years in succession (1977-80). He became the first player to earn more than $500,000 in official money in one season – $530,808 in 1980. From 1977 to 1979 he was simultaneously and uniquely the leading money-winner, Vardon Trophy winner (awarded for the lowest scoring average) and PGA Player of the Year.

When, nine days ago, he achieved the thirty-first US tour win of his career in the Western Open at Butler National, Chicago, he took his earnings for the season to $450,000 and his official career winnings to more than $3.5 million. Only Nicklaus has earned more.

CYCLING

Colombian stages first win

From John Wilcockson, L'Alpe d'Huez

We witnessed yesterday one of the great stages in Tour de France history. To realize why, one had only to stand on the Avenue du Rif Nel, in the thin sparkling air of this fashionable Alpine ski resort, and witness the multifarious sights and sounds following the finish of the seventeenth stage of the seventy-first Tour de France.

Crude cow horns were being blown by deliriously happy Colombians who were celebrating the first Tour stage win by a cyclist from the American continent, Luis Herrera. Laurent Fignon was donning the yellow jersey after finishing a briliant second to the South American amateur. And Robert Millar was being awarded the red and white polka-dot jersey as king of the mountains after a ride that also put him into fourth place overall.

"I can now think of a place in the first three in Paris, Millar said.

Herrera, Fignon and Millar were the main beneficiaries, but the man who made it all possible was Bernard Hinault, who raced yesterday with more courage and pride than he did during his four previous Tour victories.

Like Napoleon returning from Corsica, Hinault has carried all before him in terms of popular support, but his ageing legs and willing heart have not, yet, been enough to overcome Fignon.

Yesterday, on each of two first-category climbs before the final assault on the Alp, Hinault attacked with raw power. Up the rustic Col du Coq, after 33 miles of the 94-mile stage, his acceleration split the pack into shreds.

After a general regroupment, Hinault went into battle again on the Laffrey Hill, a wall of a climb that appropriately is at the start of the Route Napoleon. There was more drama in the following 20 minutes than in the previous 16 stages.

Phil Anderson, lying fourth overnight, suddenly stopped, calling for a doctor, the result of the blow on the chest he received in a crash three days ago. Kelly was dropped, along with the world champion, Greg LeMond. In front Herrera went clear with Fignon, chased by Raimund Dietzen, the West German champion, and Millar. Hinault was 30 seconds back.

Arroyo was next to the top, and he joined the three in front of him on a plunging drop back to the valley. Dietzen punctured and disappeared from the picture, while Fignon pushed on with Herrera to a lead of one minute. Along the valley, the Hinault quartet gradually pulled back the two leaders and joined them as they entered the final 12 miles. The next group was two minutes behind, and the Alpe was only four miles ahead.

Hinault attacked on the flat, but the 26 seconds advantage he gained by the first of the Alpe's famed 22 hairpins was soon eliminated by the tiny Herrera. The 23-year-old Colombian romped away to a lone victory, followed home, one by one, by Fignon, Arroyo and Millar. Hinault was seventh, battered and shattered.

SEVENTEENTH STAGE (Grenoble to l'Alpe d'Huez, 94 miles) 1, L Herrera (Columbia) 4hr 39min 24secs; 2, L Fignon (Fr) at 49sec; 3, A Arroyo (Sp) at 2:27; 4, R Millar (GB) 3:05; 5, R Acevado (Columbia) 3.09; 6, G LeMond (US) 3:30; 7, B Hinault (Fr) 3:44; 8, P Simon (Fr) 3:58; 9, P Wilches (Colombia) 4:10; 10, P Munoz (Sp) 4:12.

Other placings: 12, S Roche (Ire) 4:23; 28, P Anderson (Aust) 7:24; 33, J Boyer (US) 8:07; 38, S Kelly (Ire) 9.05; 60, S Yates (GB) 12:50; 87, P Sherwen (GB) 20:24; 88, A Peiper (Aust) same time; 123, G Jones (GB), 26:38.

OVERALL: 1, Fignon, 79hr 24min 56sec; 2, V Barteau (Fr) at 4min 22; 3, Hinault, 5:41; 4, Millar, 8:25; 5, LeMond, 8:45; 6, G Veldscholten (Neth), 9:03; 7, Arroyo, 9:40; 8, Anderson, 11:09; 9, Herrera 11:12; 10, P Delgado, 13:13. Other placings: 12, Kelly, 13:51; 26, Boyer, 23:21; 31, Roche, 25.55.

GOLF

Wood stopped short on the final green

Williamsburg, Virginia, (AFP) – Ronnie Black came back from seven strokes down going into the final round to finish with total of 267 – 17 under par – the lowest final score this season on the American tour, when he won the Anheuser-Busch classic here.

Black had a fourth round of 63, eight under par, giving him a one-stroke victory over Ronnie Wood, leader in the first three rounds.

Wood threw away the chance of his first tournament victory with a par 71 in warm and humid weather. He could hav forced a play off with a 25ft putt on the final hole, but the ball stopped six inches short.

LEADING FINAL SCORES (US unless stated): 267: R Black, 68, 69, 66, 63. 268: W Wood, 63, 68, 66, 71. 269: C Strange, 65, 68, 69, 67. 270: W Levi, 70, 63, 68, 69. 276: V Heafner, 67, 72, 68, 69. 278: S Hoch, 77, 67, 69, 65.

● Hollis Stacy salvaged a par on the final hole to win her third United States Open women's championship with a one-stroke victory over Rosie Jones at Peabody Massachusetts.

LEADING FINAL SCORES (US unless stated): 290: H Stacy, 74, 72, 75, 69. 291: R Jones, 73, 71, 75, 72. 292: A Alcott, 71, 74, 73, 74; L Garbacz: 74, 76, 72, 70. 294: B King, 74, 72, 75, 73; P Sheehan, 73, 77, 74, 70; P Pulz (Aus) 75, 69, 78, 72. 295: A Okamoto (Japan) 72, 74, 74, 75; D White 75, 71, 72, 77.

EQUESTRIANISM: BRITISH TEAM HOPE TO FIND WINNING FORMULA AT WYLYE

British riders to get more practice

By a Special Correspondent

Britain's Olympic showjumping riders are due to compete today at Peterborough, where the East of England Show begins its three-day run. John Whitaker, who will be resting his Olympic partner, Ryan's Son, plans to take two other horses to the show.

The entries also include Michael Whitaker, David Bowen and Steven Smith, all of whom will be flying to Los Angeles on July 26. With the possible exception of Bowen, who may be asked to give Boysie an outing they will not be riding their Olympic mounts.

Entries for the showjumping classes have almost doubled this year.

Taking it easy before being tested

By Jenny MacArthur

"I didn't think it would be as relaxed as this," Ian Stark, a member of the Olympic three-day event team, commented as he sat on a deck chair yesterday sipping a drink in front of the swimming pool at Bathampton House, Wylye, Wiltshire, where the team had gone for its final week's concentration before the horses leave for Los Angeles on July 19.

Relaxed it may be, but the formula worked out at Wylye, the home of Lord and Lady Hugh Russell, where the British team has based itself for the last eight years, has proved a winning one. The team which won the European and World championships in 1981 and '82 and the one which won the silver medal at last year's European championships were all launched from Wylye.

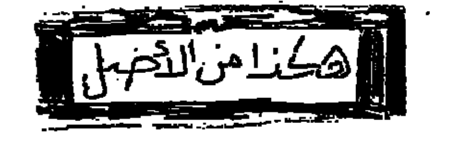
"It is important that they relax," Lady Hugh Russell said yesterday. She is herself a former top three-day eventer and represented Britain in the 1966 World championships. "But whatever the riders may be doing, there is no doubt that the only thing on their minds is winning the gold medal," she added.

Wylye, whose own international three-day event, sponsored by Plessey, runs from September 27-30, has ideal training facilities.

Lady Hugh overseas all the cross-country training, Pat Burgess the show jumping and the dressage is divided between Ferdi Eilburg, Dorothy Willis and David Hunt. The latter, Lucinda Green's trainer, is unfortunately not able to go to Los Angeles.

Yesterday the horses had their last gallop before leaving – a day earlier then expected. Malcolm Wallace, the chef d'equipe, is following the advice of John Gosden, a British trainer in California. He advises not to subject the horses to pressure in the heat before the start of the competition.

Because of the need for early morning starts, Wallace said that he and the team would probably move out of the Olympic village a few days prior to the competition and stay in a house they have rented only three miles away – the Olympic village being nearly one hour's drive from Santa Anita, where the equestrian event takes place.



Legal Appointments

THE LAW SOCIETY

PROFESSIONAL PURPOSES DEPARTMENT

SENIOR ASSISTANT SECRETARIES I AND II

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Applicants must have had at least 10 years post admission experience, preferably as a partner, in broadly based private practice.

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The successful applicant will be involved in a wide range of legal work but with the main emphasis being on drafting and advising the operating divisions on major contracts, a large proportion of which are with the MOD, but many of which are with overseas customers.

Candidates will therefore need to demonstrate an in-depth knowledge of contractual work gained over at least four years' post-qualification experience with a major manufacturing organisation. Experience in labour law and general company litigation would be a useful addition.

This London-based appointment will initially be made on Civil Service terms at a total remuneration of up to £22,500 without additional benefits. After incorporation the compensation package will be renegotiated under the new PLC terms of employment.

Please send brief cv, in confidence, to P A B Wemyss, Ref: AA25/8789/TT.

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Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SWIX 7LE.
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At least £13,500 (including London Allowance)

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Applicants should have about 2 years' experience, since admission as a solicitor, in a private practice litigation function, and be aged between 25-30 years.

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Please telephone or write for an application form quoting reference 4/07 to:–

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Shell-Mex House, Strand,
London WC2R 0DX.
Telephone 01-257 3929.

Completed application forms should be returned by 8th August 1984.



Shell

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We require a Divisional Solicitor to be responsible for all Betting Office licensing matters, property transfer and acquisition together with general litigation and advice on corporate legal matters. He/she will be expected to become expert in the laws pertaining to betting and gaming legislation and to advise as to their impact upon the Company's commercial activity.

The ideal candidate will have held a senior position in a practising firm and have relevant experience in a commercial environment specialising in corporate law and commercial property transactions. He/she should hold a degree and be in the age range 28-45.

Remuneration will be negotiable and will include the fringe benefits associated with this senior position to include: company car, WPA, contributory pension and share options.

Suitably qualified candidates should respond describing how they fulfil the requirements, enclosing a CV to:-
Nick Jolly, Personnel Controller,
Ladbroke Racing Limited, Hanover House, Lyon Road, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 2ES.

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The initial appointment will be for 3 years.

For further information and application form, write to the Hong Kong Government Office, 6 Grafton Street, London W1X 3LB, quoting reference LEG- 84/DPCC. Closing date for acceptance of completed application form 8th August, 1984.

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Those interested in having further information are asked to contact Mr David Whately, who is himself a qualified solicitor. Total confidentiality can be relied on and no names will be passed on to the client firm without the express authority of the person or persons concerned. Mr Whately's private telephone number is 01-623 9227. Reference 603.

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West Midlands County Council



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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3 25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to: THE TIMES 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 8EZ

GOD BE THANKED, that ye were the servants of sin, but ye have obeyed from the heart that form of doctrine which was delivered you. Romans 6: 17.

BIRTHS

BRENNAN ... CLUNY ... DANIEL ... GALTON ... HANNA ... HARRINGTON ... HART ... HUNTER JOHNSTON ... HUNT ... HUTTON ... JEFFERSON ... JENKINS ... PATUCK ... REED ... SPRATT ... WRIGHT ...

MARRIAGES

BENNETT-HORWITZ ...

DEATHS

BARNARD. - On July 12, peacefully, Dr Peter D W, the beloved husband of Margaret, of Winnersh, Wokingham. He bore his disability with great fortitude. Service in St Mary's Church, Winnersh, on Thursday, July 19, at 2.00pm, followed by private cremation. Immediate family flowers only please, but donations, if desired, for the RBH Renal Fund, may be sent to The Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

BEASLEY. - on July 9th, 1984, in hospital, of cancer, David, FRCS, of Croft Cottage, Badwell Ash, Suffolk. Husband of Bunty and father of David, James and William. Private cremation took place on Friday, July 13th.

BEECHING. - On July 14, peacefully at home, Lionel Harold (Tony), darling husband of Sibyl, and dearly loved father and grandfather. Funeral service at 3pm on Friday, July 20, at St Paul's Church, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells, followed by private cremation. Enquiries to E R Hickmott & Son, 41 Grove Hill Road. Tel: Tunbridge Wells 22462.

BILTON. - On 13 July, 1984, Norah Mary, wife of the late John Bilton, dear mother of Mary and Frances, and grandmother of Nicholas and Caroline. Requiem mass at SS Gregory and Augustine Church on Wednesday, 18th July, at 9 am. No flowers please, but donations may be sent to Sir Michael Sobell House, Churchill Hospital, Oxford.

BREWIN, BARBARA. - See Rikberg.

CANTOR - On July 13th, 1984, after a long illness, Doris Jane, aged 70, of Keswick Rd., Fetcham, previously of Teddington. Beloved wife of Eric and mother of Erica Jane. Service at Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, on Friday, 20th July at 12 noon.

CHEAL, JOHN GRAHAM ROY. - On July 12th, aged 27, as a result of a tragic accident, companion of Alastair. No flowers please, but donations, if desired, to the Bristol Cancer Help Centre, Clifton. Thank you.

CHEAL. - On 12th July, Graham, dearly loved son of Tony and Renee, aged 27. Funeral today, Tuesday, 17th July, 12.15, Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip. Family flowers only. If desired donations to Bristol Cancer Help Centre.

DARVALL, Christopher (Kit), RD*, R.N.R., peacefully on 14th July, the loved husband of Jean, father of Fiona, Robin and Sheila, brother of Peter, uncle of Tim, Freya, Melissa and Alex. No flowers please, but donations to St Giles Hospice, Whittington, Lichfield. Cremation at Sutton Coldfield Crematoria on Friday 20th July at 2.30pm.

DAVIES. - On July 14, peacefully in hospital, Mary Christian Stewart (nee Walde), aged 70, of Epping, Essex. Dear mother of Paul and Vivien (Thorley), wife of the late Howard. Funeral on Thurs, July 19, 2 30pm, St Mary's, Theydon Bois. Donations, at her request, to Oxfam.

DEIGHTON, Thomas Robson, aged 76 years, at the Princess Elizabeth Hospital, Guernsey, on 13th July, 1984, much loved and loving husband of Anne and dear father of Rupert and Nicholas, after a long illness courageously borne. Funeral service and cremation at Le Foulon Chapel, Guernsey, on Wednesday 18th July, at 11am.

DENYER George Thomas on Friday, July 13th peacefully in his sleep. Beloved father of Brian and dear grandfather of Philip, Andrew, Barbara, dear brother of Sydney. Service and cremation at Breakspeare Crematorium, Breakspeare Road, Ruislip, Middx, Wednesday, July 18th at 12 15pm. Flowers to J A Massey, 16 Lowlands Road, Harrow, Middx.

ESSEX - On July 15th peacefully at home after a long illness bourne with courage, Jane, much loved mother of William, Robert and Charles. Funeral service at Danbury Parish Church on July 20th, at 11 30am.

GRAY. - On July 15th, peacefully on a lovely sunny morning, Dot, adored wife of Bill, dear sister-in-law to Philippa and Douglas, and Marguerite, beloved stepmother to Jonathon and Flo, and Aunty Dot to Christopher and Richard. Funeral service at St John's Church, Hills Rd, Cambridge, on Monday, July 23rd, at 12.30pm, followed by private cremation. Simple posies only from garden owners to 26 Sedley Taylor Rd, Cambridge.

HARLE - On July 14th, at her home, Burnigill, Crowdale, Durham, Margaret Elizabeth (née Denholm), much loved wife of Charles, dear mother of Andrew, James and Rachel. Funeral service at Brancepeth Church, at 2.30pm, on Wednesday, 18th July, followed by private Cremation. No flowers, donations in lieu to Imperial Cancer Research.

HUTCHINSON. - On July 11, Joan Hutchinson (nee Rowley) in her 81st year. Musician. Wife of George Hutchinson, secretary of South Place Sunday Concerts. Service at Golders Green Crematorium, Friday, July 20, at 2pm. No flowers. Donations, in lieu, to Musicians' Benevolent Fund, 16 Ogle Street, London W1.

KANTER. - On July 14 at St Thomas' Hospital, Victor Ben Kanter, much loved husband of Edith and father of Hannah. Funeral Tuesday, July 17, at 11.30am, Golders Green Crematorium.

LEATHEM - On 13th July suddenly, John Gaston, M.A., J.P., formerly headmaster of King Edward VII school, Kings Lynn and of Taunton school, son of the late John Gaston Leathem ScD of St. John's College Cambridge. Funeral service at the United Reformed Church, Paul Street, Taunton at 2.15pm on Friday, July 20th, followed by cremation at Taunton Deane Crematorium. Flowers to Hatchers & Sons Ltd, Taunton. Any enquiries to Taunton 72277.

LEWIS, MICHAEL, of Uley House, Uley, Gloucestershire, on July 13th; husband of Diana. Funeral at Dursley Parish Church, on Thursday, July 19th, at 2.00pm. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to The Gloucestershire Historic Churches Preservation Trust, c/o Philip Ford & Son, Funeral Directors Ltd, Dirleton House, Stroud, or Silver Street, Dursley.

LYNDEN-BELL. - On July 14, at home, Lt-Col Lachlan Arthur, aged 87, late Seaforth Highlanders, beloved husband to Monica. Funeral at St Andrew's, Rockbourne, 12 noon, Sat, July 21. Family flowers only. Donations to the Hospice Fund, Salisbury Infirmary.

McKEOWN. - On 13th July, 1984, at The Royal Marsden Hospital, SW3, Margaret, dearly loved wife of Wilfred McKeown, OBE, of 18 The Green, Twickenham. Adored mother of Elizabeth, John and Tom and grandmother of Agnes, Alexander, Edmund and Beatrice. Funeral private. No flowers.

DEATHS

HUMPHREYS ... HALE ... HUXLEY ... PARSONS ... RICHES ... SHERIDAN ... SILK ... SLEEMAN ... TOTTENHAM ... WALTER ... WEDDING-SKINNER ... WHIGHAM ... WILKIE ...

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THE TIMES NEWSPAPER (1836-1978). Give someone an original issue, dated the very day they were born. £14.50 (0492 31195).

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FURN STOCKING IN SILK, cotton, wool, from P Jones, J Lewis (W1), Libertys or see 82 High St, Steyning, W Sussex.

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BUY/SELL HOUSE, CAR or anything new/old by a computer bureau. Free for buyers. Phone: Tele-Deal, 01-560 5221 (24 hrs).

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ISLE OF WIGHT. Spacious flat slps 4 July 20-Aug 3rd Tel 0983 730535.

18TH CENTURY Yorkshire manor house, own grounds and woodlands, very secluded, near Howarth. 3 double bedrooms. Children and pets welcome. Available from 21st July. Res cook and housekeeper. £15 per person per day, icl breakfast and dinner 01-891 4515.

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CAMP BEAUMONT American style summer camps for children, residential, day. Brochure: Parents Guide. 01-870 9866. 24hr

NORFOLK nr King's Lynn, attractive family cottage, pretty garden, slps 5/6. From £75 pw. Tel 01-733 1863 or 263 2170.

NORFOLK cottage, in grounds of country house, sleeps 4. Furnished Holiday let. £75 pw. (0603) 872268

WINE AND DINE

YORK. Luxury wining & dining overlooking the racecourse at the Tote Ebor meeting. (0532) 580101

FLAT SHARING

KEN, W2. 3rd prof girl, 27+ for charming flat, own room, close tube, pref sh weekdays only. £130pcm Tel: 229 5118 after 6.

FLATMATES SELECTIVE SHARING. Also Mon - Fri. accom avail. Please Tel for appointment 313 Brompton Rd, SW3. 01-589 5491.

SW2 YOUNG PROFESSIONAL male to share mixed house own room £130 pcm excl. nr Tube 01-674 3949 after 6pm.

ELYHAM. Sharer for lovely house on park nr. swimming, riding, tennis. £130-£140pm. 0273 728255.

N4 O/R for N/S prof to share lge flat with 3 others. £25pw 263 7709 after 6 30pm

SW18. M/F share 3 bed maisonette with 1 other. Close tube £131.25 pm excl./228 0867 (eves).

W11. Prof girl to share with 3 others Lovely lge flat with gdn. £120 p.c.m exc. 01-727 1723

TIP TOP W14 flat £200 for room pcm 1 or 2 prof people. 602 6121 day 602 8264 eves.

W1. Near park. Mod flat, o r. m28+, pkg, gdn. £38 pw excl. 8-11 pm 691 0174.

W14. Sgl. rm, o'look gdn, prof, m f, 28+. Tel: 01-351 3544, 10-6pm.

BAYWATER person required to share flat o/r. £45 pw. 221 7304.

SHORT LETS

PARK LANE W1 modern luxury flats, redecorated and fully furnished 2 rms, kit & bath, porterage and serviced, suit business executive or couple on vacation for short lets from 2 weeks to 3 months from £400 pw. Apply Miss Washington on 01 629 3344 (day) 09905 8932 (eves)

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CLAPHAM. Close to Common, spacious family house, slp 7 plus, 2 bath, mod cons, 5 mins tube, 3 weeks 11 August. £140pw. 622 1228.

HAMMERSMITH. Superb large family house, garden, close river, park. July 20 Aug 20 £200 pw neg. 748 8478.

LUXURY SERVICED FLATS, central London, from £225 p w. Ring Town House Apartments. 01 373 3433.

LUXURY FLAT, London, St Johns Wood, 2 beds, 2 bathrms, available August £360 p w. Phone 289 7473.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

WORLD'S LARGEST Au Pair Bureau offers m'helps, doms; all live-in staff. UK & Overseas Au Pair Agency Ltd. 87 Regent Street, W1. 01-439 6534.

LEGAL NOTICES

JOYCE FABRICS LIMITED
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of JOYCE FABRICS LIMITED, will be held at 30 Eastbourne Terrace, (2nd floor) London, W2 6LF, on Wednesday the 25th day of July 1984 at 12.00 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 6th day of July 1984.
R. NICHOLSON
Director

Re. GRITWAIN LIMITED By order of the High Court dated the 1st July 1983 Neville Eckley, F.C.A. of 10, Bramley Hill, South Croydon has been appointed liquidator of the above-named company without a committee of inspection.
Dated 11th July 1984.

NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

NEEDED immed. 3 people for worthwhile and rewarding work in congenial offices of Fulham pub. co. Exp. not essent. but pleasant and confident telephone manner necessary. Good remuneration and few parking problems. Please telephone for details. - 01-581 1597.

LONDON OFFICE of international trade finance company requires bright young person (A level standard) to join small team providing banking related services, some experience preferred but not necessary. Starting salry £5,000-£6,000 Tel Miss Sybil Hallegua 01-629 0929.

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SALES Administrator, c£8,000; exp. essential. 24-30; VDU exp. helpful. - 736 9857. Ted Agency.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01-734-0532.

SECRETARY good skills/organising ability, lovely job in EC3 offices. Age 25+ £8,500 878 2849 Town Choice Secretaries

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TUTOR COMPANION
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F. W. GAPP (Management Services) Ltd require properties in Central, South and West London areas for waiting applicants 01 589 3674

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CHELSEA. Furn flat, lounge, 1 dble, 1 single, k & b, C.H., £130 p.w., long let 01 730 8932

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Owner seeks discerning tenant for his well decorated flat in small modern block, 2 dble beds, lge drawing rm, bathrm with shower, kit with washer - dryer & 2 freezers. C.H. C.H.W. Lift £300pw
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Superb 3 bed maisonette with roof terrace. Easy access to City & West End. £680 per month.
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BELSIZE PARK. Luxurious 2nd flr apartment in prestigious block, 2 beds, dble recep, fitted kit, lux bath sep w c, off st pkng. Communal gdns. Exquisitely furnished & decorated £200 p.w. inc of c h. & c.h w. Nathan Wilson & Co 794 1161

DULWICH. Excellent 5 bed town house 2 baths, 3 lge receps, f.f kit, dble ige, lge gdn. 10 mins central London. £250 pw neg F W Gapp 589 3674

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REDCLIFF GDNS, S W 10. Superb bright and airy, 2 bed flat in Georgian block. Beautifully interior designed. Fully furn. £200 p w Farrar Stead & Glyn 370 4329

GLEDHOW GDNS, S W 5. Spacious 1 bed flat in Georgian block. Lux furn access to communal gdns. Exc value at £135 p w. Farrar Stead & Glyn 370 4329

DORSET ST., W1. Ground floor 3 beds, 2 sgle, 1 dble, recep, k & b, 2 sep WCs. CH. CHW. TV. Suit 3-4 sharing. Long/short let. £160 pw incl. View after 3 pm 486 9566

SW10. Spacious flat 1, 2, recp 3/4 beds, 2 bath shwr, fitted kit, ch, chw pkng. Co let 6 mths+ £260 pw. William Willet 730 3435

BRAND NEW CONVERSIONS in Nevern Sq SW5 £95 p w £165 p w. Co visitors. Eva Vignes at Meredith & Co. 01 589 3443

HOLIDAY FLATS SERVICES carefully selected for immed and advanced service apts Central London 01 937 9886

SUSSEX SQUARE, excl hse with our & gdn 3, 4 beds, 2 recep, k & 3 bath. Sparsely furn. £475 pw ono Phillips Kay & Lewis 839 2245

SOUTH LONDON 12 mins City 4 bed det family house in conservation area. Recent renov. avail 2 yrs from Aug. £690 pm neg 291 3330

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CHELSEA Super bright & spacious 3 rooms, k & b flat in 1st class position £160 pw Mr Woolley 01 351 5151 day

LANDLORDS - If you have high quality property to let to desirable tenants please call Henry & James. 01 235 8861

REGENT'S PARK. Spacious flat in mod block, 2 beds, 40ft recep, kit, bath, clk, furn, unfurn £175 pw. Allen Bates & Co Tel 01 499 1665

SW10 £62 p w - Small bachelor flat in private house. Suit professional gentleman. Min 1 year 01 352 1291 after 10.30 am

AMERICAN EXECUTIVE seeks luxury flat or house up to £500 pw. Usual fees required Phillips Kay & Lewis 839 2245

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NW1 good 2 bed flat, spac recep co let £150pw Andrews 242-4451.

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Charming 1-bedroom flat, newly decorated by interior designer; unique location with parking. Long let preferred. £300 pw.
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(9-5.30)

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Flat suitable for 6 sharing, accommodation on 2 floors of high standard, comprising 3 dble bedrms, lge kitchen & lounge fully furnished. £180 pw
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Luxurious architect-designed modern house spacious accommodation comprising 4 good beds 2 baths. V well equipped partly furnished. Fairdener £895 pcm. neg

LITTLE BERKHAMPSTED NEAR HERTFORD
Converted coach-house attractive village convenient station 30 mins London. Lge recep rooms 3 dble bdrms, 2 baths, dble gge, oil ch, walled gdn. Full furnished equipped. Min 1 year let £580 pcm
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HAMPSTEAD. Charming 2 bedrm apartment. Recep kit, bath, good value. Close Heath. £150 Lipfriend 499 5334

CHISWICK. Large unfurn det hse 5 bedrm 3 recep 2½ baths good kit gge, gdn. Close river £280 Lipfriend 499 5334

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SW1 TWO FLATS in converted house on garden square. 1 bed flat £120pw, 2 bed flat £150pw. Cooles 828 8251

HIGHGATE Lux 4 bed s.c flat, 2 bathrooms, mag views. £200pw Pref co let avail July 1st 272 9783

LUXURY FLATS Short long lets Fulham ed Properties 01 629 0801

KENSINGTON W8 Maisonette in superb order 3 Beds 2 Recep Central Heating fully furnished washing machine dryer dishwasher etc Available 6 months 1 year at £250 p.w. Consider short let £350 p.w. No agents Tel 01 937 2964 or 01 242 4182

HAMMERSMITH Modern town house on 2 floors, immaculate furnishings 2 dbl bedrms spacious dble recep mod fully equipped kit & bth large patio un-ground prkg £160 pw. Around Town 229 9966

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RUCK & RUCK 581 1741 Quality furnished & unfurnished properties in prime central areas urgently required and available. £150 £850 pw

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DOMINION THEATRE Tott Crt Rd. Box Office 580 9562. CC (Access, Barclaycard/Visa only) 323 1576. July 23 - August 4.
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Eves 7.30 Sat Mats 3pm. Opening with John Cranko's ONEGIN to music by TCHAIKOVSKY (July 25-26). "Tchaikovsky and Cranko brought the house down" Times, "A gorgeous feast for the eye" Sun Tele, "Handsome and invigorating" S Times.
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Ton't, Tomor, Sat, Mon at 7.30pm, The Sleeping Beauty. Thur at 7.30 pm, The Firebird/Scenes de ballet/Les Noces. Fri at 7.30pm, Manon.
Ballet Casting Info 01-836 5573

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GILBERT & SULLIVAN SEASON
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CONCERTS

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BARBICAN THEATRE red price prevs Thurs & Fri 7.30, Sat 2.00 & 7.30. New pro of John Dighton's hilarious farce THE HAPPIEST DAYS OF YOUR LIFE (runs 2 hrs 15) Day seats £5 from 10am.
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CHICHESTER FESTIVAL THEATRE Box Office 0243 781312. The Gershwin/Wodehouse Musical OH, KAY! (ends Sat 21 July) alternating with THE MERCHANT OF VENICE Eves. 7.30 Mats. Thu. & Sat. 2.30.

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AL PACINO
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Directed by Arvin Brown.

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DAISY PULLS IT OFF
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Directed by David Gilmore
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"THIS IS AN ABSOLUTE HOOT AND A SCREAM" S Times.
SECOND GREAT YEAR

GREENWICH THEATRE. 01-858 7755. Evenings at 7.45. Mats Sat 4 00. INTIMATE EXCHANGES by Alan Ayckbourn. "No modern dramatist is more adept . . . stunning" Guardian. ". . . painfully well observed and very funny" Times.



Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programmes choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; 'phone-in gardening hints and cookery advice between 8.30 and 9.00

9.00 Ask the Family. The second semi-final of the family general knowledge quiz is between the Houltons of Sheffield and the Marks family of London. Robert Robinson is in the chair (r). 9.25 Ceefax 10.30 Play School, presented by Ben Thomas (r).

10.55 Ceefax.

1.05 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Michael Cole. Weather information comes from Bill Giles 1.22 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles) 1.25 Bagpuss. A See-Saw programme for the very young

1.40 Horizon: Zero G (r).

2.30 Film: Omar Khayyam (1956) starring Cornel Wilde. Arabian Nights fantasy about the Persian poet's defence of his Shah when threatened by the Assassins. Directed by William Dieterle. 4.18 Regional news (not London).

4.20 Play School, presented by Floella Benjamin. 4.45 Make 'Em Laugh. The last programme of the series and Mark Curry presents clips from silent films featuring trains. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Wildtrack, presented by Mike Jordan and Su Ingle. There is film of the wild white badger and of the bird life of the Farne Islands.

5.40 Sixty Minutes begins with the national and international news read by Moira Stuart; then, weather at 5.54; regional magizines at 5.55; closing with news headlines at 6.38.

6.40 Star Trek. While on a routine mission to pick up a scientific team from a dying planet the crew of the USS Enterprise are attacked by an unknown virus (r).

7.30 The Little and Large Show. The two comedians are joined by Nicholas Parsons, Bruce Thompson, Musical Youth and their special guests, The Searchers (r).

8.05 International Athletics. Coverage of the Edinburgh Games from Meadowbank. The commentators are David Coleman, Ron Pickering, Stuart Storey and Brendan Foster.

8.30 Now Get Out of That. The team of Britons and the team of Americans have an overnight stop on a deserted isand where food and shelter are at a premium. Having survived the night the Britons discover that their canoes are missing. How will they reach the mainland?

9.00 News with Nicholas Witchell.

9.25 Play: Dog Ends, by Richard Harris. A comedy about how an aged grandfather and his mangey dog drive the rest of the family to contemplate the final solution. Starring Leonard Rossiter.

10.40 International Athletics. Highlights of today's Edinburgh Games at Meadowbank.

11.00 Film: Deadly Harvest (1972) starring Richard Boone and Patty Duke. Thriller about a Russian defector to the United States who discovers that his identity is no longer kept a secret by the United States Intelligence Agency. Directed by Michael O'Herlihy (first showing on British television).

12.10 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.33; Denis Healey's garden at 6.40 and 8.15; consumer affairs at 6.45 and 8.48; exercises at 6.50 and 9.16; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13; cartoon at 7.23; guest Helen Slater at 7.40; pop music at 7.52; video report at 8.34; cooking with John Ely at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street. 10.25 Heritage of Ireland. Part three of the history of Ireland deals with the period of the arrival of St Patrick and Christianity during the 5th century. 11.15 Real World. The story of a 12-year-old boy. 11.40 The Little Rascals* in Arbor Day.

12.00 Portland Bill. Adventures of a lighthouse keeper. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets and guest, Rachel Herbert (r). 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series about an Australian family during the Second World War.

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news read by Robin Houston. 1.30 Glenroe. Serial about a farmer and his son in rural Ireland.

2.00 Crown Court: Seconds Away. A policeman is accused of misconduct (r).

2.30 The Love Boat. Three tales set on a luxury cruise liner.

3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Portland Bill. A repeat of the programme shown at noon (r). 4.15 The Moomins (r). 4.20 Under the Same Sky. The first of a new series of films about children from all parts of the world. Tom Baker introduces today's story, about a young Australian boy who rescues an emu's egg. 4.50 Freetime on the Super Loop at Southsea Funfair. 5.15 In Loving Memory. Comedy series about a firm of northern undertakers. Starring Thora Hird (r).

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 What It's Worth. David Stafford answers viewers' letters on consumer matters.

6.35 Crossroads. Can Barbara break Sarah Alexander's hold on husband David?

7.00 Human Jigsaw. Ray Gosling is in East Africa where he discovers how the Maasai and Rendille tribes cope with their young children (Oracle titles page 170).

7.30 Scarecrow and Mrs King. American secret service adventure with, this week, the duo on the trail of a foreign footballer who might know something about the proposed overthrow of a European Government. Starring Bruce Boxleitner and Kate Jackson in the title roles (Oracle titles page 170).

8.30 The Lonelyhearts Kid. The first programme of a new comedy series starring Robert Glenister and Julia Goodman as the live-together couple whose relationship is going through an awkward patch (Oracle titles page 170).

9.00 The Brief. Drama series about international trial lawyer, Lucas Heller. Starring Ray Lonnen (Oracle title page 170).

10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 Seeds of Despair. A film about the starving millions in Ethiopia.

11.30 Airline. Drama serial about ex-pilot Jack Ruskin and his attempts to build his own airline. Starring Roy Marsden (r).

12.25 Night Thoughts from Lord Soper.



Abebu, an Ethiopian farmer's wife: Seeds of Despair (ITV 10.30pm)

CHOICE

● Back we go to the small claims court piquantly installed in Studio 3 at Yorkshire Television, Leeds: back to CASE ON CAMERA (Channel 4, 8.30pm) and a particularly revealing instance of wayward human nature versus fixed points of law. In tonight's real-life dispute, a building firm claims £500 from a Stockport client who cancelled a cheque after changing his mind about replacing his windows. There's talk about lies, building society loans, threatening behaviour on Sunday mornings, and the client's ignorance about wood.

● THIS GRAND CONVERSATION WAS UNDER THE ROSE (Radio 3, 7.10pm) is a densely-packed feature from BBC Scotland about the painter Jack B. Yeats (brother of the poet). Sneeze, and you'll miss a corncrake's love-call, circus sounds, tottering singing, a wild joke, Punch and Judy chatter, or vivid descriptions of passing people ("a whitewashed tabernacle", "a crisp new bouquet upside-down"). Yet you'll listen in vain to Mary Munro's script for biological facts, or even a clear identification of the speakers: this is evocative radio with a vengance, and the subject evoked obstinately remains a chimera. But there is no doubting the performers' skills, or the delicacy of Marilyn Ireland's direction.

● SEEDS OF DESPAIR (ITV network, 10.30pm) investigates the terrible predicament of drought-stricken Ethopia, and the 140,000 people who arrive every month for food at an aid centre in the town of Korem. Director-cameraman Charles Stewart, who helped document Reading's men in blue in *Police*, surveys the devastationn with anger and compassion.

● A summer season of six Plays for Today begins with DOG ENDS (BBC1, 9.25pm), the acidly comic tale of a suburban family's battles with a grandfather kept alive by the wonders of science ("He's got more plastic in him than Lego") and an equally ancient dog. Written by Richard Harris, author of the plays *Outside Edge* and *The Business of Murder*, the excellent cast features Leonard Rossiter, Pat Heywood, and the octogenarian Charles Lamb, who was playing old men thirty years ago (remember "Monument" in *Mrs Dale's Diary*?)

Geoff Brown

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: Leger. 6.30 The Steam Locomotive. 6.55 Biology: Osmoregulation. 7.20 Falling Leaves and Beating Hearts. 7.45 Physics: Gaseous Diffusion. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 Ceefax.

2.00 From Westburn Park, Aberdeen, coverage of the Final of the Pairs tournament in the World Bowls Championships.

6.10 News summary with subtitles.

6.15 The Forgotten Pilots. A documentary about the women from the Air Transport Auxiliary, of whom Amy Johnson was one, who flew fighters and bombers from the factories where they were made to the RAF. This first of two programmes covers the period when the ATA was formed and how its members had to cope with the prejudice of the military authorities.

6.45 Past Perfect: The 1984 Museum of the Year Awards. Sue Jay is at the Boat Museum at Ellesmere Port and Kenneth Hudson visits the Ruddington Framework Knitters Museum in Nottinghamshire.

7.15 The Great Egg Race. Professor Heinz Wolff is in Germany where he challenges three British Forces teams to tackle an assault course with a difference. The teams have to carry with them materials to make a structure, at the end of the course, on which they can hoist three flags.

7.45 Brass Tacks Reports: The Armalite and the Ballot Paper. A documentary that examines the claims of the IRA in Northern Ireland that it has increasing support among the Republican voters in the Province and that it could become an electoral threat to the non-militant SDLP.

9.00 Film Buff of the Year. The specialist subjects are: historical epics of the 60s; Laurel and Hardy; Cary Grant; and Jeanne Moreau.

9.30 The Paul Daniels Magic Show with guests, Swiss ventriloquist Fred Roby and German strong woman, Miss Atlas.

10.10 Making Waves with Bob Langley and Malcolm McKeag in Portsmouth watching the participants warm-up for the Round Britain Powerboat race. Debbie Rix reports from the Chester canals on the Chester Boat Rally.

10.35 Newsnight. The latest news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day.

11.20 World Bowls Championship 84. Dougie Donnelly introduces highlights of the Pairs Championship.

11.55 Interval.

12.10 Open University: Calculus: Taylor Polynomials. 12.35 The Kenyan Small Farmer. Ends at 1.05.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Blockbusters. Daily general knowledge quiz for 16 to 18 year olds. Presented by Bob Holness (r).

5.15 Years Ahead. The last programme in the magazine series for the older viewer presented by Robert Dougall. There are items on the parts played by women in both World Wars and on Mick Cash, a retired chef, who takes a five month break during the winter months, in Spain.

6.00 Design Matters. The third programme of the series examining Britain's bright young designers highlights a course prepared by the Royal College of Art and Imperial College that goes a long way to realise Prince Albert's dream of bringing art and science together (r).

6.30 Old Country. Jack Hargreaves' delightful weekly report from the depths of Wessex.

7.00 Channel Four News presented by Alastair Stewart. Trevor McDonald reports from San Francisco on the first full day of the Democratic convention. This includes an address by former president, Jimmy Carter.

7.50 Comment. On the soap box this evening is David Smith, a primary school headmaster from Tayside.

8.00 Brookside. The day dawns of Alan's and Samantha's second stab at getting married – with Edna taking bets on the outcome. Everything seems to be going well as the wedding party drive off under the scrutiny of a large number of Close residents.

8.30 Case on Camera. Alan King-Hamilton presides over the civil case of Burke v Raynor in which a firm of builders is suing one of their customers who cancelled a deposit cheque before any work was carried out.

9.00 Film: OHMS (1982) starring Ralph Waite. The story of a farmer's fight against a giant electric company's plans to erect enormous overhead power lines on his farmland. Directed by Dick Lowry.

10.45 Black on Black presented Pauline Black. A live report by satellite from the Democratic Party convention in San Francisco on the part played by Jesse Jackson and his black supporters. The programme examines the new political muscle of Black Americans and whether or not the Rev Jackson's charisma can lead to a new appreciation of the role of the blacks in American political affairs.

11.40 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.0, 8.0 Today's News. 7.20 Yours Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.57 Weather. Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.
10.00 News; Man and the Future (new series) Three programmes in which William Woollard explores the mind-boggling ideas of the future, from prophecy to rocketry and beyond. (1) 'Cogwheels in a Crystal Ball'
10.30 Morning Story: 'A Question of Breeding' by Fiona Waters.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-minute Theatre. 'Up and Down' by Helen Keith Smith.†
11.33 Wildlife.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1984: (18) Home Counties – Second Round.†12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour.
3.00 News; Afternoon Theatre. 'A Late-Spring' by Elaine Feinstein (s).
4.00 News; John Bull's Other Ireland. Mike McKimm has visited Cyprus ten years after the Turkish invasion in 1974, and compares the similarity between Cyprus and Ireland's situations.
4.40 Story Time: 'The Reverberator' by Henry James (2).
5.00 PM: News Magazine 5.50 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Radio Active with Helen Atkinson Wood and Angus Deayton in 'The Martin Brown Show'.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 File on 4.
8.00 Fat Man at Work. Tom Vernon's six-part series takes you inside someone else's working life (3) Pet Foods.
8.30 The Living World. A magazine reflecting the changing world of plants and animals.
9.00 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Keep Your Tails Up. 'The Air Hostess's Story' presented by Vincent Kane.
9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts Magazine.
10.15 A Book at Bedtime: 'Among the Russians' by Colin Thubron, abridged in ten parts (2). 10.29 Weather.
10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.0 News Headlines.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Close. Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND VHF with If above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.0 Study on 4: Nursing Extra (6) 11.30-12.0 Open University: 11.30 Open Forum Students' Magazine. 11.50 Music Interlude.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert Part 1: Walton's Capriccio Burlesco (conducted by the composer), Clifford Curzon plays Mozart's piano concerto No 20, Copland's Three Latin American Sketches. 8.05 News.
8.05 Morning Concert Part 2: Haydn's Symph No 46, Honegger's Cello Concerto (Milos Sadlo), Rachmaninov's Symphonic Poem Prince Rotislav. 9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: The Court of Ferrara. Pro Cantione Antiqua perform works by Obrecht.
9.45 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra, with Mark Kaplan (violin), Brahms's Academic Festival Overture, Schumann's D min violin Concerto and Stravinsky's Ballet Agon.
10.55 Lennox Berkeley. Choir of Worcester Cathedral and vocal works, including Mass for Five Voices.
11.30 Piano Duet. Richard Markham and David Nettle play pieces by Georges Onslow, Constant Lambert and Walton (transc Lambert).
12.25 BBC Welsh Symph Orchestra concert Part 1: Raphael Wallfisch (cello). Bloch's Voice in the Wilderness. 1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Welsh Symph Orchestra concert Part 2: Dvorak's Symph No 7.
1.45 Guitar Encore. Martin Myslivecek plays Peter Eben's Tabulatura Nova.
2.00 BBC Symph Orchestra in Germany. Dennis Russell Davies conducting a concert recorded at the Donauhalle, Ulm. Harrison Birtwhistle's Imaginary Landscape, Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No 1 (Philip Fowke), and Mendelssohn's Scottish Symph. With interval reading at 3 00.
4.00 Frank Wibaut. Piano concert direct from BBC Broadcasting House Concert Hall. Mozart's C min Fantasia, Willem Pijper's Sonata No 1 and Liszt pieces. 4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. Introduced by Geoffrey Norris.
6.30 Consort Music. Last of three programmes. London Baroque perform Henry Purcell Fantasias.
7.10 This Grand Conversation Was Under the Rose. An evocation of the Irish painter Jack Butler Yeats and his work, by Mary Munro. With Denys Hawthorne and Barry McGovern.
8.00 Cheltenham Music Festival. BBC Symph Orchestra conductor Jerzy Maksymiuk is re-united with the Polish Chamber Orchestra, for a live concert from the Town Hall. Part 1: Britten's Variations on a Theme by Frank Bridge. Elgar's Serenade for Strings, Michael Berkeley's Horn Concerto (first performance, with Michael Thompson).
9.10 Memoirs of Lorenzo da Ponte. Third reading by David Suchet. Da Ponte arrives in New York.
9.30 Cheltenham Festival Part 2: Tchaikovsky's Serenade for Strings.
10.05 The Mad Pomegranate and the Praying Mantis. Recollections of Andalusia, with John Justin and June Tobin. Gypsy life stories.
10.25 Othmar Schoeck. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau sings Notturno, Op 47.
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF only: Open University. 11.20pm The Classical Orchestra. 11.40pm Italian Renaissance: Mannerism. Ends at 12.00.

Medium Frequency/Medium wave as above except: 10.55-6.30pm Cricket: Third Test; including 1.05 News, 1.10 Your Letters Answered, 1.30 County Scores.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major Bulletins: 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. News headlines: 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30.
4.00 am Charles Nove.† 5.30 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan† including 8.31 racing bulletin. 10.00 JimmyYoung.† 12.00 pm Steve Jones† including 1.05, 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.05 Gloria Hunniford † including 3.02 Sports Desk. 3.30 Music All The Way† including 4.02 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton† including 5.05, 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.05 John Dunn † including 6.45 sports and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 The Million Dollar Musicals.† The last of 13 programmes about the popular musicals of the last 25 years. 13: The Best of the Rest. 9.00 Night Owls† with Dave Gelly. 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Dealing With Daniels. A radio card game in which Duggie Brown, Michele Dotrice and Patrick Moore are dealt cards by Paul Daniels. 10.30 It Sticks Out Half A Mile. A seaside saga of pier perpetuation starring John Le Mesurier, Ian Lavender, Bill Pertwee. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00 am David Bellan presents Nightride.† 3.00 Big band Special with the BBC Big Band.† 3.30-4.00 String Sound.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and then at 12.00 midnight (MF/MW).
6.00 am Bruno Brookes. 8.00 Simon Bates. 11.00 Janice Long with the Radio 1 Roadshow at Floral Hall Gardens, Southport. 12.30 Newsbeat. 12.45 pm Gary Davies. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat 7.00 John Peel.†
VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00 am with Radio 2. 10.00 pm with Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 with Radio 2

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 The Pied Piper of Hamelin 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 The Forsyte Saga 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Double Act. 8.30 Thirty Minute Theatre. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Sing A Song of London. 10.00 Rich Man, Poor Man 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Cricket. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Omnibus. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Cricket. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Classical Record Review. 8.45 Shopfitting. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Book Choice. 9.30 These Musical Islands. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Music For A While. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Meet The Composer. 2.30 Middlemarch. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Rich Man, Poor Man. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 Wales 1.22-1.25 News of Wales headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales headlines. 5.55 Wales today. 12.10am News and weather. Scotland 9.25am The Littlest Hobo. 9.50 Jackanory. 10.05-10.30 Why Don't You . . .? 1.20pm-1.25 The Scottish news. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 12.10am News and weather Northern Ireland 9.25am The Littlest Hobo. 9.50 Jackanory. 10.05-10.30 Why Don't You . . .? 1.22pm-1.25 Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 12.10am News and weather. England 5.55pm Regional news magazines. 12.15am close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Ffalabalam. 2.15 Interval. 3.10 Face the Press. 3.35 Gardener's Calendar Roadshow. 4.05 Great Walks. 4.30 Blockbusters. 5.00 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Gwe-He. 5.35 Chopper Squad. 6.30 Sêr. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awry Iach. 8.00 Games in Question. 8.30 Man About The House. 9.00 Dim Ond Heddiw. 9.30 Cymru: Tirwedd a Thraddodiad. 10.00 Sophisticated Gents. 11.45 Ear Sey. 12.40am Close down.

SCOTTISH As London except: 10.25am Tarzan. 11.15 Girl of Indonesia. 11.45-12.00 Cartoon. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 It's a Vet's Life. 2.30 Sons and Daughters. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.10 Tales at Teatime. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Sounds Gaelic. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Mannix. 12.35am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV WEST except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at six.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BORDER As London except: 10.25am-12.00 Film: Busman's Honeymoon (Robert Montgomery). 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.00 In Loving Memory. 2.30 Devlin Connection. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 Look Around. 11.30 Jazz. 12.00 News, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 10.25am Amazing Years of the Cinema. 10.50 Falcon Island. 11.15 Indian Legends. 11.40-12.00 Wheelie and the Chopper Bunch. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Paint Along with Nancy. 3.00 Nature of Things. 3.30-4.00 Adventurer. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00-6.35 Summer Edition.

TSW As London except: 10.25am Short Story. 10.50 Space 1999. 11.35-12.00 Laurel and Hardy.* 12.30pm-1.00 News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40-7.00 On the Water. 11.30 Postscript. 11.35 Fisheries News. 11.45 Magnum. 12.41am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25am Zoom the Dolphin. 9.50 Sindbad Voyage. 10.45-12.00 Film: Good Morning, Boys!* (Will Hay). 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 News. 1.30 Crown Court. 2.00 Strangers. 3.00 Take the High Road. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am Levkas Man. 11.10 Short stories. 11.35-12.00 Home. 12.30pm-1.00 Cop and The Kid. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 2.30 Adventurer. 3.00 Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.35am Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10pm Portland Bill. 12.30-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15-5.45 Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 On the Water. 6.35-7.00 Vintage Quiz. 11.30 Carving of a Legend. 11.45 Magnum. 12.40am Closedown.

TVS As London except: 10.25am Once Upon a Time . . . Man 10.35 Spread Your Wings. 11.20 Fabulous Funnies. 11.50-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Crown Court. 2.00 Country Practice. 3.00 Movie Memories. 3.30-4.00 Silver Spoons. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 11.30 Casablanca. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25am Al Stewart. 11.10 Crime Casebook. 11.35-12.00 Home. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Devlin Connection. 5.15 Animals in Action. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 11.30 That Girl. 12.00 Epitaph, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Folk Tales. 10.40 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.05 Protectors. 11.30 Groovie Ghoulies. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for All. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 That's Hollywood. 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.40am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 10.25am Levkas Man. 11.10 Lost Kingdoms. 11.35-12.00 Short story. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Shillingbury Tales. 6.00-6.35 Summer at Six. 11.30 Session. 12.30am News, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 9.25am Comic stories. 9.30 Indian Legends. 9.55 Star Fleet. 10.20 Untamed World. 10.45 Home. 11.05 History of Grand Prix. 11.30-12.00 Laurel and Hardy.* 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Protectors. 2.30 Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.45am Closedown.

HTV WEST As London except: 10.25am Little Rascals*. 10.40 Cities. 11.30-12.00 1-2-3 Contact. 1.20pm News. 1.30-2.00 Adventurer. 2.30 Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Beverley Hillbillies.* 6.00-6.35 News. 11.30 Levkas Man. 12.30am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Entertainments

Portable pensions system outlined

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

All employees will be able to create their own personal portable pension, with the right to opt out of existing occupational pension schemes, under proposals announced yesterday by the Government.

The proposals, in a consultative document published by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, would allow people in schemes that are either contracted in or out of the State Earnings-Related Pension Schemes to opt out and buy their own personal pension.

But the amount employers would be forced to contribute to the personal schemes of employees will be strictly limited. They need not be involved where employees opt out of a contracted-in scheme or a volutary contracted-out scheme.

Where schemes are contracted-out, but belonging to them is a condition of the job, employers, contributions would be limited to a sum related to the rebate they receive on national insurance contributions, but adjusted for age and sex.

Thus the employers' contribution would be lower for young people, but higher for those nearer retirement age, as the existing rebate is an average.

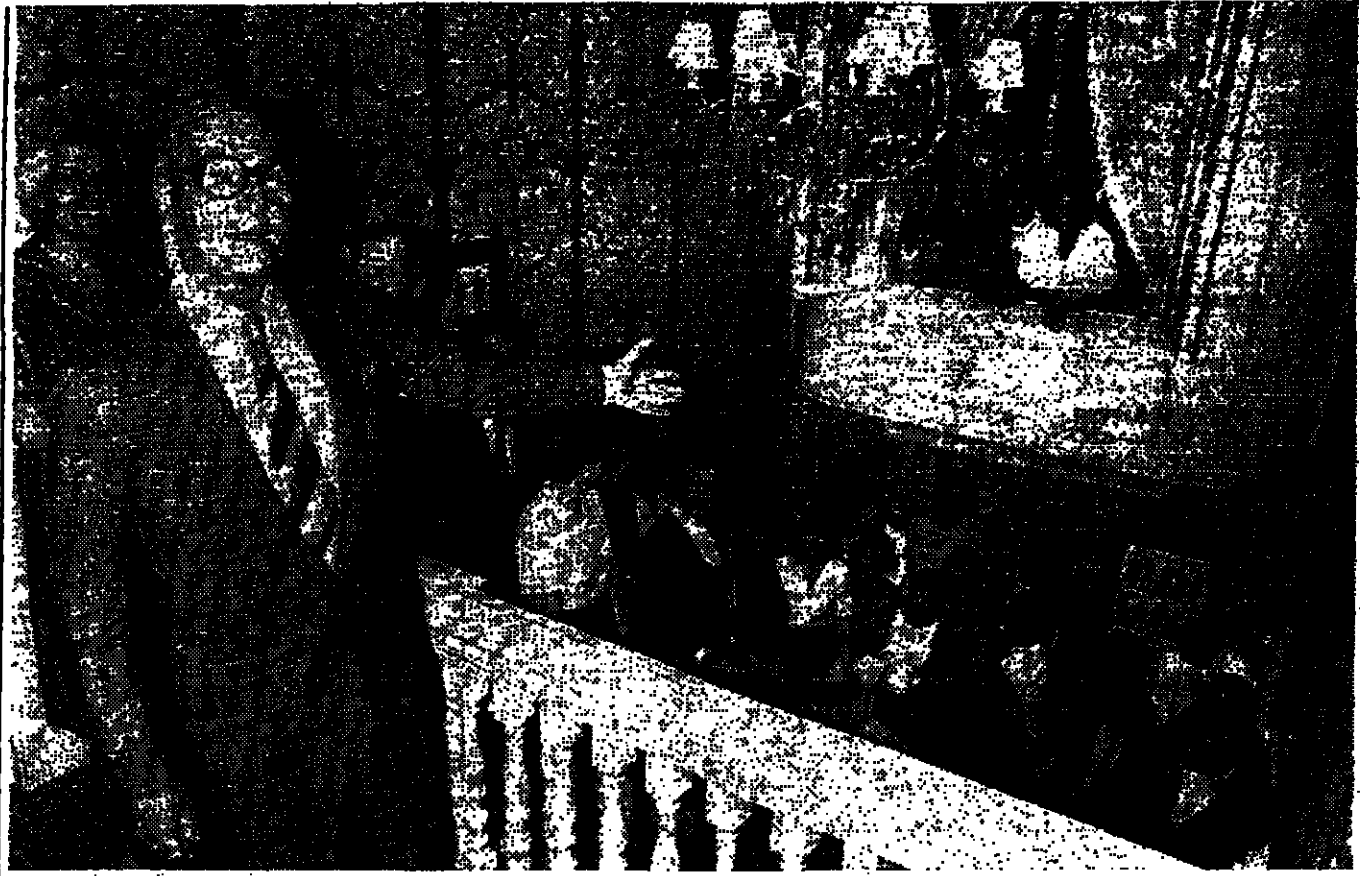
Mr Fowler said yesterday that the proposals should be attractive to the 11 million people who do not have an occupational pension scheme, and to those who want to control their own pension.

Comments are being sought on who should be allowed to provide personal pensions, on safeguards to prevent misleading promotion, on measures to protect investors should institutions fail, and on how long a "cooling-off period" there should be should individuals wish to change their minds.

Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's social services spokesman, gave a warning that the proposals would be bitterly opposed. They would put people at risk of unwise investments and would seriously undermine the partnership between the occuational and state schemes which would eventually take everyone above the state poverty line.

Mr Fowler denied that existing schemes would be put at risk.

Parliament, page 4



Hardy Amies, with Miss Lilian, who makes dresses for the Queen, at his side, salutes the staff at his workshop.

Hardy Amies: Celebration in style

Hardy Amies celebrates today his seventy-fifth birthday, 50 years in fashion and the showing of his latest collection (Suzy Menkes writes). The couturier who dresses the Queen and built up an international fashion empire on the back of his tailored suits, is presenting a special birthday present to his staff at his Savile Row headquarters – a trust to establish a secure future for the famous couture house.

Amies has already handed over control of his women's wear collections to his design director, Mr Kenneth Fleetwood, one of the loyal team which includes Miss Lilian whose special responsibility is to make the dresses for the Queen.

"I have done my best to keep a lot of ladies happy", he says. He started his fashion career at the House of Lachasse and his main fashion contribution was to create the tailored British suit. He also designs menswear under licence throughout the world and a capsule collection of his athletic line for 1985 is being shown this morning.

He says that he learnt to delegate in the Army where he served in the Intelligence Corps in the Second World War. His licensing arrangements now cover 46 countries and he travels constantly to service them.

But Hardy Amies's heart, and the strength of his design, lies in the English countryside.

He says that the essence of the tailored suits and coats that made his name is that they should not look totally out of place in the country. He now plans to spend more of his own time in his Cotswold home, but today he will be sipping champagne with his staff and drinking a toast to the future.

1948: Essentially English suit in tweed

1958: Evening elegance in pink satin



1962: Royal– "Windsor" style tailored coat

1968: Pebble mohair dress and coat

1984: Today's slimline evening look

Democrats struggle for unity at convention

From Nicholas Ashford
San Francisco

The thirty-ninth Democratic national convention opened here yesterday with party leaders struggling to reestablish unity after Mr Walter Mondale's failed attempt to dump Mr Charles Manatt as national chairman.

Many of the 3,933 delegates were furious that Mr Mondale's misfired attempt to gain control of the party had obliterated the gains achieved by his nomination of Mrs Geraldine Ferraro as running mate.

His attempt to sack Mr Manatt and promotion of the controversial Mr Bert Lance as general chairman of his presidential campaign raised questions about his political judgment. The later decision to reinstate Mr Manatt has also laid him open to charges of indecision and giving into pressure.

However party leaders were optimistic that the rumpus would quickly fade once the convention got under way.

In particular, they were counting on yesterday's keynote speech by Governor Mario Cuono of New York to return the assembly to its intended role as the kickoff to the general election campaign.

Mr Mondale's gaffe was the result of the conflicting pressures he has to deal with as he prepares to assume the party's presidential mantle. While he saw the need to make a dramatic gesture by appointing a woman as running mate, he felt it also necessary to shore up the party's traditional base in the conservative South by promoting a southerner to a top position.

Many of Mr Mondale's closest supporters were openly critical of the way he handled the affair. It was because of the chorus of protest from friend and foe alike that Mr Mondale decided to keep Mr Manatt as chairman until after the November election, although his authority will be limited mainly to fund-raising.

Mr Mondale's two rivals for the presidential nomination, Senator Gary Hart and the Rev Jesse Jackson, have sought to capitalize on Mr Mondale's vulnerability by pressing demands for concessions on issues they intend to raise in floor debates.

However, both men said they would work for party unity and Mr Hart said he would campaign vigorously for Mr Mondale if he won the nomination.

Carnival city, page 6

Frank Johnson in San Francisco

The lobbies take to the streets

It is being assumed by their author that, by the time these words are read, the first session of the Democratic Convention will have taken place here in the middle of the night British time.

The convention is being held in a new, brooding, concrete half-underground conference hall called the Moscone Centre. This has been designed to, among other things, mitigate the effect of earthquakes.

Preliminary reconnaissance by the *New York Times* claimed that, such is its shape, hardly anyone will be able to see the platform, so the place has also been designed to mitigate the effect of conventions.

But earthquakes are more famous in San Franciscan history than conventions. If, by the time you read it, this dispatch is superseded by news that an earthquake has again destroyed the city it will be because heaven has once more punished homosexuality in the usual manner.

But before setting out from the Old World, I was advised by well wishers not to spend too much time on gays. We will rephrase that. I was advised not to spend too much time *writing about* gays. The well wishers suggested that writing about that subject, to the exclusion of almost all else, is the invariable temptation when discussing San Francisco. That temptation has not been resisted.

When, as happened the day before the convention, 100,000 homosexuals marched down the street, it is difficult to keep off the topic.

For example, who is this Moscone – he after whom the earthquake-proof, convention-proof centre is named? True, he is not an homosexual, or rather, *was* not; for among his typically American characteristics is the fact that he was once murdered. He was the mayor of San Francisco, who, a few years ago, was shot dead with another local politician whose strangely haunting name rang round the world: Harvey Milk. He, it will be recalled, definitely was one.

The assassinations were, as the phrase has it, believed to be the work of an extremist. Milk was thus the first martyr of modern gaydom. For he and Moscone were struck down by a crazed anti-gay who subsequently served a rather disgracefully short prison sentence and now lives in hiding from gay vengeance. Although the gays seem to dominate this city, calling the convention hall Harvey Milk Centre would presumably have involved too many misunderstandings on the part of the almost equally powerful anti-cholesterol lobby. So Moscone entered the grim history of modern architecture.

For this is a nation of lobbies. In this city over the weekend, there were people walking about dressed as pine trees. They were the forests lobby. There was a "family forum", at the downtown Holiday Inn, addressed by The Rev Gerry Falwell, the leader of the Moral Majority, whose members, citing the relevant texts, denounced homosexuality as sin and warned of the fate which befell the cities of the plain. They were the Earthquake lobby. There was the national prostitutes convention. Later, they were to be found in an expensive hotel lobby.

Above all, there were the big demonstrations: the national gay/lesbian march, and that of trade unionists – mainlky lorry drivers, dockers and building workers – against President Reagan.

What contrast! What proof of America's diversity! In one march there were those men with mighty chests and biceps made large by open-air toil on building sites. They were, of course, the homosexuals (for the rest of the week there will be no further reference here to homosexuals – barring earthquakes).

The trade unionists contained a mass of equally large men wearing baseball hats and with rippling tummies surging over their blue jeans. Those were the men of America who, during the anti-cholesterol terror, had stood by Macdonalds, the Burger King and numerous brands of Milwaukee beer.

With all this Americana, the weekend resembled walking around in a year's supply of Alastair Cook broadcasts laid end to end.

High politics intruded. Mr Mondale made everyone excited by choosing that woman. Visiting Britons tended to be influenced by such Americana as the fact that that woman's constituency of the House of Representatives, though in New York, was called Western Queens, which, to us, is the definition of San Francisco. It is simply impossible to avoid the topic.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal Engagements

The Queen and the Prince of Wales give a Garden Party at Buckingham Palace, 4.

Princess Anne, accompanied by Captain Mark Phillips, takes the Salute at the Royal Tournament, Earls Court, London, 7.15.

Princess Margaret visits Liverpool; she opens the Whitbread Brewery's new headquarters on Merseyside, 11.55; and later tours the International Garden Festival, 2.40.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester visits the East of England Agricultural Society Show, Peterborough, 10.15.

The Duchess of Gloucester visits the National Children's Home branch in Woking, 2.

The Duchess of Kent visits St Michael's Cheshire Home at Axbridge, 11.15; and Showering's factory at Shepton Mallet, Somerset, 2.15.

Prince Michael of Kent visits Rediffusion Simulators at Gatwick, 11.

Music

Recital by Anne Richards (soprano), Jonathan Best (bass) and Malcolm Martineau (piano); Ballroom, Dolphin and Anchor Hotel, West St Chichester, 7.30.

Recital by The Highbury Singers, 12.45; Organ recital by Roger Fisher, 7.30, St Mary Redcliffe Church, Bristol.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost; St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Organ recital by Michael Harris; St Martin's Church, Scarborough, 7.30.

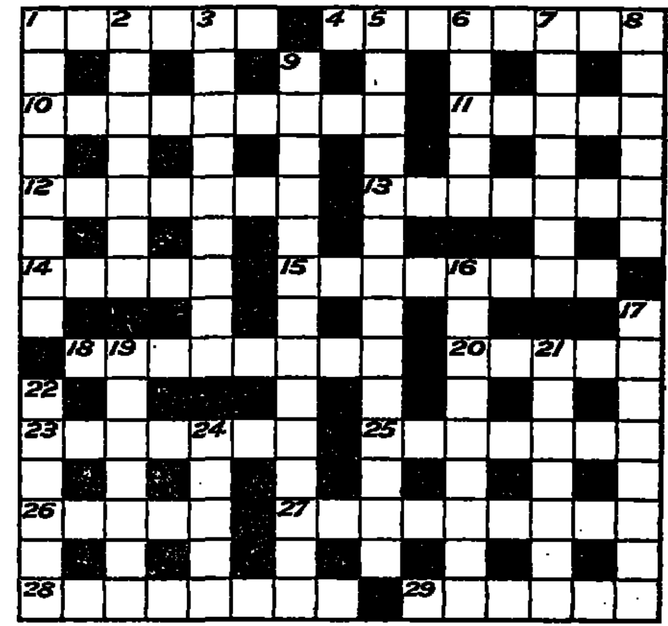
General

Face painting and Punch and Judy by Phil Spellacy; The Museum, New Walk, Leicester, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4.

Shepton Mallet Antiques Drive-In; Royal Bath and West Showground, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, 8 to 5.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,484

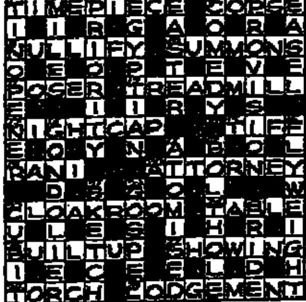
This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 7 per cent of the competitors at this year's London B regional final of the Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship.

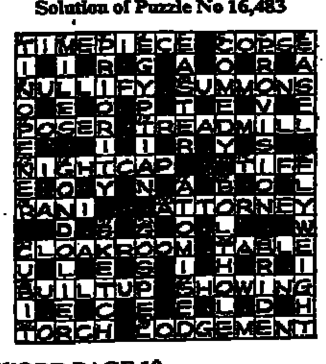


ACROSS
1 A Tory grant to join the party (6).
4 Official information about posh dwelling house (8).
10 Carthaginian holds a girl to be strait-laced (9).
11 Public love things with green leaves (5).
12 Woman, a hit in an affair (7).
13 Cutting, but about right (7).
14 Point in wine doctrine (5).
15 The local birds take an old way round the rural diety (8).
18 Lady in trouble with ladies generally (8).
20 Girl – in favour? (5).
23 Double back in match to get acclaim (7).
25 Batting out of turn – that's not quite correct (7).
26 Verity has no need of proof (5).
27 Privilege, embracing current letter (9).
28 Straight home in divine surroundings (8).
29 We would accept old age, having stuck together (6).

DOWN
1 Monkey about – put in place – that's to the purpose (8).
2 Nice car, new model – dangerously alluring (7).
3 Hauled up unruly youth to be taken away (9).
5 Town strange Asiatic left for the church (14).
6 Hard to set in like this (5).
7 Protein drink – there's none in the container (7).
8 Rank is all one has (6).
9 Stories well expressed, with changing characters (14).
16 A concrete factor in assemblage (9).
17 Due, after upset, to be given special prominence (8).
19 Nobody with number up can show high spirits (7).
21 Girl page boy suited (7).
22 Odds on strike, or prominent display (6).
24 The people in the side, mostly (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,483





CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debates on estimates relating to diplomatic representation in the Commonwealth Caribbean and aid to Grenada and relating to the Property Services Agency.

Lords (2.30): Health and Social Security Bill, third reading. Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act 1978 (Continuance) Order.

Pensions

People retiring after Friday, September 28 this year, will be able to collect their pensions on Mondays instead of Thursdays. Existing pensioners will continue to be paid on Thursdays.

Anniversaries

Isaac Watts, hymn writer was born at Southampton, 1674.

Deaths: Adam Smith, political economist, author of *The Wealth of Nations*, Edinburgh, 1790; James Abbott McNeill Whistler, London, 1903; Alvaro Obregón, president of Mexico, 1920-24, assassinated, Mexico City, 1928; George William Russell (AE), poet, Bournemouth, 1935.

Punch was first published, 1841. Potsdam Conference, 1945.

National Day

Iraq celebrates its National Day today, marking the assumption of power by the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party following a bloodless coup in 1968. President Saddam Husain who took office as President, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, on July 16, 1979, launched a full-scale invasion of Iran in September 1980 in an attempt to regain control of the whole Shatt al-Arab waterway. A stalemate now persists.

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TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending July 8:

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 13.25m
2 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 11.35m
3 Crossroads (Tue) Central, 9.55m
4 The Morecambe and Wise Show, Thames, 9.50m
5 Crossroads (Wed) Central, 9.45
6 What's My Line, Thames, 9.15
7 Crossroads (Thu) Central, 9.05
8 News at Ten (Mon) ITN, 8.85
9 Sorrell and Son, Yorkshire, 8.70m
9= News at Ten (Wed) ITN, 8.70m

BBC 1
1 That's Life, 12.10m
2 Dynasty, 8.50m
3 Nine O'Clock News (Wed), 8.40m
4 Solo, 8.30m
5 The Bob Monkhouse Show, 8.10m
6 Ladies' Singles Final, 8.05m
7 Nine O'Clock News (Thu), 7.80
7= Starsky and Hutch, 7.80m
10 Nine O'Clock News (Fri), 7.70m

BBC 2
1 Men's Singles Final, 8.90m
2 Wimbledon '84 (Fri 16:15) 6.35m
3 Sunday Grandstand (15:45), 5.40m
4 Call My Bluff, 5.00m
5 The Left-Handed Gun, 4.15
6 Cricket: 2nd Test/Wimbledon '84 (Mon 14:20), 3.90m
7 Sunday Grandstand (13:45), 3.60m
8 Skin Deep, 3.55m
9 Wimbledon '84 (Thu 18:06), 3.45m
10 Cricket: 2nd Test/Wimbledon '84 (Thu 15:00), 3.30m

Channel 4
1 Coward of The County, 4.80m
2 Man About The House, 4.45m
3 All The Rivers Run (Mon), 3.05m
4 Brookside (Wed), 3.00m
5 Brookside (Tue), 2.90m
6 Callan, 2.25m
7 All The Rivers Run (Sun), 2.05
8 Reflections, 2.00m
9 Father's Day, 1.95
10 Bacchanal, 1.85m
10= Half Marathon, 1.85m

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):

BBC1: Breakfast Time: Mon to Fri 1.2m (4.8m).
TV-am: Good Morning Britain: Mon to Fri 1.2m (5.7m) Sat 1.6, Sun 0.9m (Sat or Sun 4.0m).

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

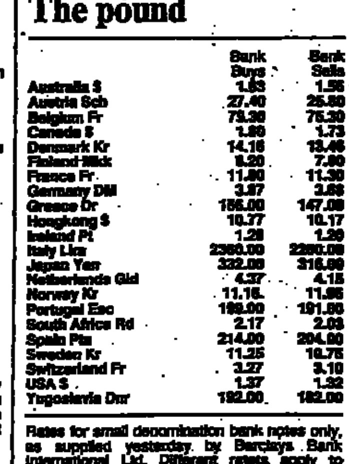
Roads

Wales and West: M5: Two lanes in each direction between junction 25 (Taunton) and junction 26 (Wellington); all three lanes are open at weekends. A548: Delays at Prestatyn due to roadworks; Clwyd. M5: Roadworks between junction 12 (Gloucester) and junction 14 (M4 interchange); contraflow; entry slip road on to southbound carriageway closed at junction 13 (Stroud); diversion signed.

The North: M1: Lane closures between junctions 35 (Rotherham) and 36 (Barnsley S). M62: Contraflow between junction 26 (Dewsbury) and junction 27 (Leeds). M6: Contraflow between junction 32 (Preston) and junction 33 (Lancaster); severe delays.

Information supplied by the AA

The pound



	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.63	1.56
Austria Sch	27.40	25.80
Belgium Fr	79.30	75.30
Canada $	1.80	1.73
Denmark Kr	14.16	13.46
Finland Mkk	8.20	7.80
France Fr	11.90	11.30
Germany DM	3.87	3.68
Greece Dr	156.00	147.00
Hongkong $	10.77	10.17
Ireland Pt	1.28	1.20
Italy Lira	2360.00	2260.00
Japan Yen	332.00	316.00
Netherlands Gld	4.37	4.15
Norway Kr	11.16	11.86
Portugal Esc	199.00	191.00
South Africa Rd	2.17	2.08
Spain Pta	214.00	204.00
Sweden Kr	11.25	10.75
Switzerland Fr	3.27	3.10
USA $	1.37	1.32
Yugoslavia Dnr	192.00	182.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 351.9

London: The FT index closed up 4.3 at 775.0.

Portfolio–rules

Times Portfolio rules are as follows:

1 Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of The Times is not a condition of taking part.

2 Times Portfolio list comprises a group of public companies whose shares are listed on The Stock Exchange and quoted in The Times Stock Exchange prices page. The companies comprising that list will change from day to day. The list is divided into four groups of ten shares (1-10, 11-20, 21-30 and 31-40) and every Portfolio card contains two numbers from each group.

3 Times Portfolio "dividend" will be the figure in pence which represents the optimum movement in prices (i.e., largest increase or lowest loss) of a combination of eight (two from each group) of the 40 shares which on any day, comprise The Times Portfolio list.

4 The daily dividend will be announced each day and the weekly dividend will be announced each Saturday in The Times.

5 Times Portfolio list and details of the daily or weekly dividend will also be available for inspection at the offices of The Times.

6 If the overall price movement of more than one combination of shares equals the dividend, the prize will be equally divided among the claimants holding those combinations of shares.

7 All claims are subject to scrutiny before payment. Any Times Portfolio card that is defaced, tampered with or incorrectly printed in any way will be declared void.

8 Employees of News International plc and its subsidiaries and of Europrint Group Limited (producers and distributors of the card) or members of their immediate families are not allowed to play Times Portfolio.

9 All participants will be subject to these Rules. All instructions on "how to play" and "how to claim" whether published in The Times or in Times Portfolio cards will be deemed to be part of these Rules.

10 In any dispute, The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

11 If for any reason The Times Prices Page is not published in the normal way Times Portfolio will be suspended for that day.

How to play – Daily Dividend

On each day your unique set of eight numbers will represent commercial and industrial shares published in The Times Portfolio list which will appear on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

In the columns provided next to your shares note the price change (+ or –), in pence, as published in that day's Times.

After listing the price changes of your eight shares for that day, add up all eight share changes to give you your overall total plus or minus (+ or –).

Check your overall total against The Times Portfolio dividend published on the Stock Exchange Prices page.

If your overall total matches The Times Portfolio dividend you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated for that day and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to play – Weekly Dividend

Monday–Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

If your total matches the published weekly dividend figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.

How to claim

Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches The Times Portfolio Dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.

● Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

● The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

Weather

Weak frontal troughs will cross Scotland and England and Wales from the W.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central N England, E Anglia, E Midlands: Sunny periods becoming rather cloudy, mostly dry; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 22C (72F).

Central S, SW England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Sunny periods, mostly dry; wind NW to N light; max temp 24C (75F).

E, NE England: Rather cloudy, a little rain; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 20C (68F).

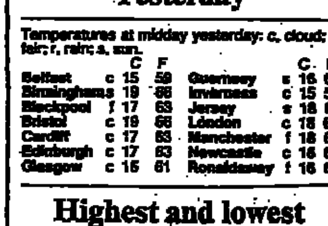
N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Rather cloudy, occasional drizzle at first, becoming brighter inland; wind NW light or moderate; max temp 20C (68F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Rather cloudy, bright intervals; wind W to NW light; max temp 21C (70F).

Central Highlands, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, rain at times, hill and coast fog; wind W to NW light; max temp 18C (64F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Dry with bright or sunny intervals but a little rain in the N and E at first; mostly warm but very warm in sunnier places.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): mainly fair; visibility good; sea smooth. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind NW light or moderate; occasional rain or drizzle; visibility moderate with fog patches; sea smooth.



Sun rises: 5.04 am
Sun sets: 9.09 pm
Moon sets: 11.32 pm
Moon rises: 9.26 am
Last quarter: July 21

Lighting-up time

London 9.39 pm to 4.35 am
Bristol 9.49 pm to 4.45 am
Edinburgh 10.15 pm to 4.23 am
Manchester 9.58 pm to 4.33 am
Penzance 9.54 pm to 5.03 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	15	59	Guernsey	s	16	61
Birmingham	s	19	66	Inverness	c	15	59
Blackpool	f	17	63	Jersey	s	18	64
Bristol	c	19	66	London	c	18	64
Cardiff	c	17	63	Manchester	f	18	64
Edinburgh	c	17	63	Newcastle	c	16	61
Glasgow	c	15	61	Ronaldsway	f	16	61

Highest and lowest

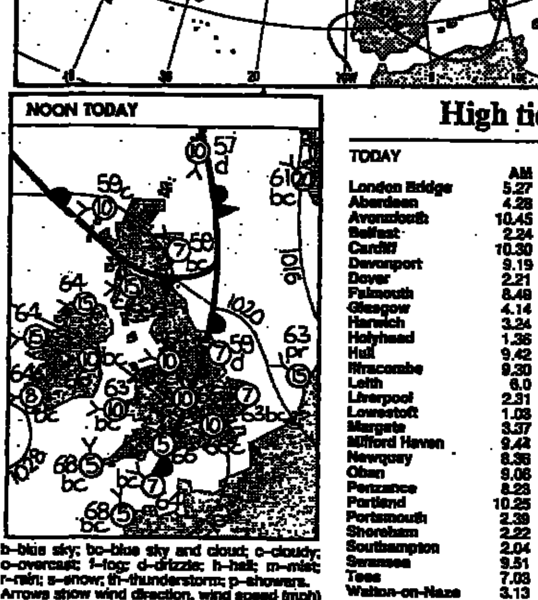
Highest day temp: Southampton, 23C (73F); lowest day max: Lerwick, 14C (57F); highest rainfall: St Abb's Head, Wyton, 0.18in; highest sunshine: Douglas, 14.9hrs.

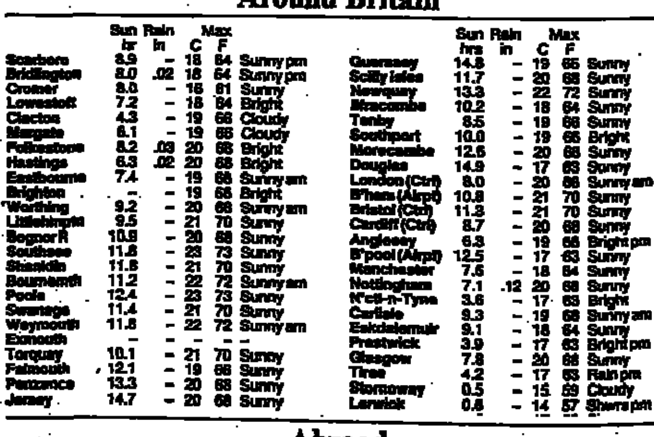
Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	low	noon to 3 pm
Basildon	med	noon to 3 pm*
Bath	med	3 to 6 pm*
Belfast	med	3 to 6 pm*
Bradford	med	3 to 6 pm
Brighton	low	noon to 3 pm
Carlisle	low	3 to 6 pm
Darlington	med	3 to 6 pm*
Dudley	med	3 to 6 pm
Edinburgh	high	3 to 6 pm*
Exeter	high	3 to 6 pm*
Glasgow	med	3 to 6 pm*
Hull	low	3 to 6 pm
I of Wight	low	noon to 3 pm
Leeds	low	3 to 6 pm
Lincoln	low	3 to 6 pm
Maidstone	low	–
Norwich	low	noon to 3 pm
Preston	med	3 to 6 pm*
Rotherham	high	3 to 6 pm
Runcorn	med	3 to 6 pm*
Salford	med	3 to 5 pm$
Southampton	low	noon to 3 pm
Swansea	high	3 to 6 pm
Tewkesbury	med	3 to 6 pm
Warwick	high	3 to 6 pm

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau





b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.27	6.8	5.31	6.6
Aberdeen	4.28	4.0	5.14	3.8
Avonmouth	10.45	11.7	11.0	11.8
Belfast	2.24	3.4	2.57	3.0
Cardiff	10.30	11.8	10.45	10.9
Devonport	9.19	4.8	9.24	5.0
Dover	2.21	6.1	2.37	6.3
Falmouth	8.49	4.6	8.54	4.8
Glasgow	4.14	4.8	4.38	4.3
Harwich	3.24	3.7	3.32	3.7
Holyhead	1.36	5.3	2.03	4.8
Hull	9.42	7.0	10.17	6.5
Ilfracombe	9.30	8.1	9.50	8.3
Leith	6.0	5.0	6.37	4.9
Liverpool	2.31	8.8	2.52	8.4
Lowestoft	1.08	2.2	12.19	2.5
Margate	3.37	4.4	3.36	4.5
Milford Haven	9.44	6.2	10.03	6.4
Newquay	8.36	6.2	8.56	6.4
Oban	9.08	3.4	9.29	3.6
Penzance	8.23	4.8	8.28	5.1
Portland	10.25	1.7	10.35	1.9
Portsmouth	2.39	4.2	3.16	4.4
Shoreham	2.22	5.7	2.54	5.7
Southampton	2.04	4.1	2.43	4.1
Swansea	9.51	8.4	10.11	8.5
Tees	7.03	5.1	7.41	4.7
Walton-on-Naze	3.13	4.0	3.19	3.9

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	8.9	–	18	64	Sunny pm
Bridlington	8.0	.02	18	64	Sunny pm
Cromer	8.8	–	16	61	Sunny
Lowestoft	7.2	–	18	64	Bright
Clacton	4.3	–	19	66	Cloudy
Margate	6.1	–	19	66	Cloudy
Folkestone	8.2	.03	20	68	Bright
Hastings	6.3	.02	20	68	Bright
Eastbourne	7.4	–	19	66	Sunny am
Brighton	–	–	19	66	Bright
*Worthing	9.2	–	20	68	Sunny am
Littlehmptn	9.5	–	21	70	Sunny
Bognor R	10.9	–	20	68	Sunny
Southsea	11.8	–	23	73	Sunny
Shanklin	11.8	–	21	70	Sunny
Bournemth	11.2	–	22	72	Sunny am
Poole	12.4	–	23	73	Sunny
Swanage	11.4	–	21	70	Sunny
Weymouth	11.8	–	22	72	Sunny am
Exmouth	–	–	–	–	–
Torquay	10.1	–	21	70	Sunny
Falmouth	12.1	–	19	66	Sunny
Penzance	13.3	–	20	68	Sunny
Jersey	14.7	–	20	68	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	14.8	–	19	66	Sunny
Scilly Isles	11.7	–	20	68	Sunny
Newquay	13.3	–	22	72	Sunny
Ilfracombe	10.2	–	18	64	Sunny
Tenby	8.5	–	19	66	Sunny
Southport	10.0	–	19	66	Bright
Morecambe	12.6	–	20	68	Sunny
Douglas	14.9	–	17	63	Sunny
London (Ctr)	8.0	–	20	68	Sunny am
B'ham (Airpt)	10.8	–	21	70	Sunny
Bristol (Ctr)	11.3	–	21	70	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctr)	8.7	–	20	68	Sunny
Anglesey	6.3	–	19	66	Bright pm
B'pool (Airpt)	12.5	–	17	63	Sunny
Manchester	7.6	–	18	64	Sunny
Nottingham	7.1	.12	20	68	Sunny
N'cstl-n-Tyne	3.6	–	17	63	Bright
Carlisle	9.3	–	19	66	Sunny am
Eskdalemuir	9.1	–	18	64	Sunny
Prestwick	3.9	–	17	63	Bright pm
Glasgow	7.8	–	20	68	Sunny
Tiree	4.2	–	17	63	Rain pm
Stornoway	0.5	–	15	59	Cloudy
Lerwick	0.8	–	14	57	Shwrs pm

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	25	77	Copenhgn*	f	17	63
Akrotiri	s	21	68	Corfu	s	31	88
Alexandria*	c	28	82	Dallas	–	–	–
Algiers	c	27	81	Dublin	c	16	61
Amsterdam*	r	14	57	Dubrovnik*	s	28	82
Athens	s	32	90	Faro	s	26	79
Bahrain	–	–	–	Florence	c	28	82
Barbados	–	–	–	Frankfurt	f	14	57
Barcelona	s	26	79	Funchal	s	23	73
Beirut	f	28	82	Geneva	s	18	65
Belgrade*	s	31	88	Gibraltar	s	23	73
Berlin	r	16	61	Helsinki	f	19	66
Bermuda*	s	29	84	Hongkong	f	31	88
Biarritz	f	21	70	Innsbruck	c	17	63
Boulogne	f	17	63	Istanbul	s	30	86
Bordeaux	f	21	70	Jiddah*	s	38	100
Brussels	f	16	61	Jo'burg	s	18	64
Budapest	r	17	63	Karachi	–	–	–
Buen Aires*	s	13	55	Las Palmas	s	25	77
Cairo*	s	32	90	Lisbon	s	25	77
Cape Tn	c	23	73	Locarno	s	26	79
C'blanca	s	24	75	L Angeles*	f	28	82
Chicago*	s	29	84	Luxembg	c	15	59
Cologne	c	16	61	Madrid	s	30	86

		C	F			C	F
Majorca	f	29	84	Rio de Jan*	s	25	77
Malaga	c	23	73	Rome	f	28	7[illegible]
Malta	s	32	90	Salzburg	f	16	6[illegible]
Melbourne	s	13	55	Sao Paulo*	f	27	8[illegible]
Mexico C	–	–	–	S Francisco*	s	25	77
Miami*	f	30	86	Santiago*	c	10	5[illegible]
Milan	s	29	84	Seoul	f	29	8[illegible]
Montreal*	f	27	81	Singapore*	f	31	8[illegible]
Moscow	c	23	73	Stockholm	f	21	7[illegible]
Munich	f	15	59	Strasbourg	f	18	6[illegible]
Nairobi	c	24	75	Sydney	r	13	5[illegible]
Naples	f	27	81	Tangier	s	23	7[illegible]
New Delhi	s	33	91	Tel Aviv	s	30	8[illegible]
New York	–	–	–	Tenerife	s	29	8[illegible]
Nice	s	26	79	Tokyo	f	31	8[illegible]
Oslo*	f	21	70	Toronto*	f	28	8[illegible]
Ottawa	–	–	–	Tunis	s	32	9[illegible]
Paris	r	16	61	Valencia	c	27	8[illegible]
Peking*	s	32	90	Vancouver*	s	20	6[illegible]
Perth	c	16	61	Venice	s	26	7[illegible]
Prague	f	15	59	Vienna	f	21	7[illegible]
Reykjavik	f	12	54	Warsaw	c	19	6[illegible]
Rhodes	s	32	90	Washington*	s	32	9[illegible]
Riyadh	s	42	108	Zurich	s	18	6[illegible]

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available